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LONDON

HISTORIC AND SOCIAL

FRANCE

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IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II

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PHILADELPHIA
HENRY T. COATES & CO.

1902

King Edward VII



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BY

CLAUDE DE LA ROCHE FRANCIS

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LONDON.

CHAPTER X.

LONDON UNDER THE STUARTS (CONTINUED).

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CHARLES II. entered London amid the acclamations of the people on May 29, 1660. He was met in St. George's Fields by the lord mayor and the civic officials, and before entering the city was splendidly entertained in a tent erected for the purpose. The accession of Charles to the throne of England was hailed on all sides with the highest satisfaction. It was felt by every one that the country had once more come under the dominion of law and order, and the greatest sense of relief was universally experienced, by both nation and city, that the thralldom under which they had lain during the Cromwellian regime was over. As occurred subsequently, on the occasion of the French Restoration, the tide of public sentiment was completely reversed, and from being strongly in favor of the Commonwealth ideal ran to the other extreme and became more royalist than the king. Professions of loyalty made themselves heard on all sides, and the reception of Charles II. in London was a veritable triumph. Nor could there have been a prince better suited to his high estate and

difficult environment. Possessed, as he was, of a splendid figure and manly grace, with a countenance at once lively and engaging, a ready wit born of quick perceptions and natural humor, with a kindly heart, a keen sense of justice, and manners at once dignified and affable, he was calculated not only to make the best impression, but to retain the good will and favor thus acquired. Accustomed, as he had been during his period of exile, to live among his followers more like a brother among his fellow officers than like a monarch among his courtiers, he always retained that perfect geniality which rendered him as popular as he was honored.

Taking men of all shades of thought, with regard only for their eminence, and without considering their former convictions, his council became at once remarkable for its wisdom and efficiency. While he appointed Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, to the lord chancellorship, and made the Marquis, afterwards Duke of Ormonde, steward of the household, the Earl of Southampton high treasurer and Sir Edward Nicholas principal secretary of state, thus retaining beside him several of his ancient friends and followers, he made the Earl of Manchester, Cromwell's former supporter, lord chamberlain, Lord Gay privy seal, and even went so far as to appoint Calamy and Baxter, both Presbyterian divines, among the number of his chaplains. Nor did his generosity and gratitude confine itself to an expression of the

high appreciation of the services of nobles and churchmen, for it showed itself also in his treatment of the city magnates. Indeed, the wisdom and also the necessity of securing the support of the city had never been more clearly demonstrated than it had been by the success of Monk's overtures to the lord mayor and the corporation, resulting as they did in the Restoration.

The austere customs which had prevailed during the period of the Commonwealth had left their impress upon the rejoicings of the citizens of London; but with the Restoration a revival of the old festal habits came about. We have already seen that the king's entry into London was attended not only by considerable state, but by universal popular rejoicings throughout the city. If this had been the case at the entry, it was more so on the occasion of the king's coronation. James I. had not made the usual progress from the Tower to Westminster, it having been abandoned, owing to the prevalence of the plague. For the same reason the customary procession had been omitted on the occasion of the coronation of Charles I. For that of Charles II. the custom was revived, and the king's "most royal progress" took place on April 23, 1661. This was the last pageant of the kind, for with the coronation progress of Charles II. the custom subsided, and has never been revived. Though the last, it was nevertheless one of the most splendid. After the law officers of the crown and the judges, in

their gowns and wigs, came, we learn, the Knights of the Bath, in the habits of the order. Following them walked the sons of peers, according to their rank; then the peers themselves, in their robes of estate, attended by heralds and officers at arms; after these again the lord treasurer, the lord chamberlain and the lord chancellor. Then two gentlemen representing the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine, followed by the garter king-at-arms, after whom came the lord mayor himself, and next beyond him the Duke of York. Immediately preceding the king came the Earl of Northumberland, as lord high constable, and the Earl of Lindsay, as lord high steward; and between the two the Duke of Richmond, bearing the king's sword. The king, splendidly attired in a rich velvet embroidered suit and cloak, rode a charger sumptuously caparisoned. Lord Monk rode behind the king as master of the horse, and the procession was brought to a close by the king's equerries and footmen, and the gentlemen and pensioners. It was a gallant sight. The streets, which were lined with the different city companies in their liveries, with banners and music, were gravelled, and the houses hung with tapestries, while the balconies were crowded with ladies, who showered flowers on the passing pageant. Four triumphal arches had been erected along the route, the first representing the happy event of the king's landing at Dover, while the three others, which stood respectively in Cornhill, Cheapside and in Fleet

Street, represented Commerce, Concord and Plenty. The coronation itself, within the abbey, was a very splendid affair, and was attended by all the elaborate ceremonial customary on such occasions.

Charles inaugurated his reign by a general amnesty for political offenders, save "such persons as Parliament should except," among whom were, of course, the late king's judges. The reaction was now complete, and on May 14, 1661, an order was issued that the persons of these latter should be seized. Nineteen surrendered themselves, and their lives were spared in consequence; others managed to escape beyond the channel; but the remainder were taken in their flight, and on September 13 it was resolved to punish the regicides. They were accordingly arraigned before thirty-four commissioners, and thus commenced another of the famous trials of which London has been the scene. Though twenty-nine of the regicides were tried and condemned, six only suffered the full penalty of their crimes. The date set for the execution was October 19. On that day Harrison, Scott, Carew, Clement, Jones and Scroop, six of the late king's judges; Axtel, who had guarded the High Court of Justice during the trial; Hacker, who commanded on the day of the king's execution; Cook, the so-called solicitor for the people of England in the late monarch's trial; and Hugh Peters, a fanatical preacher, who had inflamed the army, met their death. On January 30 following, the anniversary of the exe-

cution of Charles I., the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were disinterred, hanged at the gallows of Tyburn, decapitated, and their heads finally set up at Westminster Hall. This last act may be considered as the final tragedy of the great rebellion.

Things had now resumed their normal aspect. The authority of the king was completely restored, the standing army reduced to one thousand horse and four thousand foot, and the Church of England re-established. Eight of the former bishops still remained and were replaced in their Sees; others were appointed to fill the vacancies, the liturgy again admitted to the churches, the ejected clergy replaced in their livings; and the king had now leisure to look about him for a suitable alliance. Catherine of Braganza, who brought with her from Portugal a dowry of half a million sterling, and had also as her marriage portion the two Portuguese strongholds, Tangiers, in Africa, and Bombay, in East India, was the fortunate princess, and the marriage was celebrated by Sheldon, then Bishop of London, on May 20, 1662, with an unusual display of pomp and circumstance. Thus was London, after so many years of mourning and distress, once more the scene of great and splendid rejoicings.

That rejoicing, however, was not to be long-lived, for the nation was soon plunged into the war with the Dutch, which was declared on February 22, 1665, and in which France and Denmark sided with the

latter ; and while the country was engaged in this disastrous warfare London itself suffered the most severe, the most calamitous disasters. The plague, which had been kept under control for a number of years, broke out afresh. The year 1665 was indeed one most terrible in London annals. Several times before visitations of the plague had attained such alarming proportions that the year had come to be commonly referred to as that of the "great plague." Thus in 1349 it is said that no less than fifty thousand persons fell victims to the scourge ; while in the epidemic which had its commencement in 1603, and continued with intermissions until 1625, the number of deaths amounted, it is said, to fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-five. A number of diseases, however, were popularly referred to as the plague, and the various epidemics seem not only to have exhibited different phases and symptoms, but to have been of several degrees of virulence. Thus the epidemic of 1349 is more significantly termed the "Black Death," the first symptom of which seemed horrible enough to justify the appellation. This consisted in a sudden and copious vomit of blood. The agonies might last twelve hours, or be prolonged to the extent of forty-eight. If death did not ensue, the patient lingered on, covered with horrible inflammatory swellings, and usually died from weakness. Another scourge, habitually included in the general term of plague, was the "Sweating Sickness," which visited London in

1517, and caused a great mortality. Nor did even the highest in the land seem exempt from its ravages. Among others who were thus attacked, Ammonius, the Latin secretary of Cardinal Wolsey, is perhaps the most famous; for he had boasted, only the morning of his death, that such were his precautions that neither he nor his family ran the slightest danger.

When one considers the filthy condition of the London houses at this time, more especially those of the lower classes, it ceases to be a matter of any surprise that such ravages should have occurred among the population. The floors were frequently of loam, covered with rushes, which were often not removed for days at a time, new rushes being laid over the old ones whenever it was desired to freshen things. The rushes themselves were usually strewn over with bits of bone, crusts of bread, leavings of meat, and all sorts of dirt. The great danger lay, however, in the water supply. Some, to be sure, was as early as the days of James I. brought in underground pipes from Tyburn, but the greater part was simply drawn from the Thames at London Bridge, where the river was already dreadfully polluted, and distributed in the city by water carts. In the suburbs the greater number of the inhabitants depended for their water supply upon wells and cisterns, at best, and even under the most careful inspection, conditions which did not then exist, a source of serious danger.

The summer of 1665 was one of very severe heat.

The atmosphere was both sultry and oppressive. The plague, which had started afresh at the close of the preceding year in a house in Long Acre, where two Frenchmen had died of it, now appeared with renewed violence. The population of London was now much larger than it had been at the time of previous epidemics. Sir William Petty, upon whose figures reliance may be placed, estimates the population at this time to have been six hundred and seventy-two thousand, and the number of houses to have been eighty-four thousand. This estimate, which assigns eight persons to each house, seems probable enough. There were therefore more possible victims. In June the deaths rose from one hundred and twelve to two hundred and sixty-eight. The increase was steady during July and August, and in September the death rate had reached the truly alarming figure of fifteen hundred a day. Between the first and the twenty-first of the month twenty-four thousand deaths are recorded. Two hundred thousand persons, it is said, had followed the example of the court, and fled into the country. The lord mayor, Sir John Lawrence, bravely stood by his post; but so primitive were the hygienic methods of the times that the only remedy or preventive which his wisdom, united with that of the corporation, could devise, was the lighting of huge bonfires in the streets, in a vain effort to "purify the atmosphere." Nor did medical art avail much. Those, indeed, who were attended by a physician only

suffered the more; for, added to the tortures of the scourge, they were dosed with the most monstrous compounds, and additionally tortured by cupping, scarifying and blistering. Nor did they derive any spiritual consolation from the pastors, for, with few exceptions, the latter, at the very first threat of infection, had followed the court and the wealthier citizens into the country.

The most extraordinary theories were advanced as to the origin of the scourge. Some said that it had been brought from Holland in a bale of flax, others that it was a direct visitation of the Deity, sent in consequence of the riotous living and licentiousness of the times. The president of the College of Physicians endorsed the former hypothesis. The symptoms themselves were of a most alarming character. A high fever and most terrible vomiting were the first signs, and the slightest ailment was regarded as premonitory. Persons, not otherwise afflicted, frequently died of fright. Glandular swellings, which ran their course in a few hours, were not long in making their appearance, the plague spots themselves developing almost instantaneously into the most virulent gangrene. The victims frequently expired the day of their seizure, while others lingered on for a few days, only to die more horribly from weakness and total neglect. All traffic was suspended, and the ordinary vocations of life abandoned. The only sign of life in the otherwise deserted streets were the carts which went about

collecting the dead, who were to be taken to Bunhill Fields and Tothill Fields, where large pits had been dug, into which the bodies of the plague victims were flung, without grave clothes or funeral ceremony, and promptly covered over with freshly shoveled earth. In the haste which was everywhere exhibited to get rid of the plague-stricken and infectious, premature burial was no uncommon occurrence. Finally, towards the middle of October, a change of the weather taking place, a decline in the number of deaths followed, and the epidemic, by which it is estimated that some one hundred thousand persons had perished, gradually subsided.

The pestilence and its gruesome consequences had, however, taught London a lesson, and it was decided that improvement in the water supply of the city should be the first public work undertaken. As early as 1620, Sir Hugh Myddleton, a public-spirited man, who was a member of the Goldsmiths Company, had given his support to a scheme whereby Chadswell Springs, in Hertfordshire, was tapped, and the water brought, by a canal forty miles in length, to a reservoir which was constructed to receive it at Islington, and it is from this reservoir that London to this day obtains its water. It is probable that no individual ever gave the city more valuable and important help than Sir Hugh Myddleton, when he constructed the "New River," as it is still called. He, however, was ruined by the enterprise, and was compelled to part

with his interests, which he did by selling out to a company, reserving to himself and his heirs a trifling annuity. This new source of water was, however, only made use of here and there until 1666, when, after the plague, an effort was made to introduce it generally throughout the city.

Work on the proposed water system was, however, delayed by another dread calamity. Scarcely had the panic-stricken citizens resumed once more their normal avocations when London was visited by a catastrophe equally appalling to that by which it had been afflicted the previous year. The summer of 1666 is said to have been quite as hot, if not hotter than that which preceded it. An easterly wind prevailed almost uninterruptedly for weeks together, and often rose to the height and fury of a gale. Finally one night, when such a wind was at its height, a baker's oven in Pudding Lane, near Fish Street hill and East Cheap, took fire. The houses, so long dried by the sun's rays, without a mitigating rain, were a rapid prey to the fury of the flames, and thus commenced the most terrible conflagration of which the history has been handed to us in London annals. Those whose houses were not in immediate danger looked on quite unmoved, as is usual on such occasions, even making sport of the calamity and cracking sorry jests at the unfortunates whose property was being thus consumed. When twenty-four hours had elapsed, and no abatement in the fury of the fire was

visible, they awoke at last to their own and the general danger, and started to organize some sort of system of relief.

It was too late. The baker's oven had taken fire at one o'clock on the night of September 2. By that time the following night Gracechurch Street was completely consumed, and the fire was spreading itself along the river bank towards the Vintry. By Tuesday evening, the 3d, the whole of Fleet Street, as far as the Temple, was a raging furnace, but here the solid piles of masonry somewhat checked its progress. The lord mayor, Sir Thomas Bludworth, was a man of neither energy nor power of organization. Neither he nor his counsellors seemed able to adopt any plan of action. In fact, had it not been for the king and the Duke of York there is no telling where the conflagration would have ended. They suggested, and, by their personal exertions and the helping of soldiery and volunteers, caused many houses to be blown up and others to be torn down, thereby creating open spaces, which served as a check to the progress of the flames. Gunpowder was used in large quantities at Temple Bar, Pye Corner, near the entrance of Smithfield, and in other places, with the result that, by Thursday evening, September 5, the fire had been brought under control; and though it continued for some time smouldering, and burst forth again in several places, it was finally subdued, so that, by noon on Friday the 6th, the danger was

practically over, and there was time to look around and judge of the proportions of the calamity.

The sight that met the eye was indeed one to deplore. Three hundred and ninety-six acres of houses had been consumed, thus completely ruining fifteen wards, while eight others were more than half destroyed. Four hundred streets, thirteen thousand dwellings, eighty-five churches and four of the city gates lay in ruins. Of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House and other public edifices only huge heaps of smouldering ashes remained to testify to their former greatness. A larger portion of the Guildhall lay in ruins. The city companies had, in almost every instance, lost their halls; but not only was it the losses which met the eye which were to be deplored, but the terrible destruction of inestimable things, valuable libraries, objects of rare antiquarian interest and other irreplaceable monuments of history, art and letters. The proportions of the calamity were indeed unparalleled.

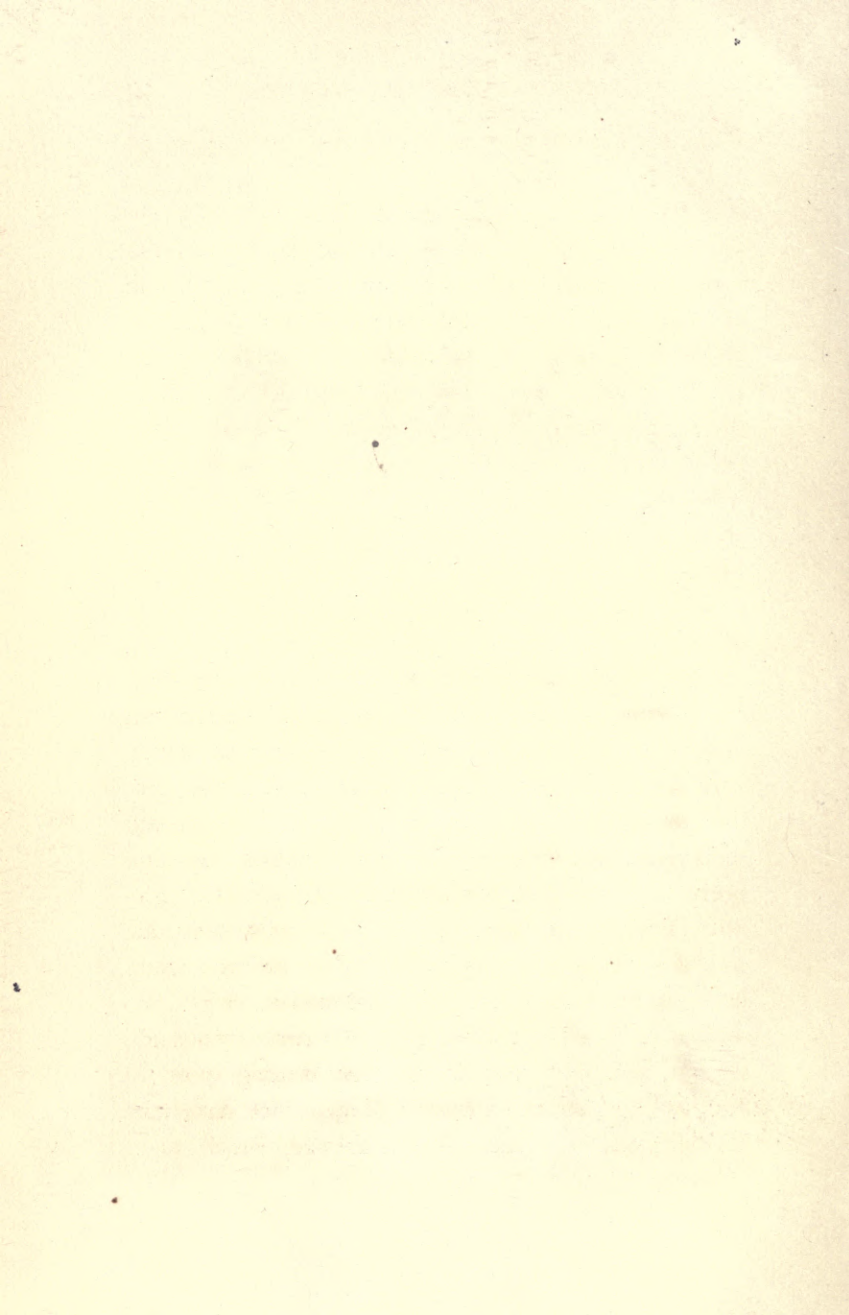
The blow which had fallen on the city was indeed a most tremendous one. It took time to rally, and for the ordinary business of life to be resumed. The work of reconstruction began almost immediately. Thus private dwellings and shops sprang up again almost immediately out of the still smouldering ruins. In the case of the larger and public edifices more time and forethought was required. But as rage usually follows lamentations in a matter of this kind,

it was soon sought to lay the blame for the fire and its attendant disasters upon some one who could be made to suffer for it. The causes which had brought about so colossal a calamity were quite self-evident, and were to be found in the narrowness of the city's streets, the excessive dryness of the season, the violent east wind which was blowing at the time of the outbreak, the entire lack of any properly disciplined or organized corps of firemen or well-equipped appliances, and the fact that even at this late period the greater part of the houses were still built of wood. These obvious reasons were not, however, sufficient for an ignorant, superstitious and excited populace. They sought a cause hidden and beyond those that were apparent. To the Catholics, therefore, was ascribed the dastardly crime of having purposely caused the fire and secretly fed the flames; and while proof of such guilt could not be fastened upon them by the committee which was appointed by Parliament to investigate into the causes of the fire, yet in order, as it were, to give countenance to the popular belief, the monument erected, by authority of an act of Parliament, on Fish Street hill, as a memorial of the great disaster—a fluted column of the Doric order, some two hundred feet in height—was made to bear an inscription ascribing the calamity to the Catholics. The inscription was obliterated under James II., recut deeper than before under Mary II., and finally erased, to the high credit of the London

it was soon sought to lay the blame for the fire and its attendant disasters upon some one who could be made to suffer for it. The causes which had brought about so colossal a calamity, were quite self-evident, and were to be found in the narrowness of the city's streets, the excessive dryness of the season, the violent east wind which was blowing at the time of the outbreak, the entire lack of any properly disciplined or organized corps of firemen or well-equipped appliances, and the fact that even at this late period the greater part of the houses were still built of wood. These obvious reasons were not, however, sufficient for an ignorant, superstitious and excited populace. They sought a cause hidden and beyond those that were apparent. To the Catholics, therefore, was ascribed the dastardly crime of having purposely caused the fire and secretly fed the flames; and while proof of such guilt could not be produced upon them by the committee which was appointed by Parliament to investigate into the cause of the fire, yet in order, as it were, to give countenance to the popular belief, the monument erected, by authority of an act of Parliament, on Fish Street Hill, as a memorial of the great disaster—a fluted column of the Doric order, some two hundred feet in height—was made to bear an inscription ascribing the calamity to the Catholics. The inscription was obliterated in 1755, James II. being kept there before under Mac. 17.

Fire Monument, Fish Street Hill





Common Council, by an act of that body, January 26, 1831.

Afflicted as the country had been by the triple drain of the war, the plague and the fire, the government felt strongly inclined to enter upon negotiations of peace with the Dutch, and the conferences of Breda were opened in May, 1667; and while they did not meet with success and the hostilities continued, the aggressions of a mutual enemy, France—which nation, in the person of Louis XIV., in right of his wife, laid claim to the Spanish Netherlands—brought about an alliance between England and Holland, in which Sweden subsequently joined. This ended the hostilities with the Dutch, which were finally brought to a close by the Treaty of Breda, July 21, 1667, though the actual treaty of alliance between the three above-named powers was not concluded until some months later, January, 1668. A subsequent treaty with France (May 22, 1670), whereby England and that country entered into a defensive alliance against the Dutch, somewhat reversed the situation, and two years later we find the allied powers entering into actual conflict with the Dutch. But even these events do not seem to have lastingly affected the friendship between the English and the last-named nation, for some five years later we find William, Prince of Orange, after the close of the war, coming over to England to wed the Princess Mary, elder daughter of the Duke of York. The marriage, which took

place on November 4, 1677, was the occasion of much splendor, and London was the scene of great rejoicings and many popular festivities.

Hardly, however, had peace and quiet been restored than new agitations stirred the city to its foundations. That strange popular illusion, the "Popish Plot," belief in which was largely sustained by the pseudo revelations of the infamous Oates and his imitators, Kirby and Tonge, stirred the people of London to the highest pitch of excitement. The assassination of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey, who, because this magistrate had heard the testimony of Oates, was supposed to have been murdered by the Catholics, increased the popular agitation. The Parliament took up the matter, a solemn fast was appointed, addresses were voted for the removal of popish recusants from London and the maintenance of armed bands to preserve the public peace, and the Catholic lords, Powys, Stafford, Arundel, Petre and Bellasis, were committed to the Tower and soon afterwards impeached for high treason. The supposed disclosures of Bedloe, stabler of Lord Bellasis, in connection with Godfrey's murder followed, the consequence of which was the arrest of Lord Carrington and Lord Brudenel, with all the other persons mentioned by Bedloe as concerned in the conspiracy. The act for "Disabling Papists," which precluded Catholics from entering Parliament, was the next step in the tragedy, and it is a reproach to the true spirit of British liberties that this act

remained unrepealed as late as the reign of George IV. So great, in fact, was the blind fanaticism of the Commons that, inspired by Oates and Bedloe, they did not hesitate even at accusing the queen of entering into the conspiracy to kill her husband and convert England by force, and the ferment was so great that even persons of high rank and official importance, such as Montague, the king's ambassador in Paris, were drawn into the universal illusion and became informers. Then followed another trial, which might be characterized as preposterous, if it were not so iniquitous—that of the so-called conspirators, Grove, Pickering, Ireland and others.

The difficulties of the king increased steadily, for the new Parliament, which he saw himself compelled to call, was even more refractory than the one which he had dissolved. The retirement of the Duke of York to the continent, the establishment of the new privy council, the execution of Whitbread, provincial of the Jesuits, and four others on June 20, 1679, the martyrdom of the unfortunate Langhorne and the trial of Sir George Wakefield followed each other in rapid succession. The dismissal of Shaftesbury from his office as president of the Council made that opponent even more dangerous and daring, and it was at his incentive that London witnessed on November 17 following that gigantic demonstration, the anti-pope parade, in which two hundred thousand persons took part, and in which effigies of the Pope, the

devil, and the others who had offended Shaftesbury, were carried through the streets and burned at Temple Bar. The violence of Shaftesbury had now, however, aroused the king to action, and he issued a proclamation to every magistrate, threatening with the severest penalties all who should subscribe to petitions contrary to the laws of the land. The court party came forward with expressions of the deepest abhorrence of any interference with the royal prerogative, and reproached their antagonists with their affinity with the fanatical conventiclers in Scotland, who were known by the name of Whigs (sour whey), while the opposition found a resemblance between the court party and the popish banditti of Ireland, to which the name of Tory was affixed.

The trial of the Catholic peers supposed to have been involved in the so-called "Popish Plot" was the next occurrence of interest with which London is connected. The first victim was Stafford, who was executed on December 29, 1680, but the reaction had now set in, and no more blood was permitted to be shed. Indeed, those who had but a few months before been the most enthusiastic opponents of the court party became the devoted adherents of the king, and, as the power of the Whigs was strongest in the corporate towns, it was now decided to proceed against them by the writ of *quo warranto*, whereby it was inquired by what warrant they held their rights and privileges. London was the first to be attacked, and,

after proceedings of considerable length, it was declared to have forfeited its charter by imposing an illegal tax, and by circulating libels against the king, charging him with interference with the liberties of his subjects by the prorogation of Parliament. The Common Council, however, petitioned humbly for a restoration of their former franchise, which was finally granted them, the king retaining the right, still exercised to-day, of veto on the appointment of the lord mayor and other civic officers.

The plot of Monmouth to seize the king's person and possess himself of the throne was the next event to stir London to its heart's centre. On the discovery of the conspiracy Monmouth fled, Russell was executed after a hasty trial, Essex was found in the Tower with his throat cut, while Sydney's execution added still another page to London's sanguinary history. The death of Charles II. on February 6, 1685, left the kingdom and the succession in a very precarious position, yet so great had been the reaction in popular sentiment in favor of the king himself and the Duke of York, that the latter, being on the spot, found no great difficulty in summoning the privy council, by whom he was proclaimed.

Meanwhile the rebuilding and the improvement of London had been steadily going on. Work on the New River canal and water system had been resumed and brought to a successful conclusion. Indeed, London may be said to have been very decidedly benefited

by the great fire. First, it had had a distinctly cleansing and hygienic effect, and so thorough had been the purification that it had effectually checked that other great scourge, the plague, which since that time, save in sporadic instances, has never appeared in London. Secondly, in the rebuilding the streets were made straighter and wider, and, though Wren's plan for the complete reconstruction of the city was not carried out, yet under his direction London benefited greatly, both æsthetically and hygienically, and came to be a much finer city than it had been previous to the conflagration.

Some men are born under a lucky star. This would certainly seem to have been the case with Christopher Wren. Son of the Dean of Windsor and nephew of the Bishop of Ely, he was connected by birth and every association with the Royalist party ; but, while his uncle suffered confinement in the Tower, Wren seems to have managed by his rare tact never to have come into collision with the Protector's government. He simply abstained from meddling in politics or from expressing any opinion either one way or another. Devoting himself to his studies, he made rapid strides in his work, and soon gave the greatest promise of proficiency in his profession. So great had been his discretion that he was not in any way implicated in the losing side at the time of the Restoration. Having been chosen fellow of All Souls, Oxford, in 1653, he was in 1661 nominated to the

Savillian professorship. The same year he was named assistant to Sir John Denham, the surveyor general, and so highly did he fulfill his duties that only two years later he was given a commission to produce designs for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, which had fallen during the century following the religious struggles of Henry VIII.'s reign into most deplorable neglect. So terrible, in fact, was its dilapidation that James I. had commissioned Inigo Jones to undertake the necessary repairs and ameliorations.

This eminent architect had, however, been born, as it were, at the most unlucky moment, for he had scarcely started on the restoration of Whitehall, which had also been entrusted to him, and commenced the rebuilding of the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, when the outbreak of the civil war, and its attendant confusion, rendered further progress impossible, and he died, having accomplished only inconsiderable achievements. The very reverse was the case with Wren. Having at his disposal sufficient means wherewith to do so, he proceeded to France, there to fit himself for his great work, and study the architecture of the old cathedrals. That they did not exactly meet his ideals, however, is evidenced by the style of architecture which he subsequently adopted in his rebuilding of London's cathedral. On his return to England, he completed and handed in his designs for the restoration of the old church, with which he had been entrusted; and while they were still under con-

sideration, St. Paul's itself suffered almost total destruction in the great fire of 1666. So complete, in fact, was the annihilation of that famous edifice that nothing save some walls, pillars, part of the spire and parts of the foundation remained standing, and even the lower church, in which the Stationers Company had placed their valuable archives, and to which other precious books and manuscripts had been brought for safety, was reduced, with all its contents, to the merest ashes.

Wren had now the opportunity of his life; for, as he had already been commissioned to restore the older edifice, it became his good fortune to be entrusted with the construction of the new. But even greater luck was in store for him, for in 1674 Sir John Denham, his former chief, died, and he was appointed to his office as surveyor general of public works, and was knighted. The simultaneous destruction of no less than eighty-five parochial churches, and some twenty or thirty public buildings, furnished him also with an ample field for the exercise of his genius and energy. In fact, if the plan which he laid before the king and Parliament had been adopted, he would have been the author of a completely new city, and one incomparably finer in every way than the London which had been destroyed, or the one which arose out of the ashes of the old city. Wren's plan, which would have given to London fine, straight, modern streets, splendid embankments along the river front,

and other advantages too numerous to mention, was rejected purely for one reason—the expense involved—a consideration entirely unworthy of so great a city or so great a people. But, while awaiting decisions on greater possibilities, Wren did not remain idle, and churches and other buildings sprang up in all directions under the magic of his tireless energy. No decision had as yet been come to in regard to the rebuilding of St. Paul's, and to this Wren now devoted all his energies.

It was not, however, without some difficulty that Wren carried his point in regard to the erection of a completely new edifice on the site of the older church; nor did his designs for the new cathedral meet with unqualified approval in all quarters. There were those who favored a restoration of the former building, making use of the parts remaining, and following the same lines of thought and design. Wren, however, pronounced the walls unsafe, and recommended the complete removal of the ruins. A committee was appointed, who decided against Wren's advice, and work was even undertaken in the direction of propping and patching up the old walls, with the result which he had predicted. A royal warrant was finally issued on July 25, 1668, for taking down the walls and clearing the ground, preparatory to rearing a new edifice on the site. The difficulties, however, were by no means over, and long discussions followed concerning plans and architectural problems.

Indeed, Wren's first design, while approved by the king, was rejected by the chapter as "not sufficiently of a cathedral form." The model may be seen to-day at the South Kensington Museum. The form selected was that of a Greek cross, with a spacious circular auditory at the point of intersection, which was to be surmounted by a dome of majestic proportions, while a stately portico was to form the western entrance. The Greek cross, it was thought by Wren, would be better suited to the Protestant ritual, and yet be productive of some grandeur of architectural effect. The chapter, however, insisted that the form should be that of a Latin cross, and that there should be both nave and aisles. Wren thereupon set to work at another design, which was finally accepted on May 5, 1675, a royal warrant being issued on May 24, 1675, by which Wren was appointed the architect and authorized to begin the work, and on June 21 following the first stone of the new edifice was laid with much formality. Among other things, the chapter had insisted on a spire, and, notwithstanding the terrible incongruity exhibited by the combination of spire and classic outline, Wren had in his design placed a curious spire upon the dome. He had sufficient wit, however, to insist upon the insertion in the royal warrant of a clause whereby the architect was "at liberty in the prosecution of his work to make such variations, rather ornamental than essential, as from time to time he should see

proper," and he took advantage of this clause to suppress the spire and all incongruous details, whereby he was able to produce an edifice far superior in design and distinction to that which he had agreed to build. On the day of thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick, December 2, 1697, some twenty-two years after the laying of the first stone, divine service was celebrated in the new church. The king was present, and the civic authorities attended in full state. The church was by no means completed, however, and it was not until thirteen years later, in 1710, that the finishing touch was put to Wren's masterpiece.

The general form of this great edifice is, as has been said, that of a Latin cross, while lateral projections at the end of the nave give the west front a greater appearance of width and importance. When one is treating of things immense, statistics are apt to be interesting. The length of St. Paul's from east to west is exactly five hundred feet, while its width across the transepts is just one half that number. The breadth of the nave is one hundred and eighteen feet, the height of the bell tower at the west end is two hundred and twenty-two feet, while the height of the whole structure, from pavement to cross, is three hundred and sixty-five. The west front contains the main portal, and is approached by a flight of twenty-two marble steps. The facade presents a double portico, the lower part of which consists of twelve coupled

Corinthian pillars, fifty feet in height, and the upper part of eight composite pillars, forty feet in height. The pediment above the second row of pillars contains a relief of the conversion of St. Paul, by Bird, while a statue of that saint, fifteen feet in height, with others of St. Peter and St. James, surmount the apex thereof. Each arm of the transept is terminated by a semicircular portico, adorned by statues of five of the apostles, and at the east and choir end the church terminates in a circular apse. The balustrade on the top of the north and south walls, and which was erected contrary to Wren's taste or judgment, is nine feet in height. The double dome is borne by a drum in two sections, of which the lower is embellished with Corinthian, and the upper with composite pillars. The outer dome itself is of wood, covered with lead, but the lantern above is supported by a hollow cove of brick work, which reposes its weight upon the inner dome. Above the lantern again is the ball of gilt iron, surmounted by a cross of the same, the total weight of both cross and ball being eight thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds. Some ten or twelve persons can find simultaneous accommodation within the ball, which is six feet in diameter.

Inside St. Paul's presents a vast and imposing appearance, but is somewhat bare and unadorned, though recently, through the untiring efforts of Dean Milman, a considerable sum of money had been raised for the decoration of the interior by marbles, mosaics and

stained glass, and the choir has already profited largely by the subscription, though because of endless differences of opinion, both ecclesiastical and artistic, work has so far progressed but slowly. In the dome are eight scenes from the life of St. Paul, "*en grisaille*," by Thornhill, which were restored in 1854, but which can scarcely be properly seen from below. The two large mosaics in the spandrils of the dome, and which represent Isaiah and St. Matthew, are by Salviati. It is part of the plan that the remaining spaces should be filled with figures of the three other evangelists and the three other remaining prophets. The fine wood carving in the choir is in great part the work of Grinling Gibbons. Above the north portal is a memorial tablet to Wren himself, with the famous inscription, "*Si monumentum requiris circumspice.*"

If Westminster Abbey is the national Temple of Fame, St. Paul's can lay decided claims to being a sort of British Walhalla, so great is the number of military and naval heroes in whose honor monuments have been erected within its portals. In the north aisle, which is to the left of the grand entrance, is the Crimean Cavalry Monument, erected in memory of the officers and men of the British cavalry who fell in the Crimean war, while in the north transept are monuments to Lord William Melbourne (died 1848), and Lord Frederick Melbourne (died 1853), Sir Joshua Reynolds (died 1792), Admiral Lord Rodney (died 1792), Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton (killed

at Waterloo, 1815), Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent (died 1823), General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier (died 1860), General Sir Charles James Napier (died 1853), Admiral Lord Duncan (died 1804), General Sir William Ponsonby (died 1815), Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier (died 1860), Henry Hallam, the historian of "The Middle Ages" (died 1859), Dr. Samuel Johnson (died 1785), Bishop Heber (died 1826), Bishop Bloomfield (died 1857), Dean Milman (died 1868), and Dr. Donne, the poet (died 1631).

In the south aisle, which is to the right of the grand entrance, is the Crimean War Monument, erected in memory of the officers of the Coldstream Guards who fell in the Crimean war, while in the south transept are monuments to Sir William Jones, the Orientalist (died 1794), Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby (died 1801), Lieutenant General Sir John Moore (died 1809), Sir Astley Paston Cooper, the great surgeon (died 1809), the Marquis of Cornwallis (died 1805), Admiral Lord Nelson (died 1805), Joseph Mallord William Turner (died 1851), Admiral Lord Collingwood (died 1810), Admiral Lord Howe (died 1799) and John Howard, the philanthropist (died 1790). In a recess off of the south aisle, formerly used as the Consistory Court of the diocese, is the monument of the Duke of Wellington, an imposing sarcophagus, on which rests the bronze figure of Wellington, the whole overshadowed by a marble

at the battle of Trafalgar, Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent (died 1801), General Sir William Francis Patrick (died 1860), General Sir Charles James (died 1856), Admiral Lord Duncan (died 1815), General Sir William Pausonby (died 1815), Vice-admiral Sir Charles Napier (died 1880), Henry Hallam, the historian of "The Middle Ages" (died 1880), Dr. Samuel Johnson (died 1785), Bishop Haber (died 1826), Bishop Bloomfield (died 1857), Dean Milman (died 1868), and Dr. Donne, the poet (died 1631).

In the south aisle, which is to the right of the grand entrance, is the Crimean War Monument, erected in memory of the officers of the Coldstream Guards who fell in the Crimean war, while in the south transept are monuments to Sir William Jervis, the first Lord of the Admiralty (died 1796), Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby (died 1801), Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore (died 1809), Sir James Pascoe Cooper, the great surgeon (died 1840), the Marquis of Cornwallis (died 1805), Admiral Lord Nelson (died 1805), Joseph Mallard William Turner (died 1851), Admiral Lord Collingwood (died 1810), Admiral Lord Howe (died 1799) and John Howard, the philanthropist (died 1790). In a recess off of the south aisle, formerly used as the Consistory Court of the diocese, is the monument of the Duke of Wellington, an important monument. **Nave, St. Paul's Cathedral** is the largest of the nave, the south transept, and by a north



canopy supported by twelve Corinthian columns. Above is a colossal group, representing Valor Overcoming Cowardice. In the crypt stand the sarcophagi of Wellington and Nelson, while the flooring of the vaults is made of memorial slabs, among which are those to John Rennie, builder of Waterloo Bridge; Robert Mylne, the architect of a number of other London bridges; Benjamin West, the painter (died 1820); Sir Edwin Landseer, the animal painter (died 1873); while a number of other celebrities, equally famous, repose here. The whispering gallery, in the interior of the cupola, at a height of two hundred and sixty steps from the floor of the church, is remarkable for its echo, whereby the slightest whisper on one side of the gallery is quite audible to any one placing an ear on the wall of the opposite side. The sound is carried around a semicircle of one hundred and sixty feet.

Of the ninety-seven parochial churches of London within the wall limits at the time of the great fire, only twelve escaped destruction, of which three were in Tower Ward, three were in Aldgate, two were in Bishopsgate, three were in Broad Street Ward and one was in Cripplegate Within. Of these, three were Saxon foundations—namely, All Hallows, Barking (Tower Ward), St. Æthelburgha (Bishopsgate Within) and St. Andrew Undershaft (Aldgate), though the latter had been rebuilt as late as 1520–1532; one was Danish foundation—namely, St. Olave, Hart Street (Tower Ward); one a Norman foundation—namely,

St. Helen (Bishopsgate Within), rebuilt, however, in Plantagenet days; while six were Plantagenet foundations—namely, St. Katherine Cree (Aldgate), which, however, had been rebuilt as late as 1630–1631; St. Katherine Coleman (Aldgate), afterwards rebuilt in 1740; All Hallows by the Wall (Broad Street Ward), afterwards rebuilt in 1767; St. Christopher le Stocks (Broad Street Ward), and St. Martin Outwich (Broad Street Ward), both of which were, however, afterwards rebuilt, and then subsequently pulled down, the former to make room for the enlargement of the Bank of England in 1781; while the latter—after having suffered severe vicissitudes in the Bishopsgate Street fire of 1765, been repaired, pulled down in 1795, re-erected the same year at the expense of the Merchant Tailors Company, to whom belonged the right of presentation—was finally pulled down to make room for street and other improvements in 1874; and, lastly, All Hallows Staining (Tower Ward), which, having become terribly dilapidated, was pulled down, or rather fell down, in 1761, and was never rebuilt. The twelfth church was that of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, by London wall, which church had been the chapel of the Hospital of the Priory of St. Mary the Virgin, known as the Elsyng Asylum, and which had, at the time of the dissolution of the religious houses, been granted by Henry VIII. to the parishioners of the original St. Alphage (a Norman foundation), which church had fallen into great disrepair.

The St. Alphage, of which mention is made as having escaped the fire, was, however, pulled down in 1774, and a new edifice erected on the site in 1777.

Of the eighty-five churches which suffered total annihilation or partial destruction in the great fire, one only was in Tower Ward, one in Aldgate, two in Broad Street Ward, three in Coleman Street Ward, one in Bassishaw, five in Cripplegate Within, four in Aldersgate Within, eight in Farringdon Within, five in Castle Baynard, seven in Queenhithe, four in Vintry, two in Dowgate, four in Bridge Within, six in Billingsgate, six in Langbourne, two in Cornhill, seven in Cheap, four in Bread Street Ward, three in Cordwainers, five in Walbrook and five in Candlewick Ward. Of these, nine were Saxon foundations, three Danish foundations, one a Norman foundation, sixty-nine were Plantagenet foundations, and two were conventual chapels, which had been turned into parochial churches after the dissolution of the religious houses—namely, St. James, Duke Street, which had been the chapel of the Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, and Christ Church, which had been that of the Franciscan Priory, usually known as Greyfriars, at Newgate. Never before, it can be said, had there been so terrible a holocaust of churches. Of these eighty-five churches, forty were rebuilt, and of these Wren was the designer and the architect. It cannot be said, therefore, that the great fire was an ill wind which blew no one any good.

Thus the year 1667 saw building operations commenced for the reconstruction of St. Dunstan in the East (Tower Ward). In 1668 the reconstruction of St. Mildred (Bread Street Ward) was commenced, and 1670 saw that of St. Mary, Aldermanbury (Cripplegate Within), and St. Edmund the King (Langbourne Ward) begun. In 1671 the first stone of a new St. Lawrence, Jewry (Cheap), was laid, and the year following the rebuilding of St. Michael (Cornhill) and St. Stephen (Walbrook) was undertaken. The reconstruction of St. Olave, Jewry (Coleman Street Ward), of St. Martin, Ludgate (Farringdon Within), and St. Michael, Wood Street (Cripplegate Within), was commenced in 1673, and in the year following that of St. Dionis (Langbourne Ward) and St. George, Botolph Lane (Billingsgate Within). In 1676 operations were begun in the reconstruction of St. James, Garlickhithe (Vintry), St. Mildred, Poultry (Cheap), St. Magnus the Martyr (Bridge Ward Within) and St. Stephen (Coleman Street Ward). The next year, 1677, no less than five new churches were commenced—namely, St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey (Queenhithe), St. Michael (Queenhithe), St. Michael, Paternoster Royal (Vintry), St. Mary, Woolnoth (Langbourne Ward), and lastly, but by no means leastly, St. Mary le Bow (Cordwainers Ward). In 1678 two churches, St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange (Broad Street Ward) and St. Swithin, London Stone (Walbrook), were begun, and in 1679 two others, St. Benet Fink (Broad

Street Ward) and St. Michael (Bassishaw). The rebuilding of five churches—St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street (Castle Baynard), St. Mary at Hill (Billingsgate), St. Margaret Pattens (Billingsgate), All Hallows (Bread Street Ward) and St. Michael's, Crooked Lane (Candlewick Ward)—was commenced in 1680, and in 1681 operations were begun in the reconstruction of Sts. Anne and Agnes (Aldersgate) and St. Peter (Cornhill). Three churches were started in 1682—namely, St. Augustine, Watling Street (Farringdon Within), St. Antholin (Cordwainers Ward) and St. Mary, Aldermary (Cordwainers Ward), while two were begun in 1683, St. Benet, Paul's Wharf (Castle Baynard) and All Hallows the Great (Dowgate). The year 1684 only produced efforts in one direction—the starting of the work of reconstruction on St. Alban, Wood Street (Cripplegate Within). Two were begun, however, in 1685—St. Matthew, Friday Street (Farringdon Within), and St. Benet, Gracechurch Street (Bridge Ward Within). Work on another, St. Mary, Abchurch (Candlewick Ward), was started in 1686. Christ Church, Newgate (Farringdon Within), was commenced in 1687, and St. Margaret, Lothbury (Coleman Street Ward), in 1688. The dynastic change of 1689 put a momentary stop to these colossal building operations, and neither this year nor the following saw any new work undertaken. In 1691, however, the reconstruction of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe (Castle Baynard) was started. In

1694 two more churches were begun—St. Vedast, Foster Lane (Farringdon Within) and All Hallows, Lombard Street (Langbourne Ward); and in 1695 work was started on St. Mary Somerset (Queenhithe).

It would, of course, be impossible, were it even desirable, to enter into any description, no matter how short or superficial, of all these churches, yet each in its way is interesting as well from an architectural as from a historical standpoint, and as much because of their individuality as because of their associations. Wren's greatest achievement, architecturally speaking, is undoubtedly St. Stephen, Walbrook, and it is to be questioned whether his reputation is in any way enhanced by the subsequent completion of St. Paul's. While outwardly plain, its interior is both stately and beautiful, and the amount of thought which Wren expended on its architectural outlines was greater than that which he gave to any other of his churches. One of his happiest ideas was that of placing the pillars on bases, thereby raising them to the level of the tops of the pews, so that the entire design of the pillars is visible on a level with the eye and the whole interior scheme thus exhibited. Dr. Croly, the noted author of "Salathiel," was at one time rector of this church (died 1860).

Such was the peculiar originality and versatility of Wren's genius that no two towers, porticoes or churches are the same. The endless variety of the designs which he evolved is amazing, and the rapidity

and economy with which he accomplished his work. Nor did he follow the old patterns. The sermon having now advanced to the first place in the service, the pulpit was given an importance to which it had never before aspired. Another difference to be observed between the old churches and those newly erected was the absence in the latter of the open timber roof with its uncovered beams. In Wren's churches the roof was either vaulted or sealed, and when possible he covered the outside with lead to protect it from fire and laid it as nearly flat as he could. As money was a great and all-important consideration, he could not always make his exteriors as ornate and beautiful as he would have wished, and this led to his accentuating the purely ornamental features where a certain part of the building was more exposed to view than the rest. Such is the case with St. Lawrence, Jewry, the eastern end of which faces on King Street and Guildhall Court, and with that side of St. Matthew, Friday Street, which is exposed to view.

Among the largest of Wren's creations must also be mentioned Christ Church, Newgate, a fine stone edifice of the Italian Corinthian order. It is, perhaps, additionally interesting as the last resting-place of Sir Kenelm and Lady Digby, and from the fact that it is from nine hundred seats in the gallery that the Christ Church boys hear divine service. Another church, the very name of which evokes historical considerations which have of late taken a part of no mean

importance in ecclesiastical controversies, is St. Peter upon Cornhill; for, though little save the foundations of the older edifice remain, yet it is upon the legend of the founding of this church by Lucius, the apocryphal king of the Britains, that the whole fiction of the "early British church" as advanced by the high church party now rests. Another legend and another apocryphal king it is which gives to the neighboring church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr the interest which it possesses.

Wren's towers and spires were, however, his greatest glory, and in some cases, such as those of St. Mary le Bow and St. Magnus the Martyr, they attained a great architectural beauty, while St. Vedast's spire is also worthy of remark. Few of Wren's churches are Gothic, St. Mary, Aldermary, and St. Alban, Wood Street, being perhaps the most notable exceptions. The tower of St. Michael's, Cornhill, is the last of Wren's architectural efforts. The body of the church had been restored in 1672, but it was only in 1718 that an act of Parliament was obtained to complete it, and the tower was not entirely finished until 1721-1723. St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, while an unpretentious edifice, is interesting from the fact that it has numbered among its rectors so many eminent preachers, and that it has always been with church-goers what is known as a "popular" church. It now does duty for no less than four former parishes, the churches of which were destroyed in the great fire and not re-

built, or that were rebuilt and subsequently pulled down for the purpose of street improvement and because they had outgrown their usefulness. Barham, the delightful author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," held the living of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, for no less than twenty years, which adds greatly to the interest attached to that edifice, while St. Swithin, London Stone, and St. Mildred, Bread Street, are both interesting as the scene of the marriages of Dryden and Shelley. In connection with All Hallows, Lombard Street, there is a curious custom, for it is the scene on every Good Friday of the attendance of one hundred Christ Church boys who, according to a stipulation in the will of an eccentric donor—one Peter Symonds, who died in the sixteenth century—are not only to attend on this occasion, but each receive one penny and a hot cross bun for so doing, while for preaching the sermon one guinea is given to the occupant of the pulpit.

But it was not only those churches which were within the wall limits which suffered from that terrible calamity, the great fire, for some without that limit, though still within the city limits since the extension of these latter to beyond the wards without, also suffered greatly from that famous conflagration. The wind, which was blowing from a southeasterly direction, in fact drove the flames beyond the wall limit towards the northwest as far as Pye Corner, though they also spread themselves in the direction

of the Temple. Thus on the one hand St. Sepulchre, Holborn, and on the other St. Bride's, off Fleet Street, were both seriously damaged thereby. On the site of the former, where a church originally a Plantagenet foundation had existed from the middle of the thirteenth century, a new edifice was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, which was completed in 1670. A certain William of Newcastle under Lynne had in 1338 bequeathed an estate to the parish for the maintenance of the church fabric. This fund has from time to time been made use of, and a number of alterations have been added to Wren's edifice. Extensive repairs were made in 1738, and in 1837 the body of the church was in a great measure rebuilt and a new roof added. Among other eminent persons buried in the church are Roger Ascham, tutor to Queen Elizabeth and author of "Toxophilus" and of "The Schoolmaster" (died 1568), and Captain John Smith, the hero of the Pocahontas adventure and author of the "History of Virginia" (died 1631). For St. Bride or Bridget a Danish foundation was claimed. That a church had stood on the site from very ancient times seems established. The old church, or a successor thereof, was completely destroyed in the great fire and replaced by a new edifice by Sir Christopher Wren, rightly considered to be one of his best works. Its external dignity was added to by a spire some two hundred and thirty-four feet in height, which was unfortunately struck by lightning in 1764

and reduced eight feet in the restoration thereof. The interior is both airy and architecturally elegant in its outlines. Among those buried in the church are Ogilby, the translator of Homer, and Richardson, the author of "Clarissa Harlowe." Surrounding buildings completely conceal the church from the street, and it must be sought to be found.

Though not injured by the fire, and therefore not connected with Wren's wholesale restoration of the disasters caused by that calamity, there are three other churches, which, if only because of their connection with the great architect, apart from their own merits or historical interest, cannot be passed over. These churches, which are also among Wren's most notable achievements, are namely, St. Andrew, Holborn, St. Clement Danes, and St. James, Piccadilly. The first of these, which stands between Shoe Lane and St. Andrew Street, was erected in 1676. A church had stood on this site for several centuries. It had been originally only a wayside chapel. Successive generations had made successive alterations until in the days of Wren the church had attained a considerable degree of importance, but had fallen into such great disrepair that it was deemed necessary that a new edifice should be erected. The task was accordingly confided to Wren, and the present church is the result. It is both spacious and well adapted for the purposes it is intended to serve. The tower, which still possesses two or three of the original Gothic

arches, was newly faced with Portland stone in 1704, while in 1718 the splendid east window by Joshua Price was added. Again repaired in 1851, it was greatly altered internally in 1872. Hacket, afterward Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was rector of this church, and Stillingfleet also held the post, during which Richard Bentley resided at St. Andrew's rectory as tutor to his son. Another rector, perhaps even better known, was Dr. Sacheverel, whose trial is a matter of English history. Richard Savage was baptized and Thomas Chatterton buried in this church, and here, on Sunday, May 1, 1808, took place the marriage of William Hazlitt and Sarah Stoddart, at which Charles Lamb was best man and his sister Mary one of the bridesmaids.

On the site on which Wren in 1680 erected the present church of St. Clement Danes a church had existed from the days when Sweyn and his Danish followers first encamped outside the walls of London. At first a small chapel, in the meadows which separated London from Westminster, it increased in size and importance after the river road between the city and the king's palace had superseded the more ancient road by way of Holborn. Originally merely dedicated to St. Clement, the word Danes was added, perhaps to indicate its origin, but also because it was here, according to tradition, that Harold Harefoot and other Danish kings had been interred. The old church having become ruinous, Wren was commis-

sioned to rebuild it; but though he made the designs from which it was to be constructed, the actual labors of the undertaking devolved upon Edward Pierce and John Shorthose, described as "Masons," but who, on this occasion, seem to have combined Masonic and architectural qualities. The present church is plain, but substantial, and well calculated for the Church of England service. Among the eminent persons buried in the church, or in the adjoining churchyard in Portugal Street, are Bishop Berkeley (died 1685), Thomas Otway, the poet (died 1685); Nathaniel Lee, the poet (died 1692); George Granville, the poet (died 1735); and the actors, John Lowen, one of the original interpreters of Shakespearean roles (died 1653); William Mountfoot, killed in 1692 by Lord Mohun, in Howard Street, and George Powell (died 1714); also Marchmount Needham, the author of "The Mercuries," which appeared during the civil war under Charles I. (died 1678), and Thomas Rymer, compiler of the "Fœdera," which bears his name (died 1713). It seems a pity that no tablet should recall the memory of the Danish kings who are said to have slumbered here, and from whom the church gets its compound name.

The third in point of age, and the most westerly of the three above grouped extra-mural churches, of which Wren was the author, is St. James, Piccadilly. Begun in 1680, the church was finally completed and consecrated on Sunday, July 13, 1684. The parish

for which it was built was carved out of that of St. Martin in the Fields, which had been found too large and unwieldy. The funds were provided by Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the friend and patron of Cowley, and afterwards the husband, it is said, of Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I. It is after him that the adjoining Jermyn Street received its name, while the church was named after St. James, in compliment to the king's brother, the Duke of York. The building is an excellent example of the ecclesiastical architecture of the times, and the interior is held to be both light and elegant. The handsome marble font is the work of Grinling Gibbons, also the author of the marble foliage above the altar. Dr. Tenison, Dr. Wake and Dr. Thomas Secker, all three afterwards Archbishops of Canterbury, were at different times rectors of this church, as was also Dr. Samuel Clarke, author of "The Attributes of the Deity," and whom Voltaire once called "that reasoning engine." Among other eminent people here interred are Henry Sydney, Earl of Romney, so often referred to in the Gramont "Memoirs" (died 1704); Mrs. Delany [Mary Granville] (died 1788); the Duke of Queensbury ["Old Q.," as he was called] (died 1810); Charles Cotton, the associate of Walton in the "Complete Angler" (died 1686); Huysmans, the painter (died 1696); Vandervelde, the painter (died 1693); Michael Dahl, the painter (died 1743); Tom d'Urfey, the dramatist (died 1723); Edward Talbot,

the friend and patron of Secker, Benson and Butler, and father of Catherine Talbot; and Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope, Swift and Gay. The parish register records the baptisms of that gentleman *par excellence*, the Earl of Chesterfield, and of that eminent statesman, the Earl of Chatham.

These were, however, not the only churches which had grown up about London; for, as the suburbs had spread themselves, the demands for clerical establishments had made themselves felt, and had been responded to accordingly. Thus, as we have seen, already in Saxon days churches dedicated to St. Botolph—daughters, as it were, of the original St. Botolph, near London Bridge—had sprung up beyond Bishopsgate and Aldersgate; and when Aldgate was erected and opened to traffic, another St. Botolph had sprung up in that vicinity. Already in Norman times, as early as 1090, a church had been erected beyond Cripplegate, which was dedicated to St. Giles, a very favorite saint in those days—to which saint also Matilda, consort of Henry I., dedicated the hospital for lepers which she founded in 1101 in the fields beyond Holborn. At a very early date the need of a regular parochial church, apart from the abbey church, had made itself felt at Westminster, and the parochial church of St. Margaret, Westminster, near the abbey church and a little to the east of it, had been the result. This was soon recognized as the official place of worship of the House of Commons,

which body formerly attended service there in state several times during the year. Unfortunately there is very little, if anything, left of the original edifice, and numerous restorations have so altered it that the present building can have no great claim to age, and is to all intents and purposes a modern edifice.

Such is not the case with St. Giles, Cripplegate. This ancient church is much as it was when it was erected, about the middle of the fourteenth century (1350), for the old Norman church, of which Alfune, who subsequently became the first hospitaller of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was the founder, had fallen into great disrepair, and the present edifice was erected on the site. It is of the late perpendicular period, and has many good details, including a nave, chancel and aisles divided by clustered columns, and a pulpit screen and font which are the work of Grinling Gibbons. Besides its antiquity, the church is interesting as the last resting-place of John Fox, the martyrologist (died 1587), and of John Milton (died 1674). In 1790 the grave of the great poet was disturbed, and a number of "indecent liberties" taken with his remains. The present monument, erected in his honor, was put up in 1793, at the expense of Mr. Samuel Whitbread, the founder of the great brewery, who was a profound admirer of Milton. Daniel Defoe, who died in the parish, was formerly supposed to have been buried here, but he lies in Tindall's burying-ground, Bunhill Fields. The registers

have been carefully kept, and show, under the date July 27, 1623, that Ben Jonson, the dramatist, was married here to Hester Hopkins on that day.

As early as 1400 we find that a church existed on or near the site of the present church of St. Mary le Bone (Bourne), for in that year a special license was granted to Bishop Braybrooke "to remove the old church at Tyburn, and to build a new church of stone or flint near the spot where a chapel had been lately erected." This was done, and it was in this church that Sir Francis Bacon was married, in 1606, to Alice, daughter of Alderman Barham. It also had the honor of being selected by Hogarth as the scene of the rake's marriage with the deformed and superannuated female. It had become greatly dilapidated, and was pulled down in 1741, the present church being erected on the site.

The dissolution of the religious houses had also brought about a transformation in a number of outlying, as well as city, churches. Thus the chapel of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, in St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, and the oratory of the Benedictine Nunnery, also at Clerkenwell, were both turned over to parochial purposes. The same was done in regard to the chapel of the Hospital of St. Giles in the Fields, though even before the dissolution this place of worship had been used in part for parochial purposes after the parish of St. Giles had been formed in 1623. It is, of course, beyond the scope

of this present work to enter into any account of the numerous outlying churches which had arisen in the neighborhood of the city. Mention has already been made, in treating of the formation of Covent Garden, of the church of St. Paul, with which Inigo Jones closed the western extremity of the piazza. Outlying parishes began to multiply themselves with some rapidity. It was found in several instances that a parish church was not adequate to the demands made upon it, and other parishes were carved, as it were, out of the mother parish. Thus, in 1678, the new parish of St. Anne, Soho, had been carved out of that of Westminster by the 30th of Charles II., and the church of that name in Wardour and Dean Streets erected in what was then known as Kemp's Fields. The architect of that church is not known. It was dedicated to St. Anne in honor of the then Princess (afterwards queen) Anne. In the adjoining churchyard lie Brook Taylor, discoverer of Taylor's Theorem (died 1731), and William Hazlitt, the famous critic and essayist (died 1830).

It was an age of building. Not only churches, but other public edifices, had been totally or partially destroyed in the vast conflagration from which London had suffered so severe a loss. The Guildhall had been almost entirely destroyed, and of the Royal Exchange scarce anything remained but Gresham's statue. Work was now begun on their reconstruction. The Fleet Prison had also suffered most serious

damage from the fire. It was necessary to completely rebuild it. This famous prison, the foundation of which is said to be coeval with the Norman period, had originally been regarded as a place of detention for those persons committed by the Council or Court of the Star Chamber, though it was also used for the reception of persons committed under decree of the Court of Chancery. Those condemned by the Star Chamber were conducted, by way of the Thames, from Whitehall to the mouth of the Fleet, and thence up the Fleet to a gate, similar to the Traitors' Gate at the Tower, and through this portal they entered their prison residence. When, however, under the 16th of Charles II. the Star Chamber was abolished, the Fleet was utilized for the detention of prisoners ordered to be confined on the charge of bankruptcy, debt or other similar charges, and as such attained its highest celebrity. As one of the official homes of public "justice," the reconstruction was no unimportant matter.

Building, as has been said, was in the air, and while the great fire did not reach that famous institution, the Bethlehem Royal Hospital (commonly known as Bedlam), which was situated in the ward of Bishopsgate Within, yet it was decided that this edifice, which had fallen into great disrepair, should also be reconstructed. It was determined, therefore, to abandon the old structure, which had been erected by the munificence of Raymond Fitz-Mary, and erect a larger

and more suitable structure at Moorfields, farther from the heart of the city. The work was started in April, 1675, and completed in July, 1676, in what was a very short time for building in those days. Robert Hooke was the architect of the new building, and the model taken was that of the Tuileries in Paris, reproduced, of course, on a small scale. It is related that, when Louis XIV. learned that one of his palaces had been copied as an abode for lunatics, he was so angered that he immediately ordered that an exact reproduction of St. James Palace should be erected in miniature near Paris and used for foul purposes.

While Wren was not concerned in the building of any of the aforesaid public edifices, he was entrusted with the reconstruction of the Custom House, in Lower Thames Street, which had also been destroyed in the great fire. The first Custom House of which any account has descended to us was built by John Churchman, who was sheriff of London in 1385, and stood on what was then known as "Customer's Key," a little to the east of the present building, and therefore somewhat nearer to Tower Wharf. Wren's Custom House, on which work was started as soon as things had once more settled themselves after the calamity, was completed as early as 1671. It was also to Wren that was entrusted the building of Chelsea Hospital, a royal hospital for aged and disabled soldiers, and Charles II., who was always foremost in his interest in all works of charity, laid the corner-

stone in person in March, 1682. The site selected was that of Chelsea College, which was sold by the Royal Society the January preceding "to Sir Stephen Cox, for the king's use." The building which was put up had a centre and two wings of red brick, with stone facings. It fronts the Thames, and is one of the most showy of Wren's buildings. Until the building of the Chelsea Embankment, the grounds of the hospital ran down to the river bank, and are still a distinguishing feature of the institution.

It was not, however, only ecclesiastical and public edifices that had suffered severely in the great fire. The greater part of the city companies had lost their halls in the fire, and Wren was now called upon to superintend their reconstruction. The hall of the Ironmongers alone had escaped. Situated as it was in Fenchurch Street, the flames had not reached it. The years 1667 to 1672 were the years of reconstruction, and in that period new halls, the property of the Mercers, the Grocers, the Drapers, the Fishmongers, the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Merchant Tailors, the Haberdashers, the Salters, the Vintners and the Clothworkers, not to speak of the lesser companies, were erected. That of the Drapers was the first completed. Their first hall had been in St. Swithin's Lane, but they had migrated to Throgmorton Street as early as 1541, where they moved into the house of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, which they acquired by purchase from Henry VIII., to whom it

had been forfeited on Cromwell's attainder. When this building was burned in the fire, the new hall was erected the following year (1667) on the site. Edward Jerman, the city surveyor, was the architect. Six more halls were erected—that of the Fishmongers in Adelaide Place, London Bridge; that of the Goldsmiths in Foster Lane, Cheapside; that of the Skinners on Dowgate Hill; that of the Haberdashers in Staining Lane, Gresham Street; that of the Salters in St. Swithin's Lane, and that of the Clothworkers in Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street.

The original hall of the Fishmongers was Stanhope House, and when this was destroyed in the great fire, a new hall, of which Edward Jerman was the architect, was erected on the same site. The Goldsmiths also had from time immemorial occupied the same area, but the Salters, like the Drapers, had moved from their original location, which, in the case of the former, had been in Bread Street, from whence they had migrated to St. Swithin's Lane. The hall of the Skinners and that of the Haberdashers were rebuilt on the same site as their old halls, the last mentioned being erected from the plans and under the supervision of the indefatigable Wren. The Salters, as has been said, had moved from their original position to St. Swithin's Lane, and here it was that, when their old hall was burned, their new one was erected. Similarly the Clothworkers made no change in the location selected.

The year 1670 saw the re-erection of the Grocers Hall, in Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry. The company had in the first instance held their meetings in the house of the abbot of Bury, at St. Mary Axe, and subsequently at that of the abbot of St. Cross and other places. In 1411, however, they had purchased the chapel of St. Edmund from Lord Fitzwater, adding the house and gardens a few years later, and had then commenced building their hall. It was rebuilt on the same site. The Merchant Tailors and the Vintners caused their respective halls to be rebuilt the following year, 1671. Both chose for their new halls the same site as that on which their old halls had stood, the former on Threadneedle Street, a little beyond Finch Lane, and the latter on Stody Lane, Upper Thames Street, the first mentioned entrusting the reconstruction of their hall to Edward Jerman, and the latter commissioning Sir Christopher Wren to perform for them a similar office. A year later, in 1672, saw the rebuilding of the Mercers' Hall, on the site of the former Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, on the Cheap, which site had, on the dissolution of the religious houses, been sold to them by Henry VIII., and where they had built their old hall. It is disputed as to whether Jerman or Wren was the architect of the new edifice. The side entrance is on Ironmongers Lane. Of all those halls, five only remain, the others, which had become inadequate to the demands upon them, having been

since torn down and rebuilt. Of these, the most interesting are probably the Mercers and the Merchant Tailors. The former is especially so because of the great historic associations which attach to the spot of ground on which it stands—the interest connected with the traditions of St. Thomas' Hospital, of which this was the first home, and the memory of its foundress, Agnes à Becket. It was here also that Henry VIII., accompanied by his consort, Jane Seymour, stood by the side of Sir John Allen to see "the Marching Watch of the City most bravely set out." The old hospital chapel came to be called Mercers Chapel, and therein was not only held services, but a grammar school. The present hall stands over an open basement or arcade, and is borne on Tuscan columns. Its interior is both lofty and well-proportioned. The walls are covered with wainscoating, both carved and panelled, and a ceiling of handsome stucco work is supported by Italian pilasters. There are some valuable portraits, including those of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, and Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange.

Merchant Tailors' Hall is concealed to-day from the street by a block of offices erected in 1844. The hall itself is still the one which Jerman erected after the fire, but has been greatly altered and enlarged, the principal additions being the so-called "King's Chamber" and the gallery which overlooks the hall itself—a feature which greatly enhances the beauty

of that apartment, besides forming a very convenient and suitable place from which the proceedings at a formal banquet can be observed. The banquets of the Merchant Tailors Company have, in fact, long been famous, and are only rivalled by those of the Fishmongers Company, the former being particularly identified with Tory or Conservative interests, and the latter better known for its Whig or Liberal sympathies, banquets at both halls affording therefore very admirable opportunities to the members of each party for political statements and the expression of their views and opinions. One of the most splendid perhaps ever given by the Merchant Tailors was that held by them in 1606 in honor of James I. and his royal guest, the king of Denmark. The hall contains a number of historical portraits of kings, statesmen and civic personages.

The Haberdashers and the Vintners, as has been said, had employed Wren as their architect. That which he erected for the former company was seriously damaged by fire on September 19, 1894. In restoring it much ornamentation was added, and the interior, which had been somewhat severe, as the Haberdashers inclined to Puritanism, was completely redecorated. A new entrance on Gresham Street was constructed, with the armorial bearings of the company carved over the doorway. The site on which the hall stands was bequeathed in 1478 to the company by one William Baker, "citizen and haber-

dasher." The Vintners' Hall is smaller and less pretentious. It also suffered from a number of casualties, and was in a great part restored and rebuilt. Wren's council chamber still stands, however. It is an interesting room, and in it are portraits of Charles II., James II., Maria of Este and George of Denmark, and a painting, said to be by Van Dyck, of St. Martin, the patron saint of the company. That good man is in the act of dividing his coat with a mendicant. The Vintners' plate is especially handsome, and includes a splendid salt cellar, ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini. The hall of the Skinners is perhaps somewhat less interesting. The Ionic front was added, from designs of Richard Jupp, in 1790, who at the time held the post of the company's architect, and the dining-hall was rebuilt, under the supervision of G. B. Moore, in 1847-1850. The drawing-room, a handsome apartment, is lined with cedar wood, the gift to the Skinners of the now defunct East India Company. The old ceiling was removed some years ago, under the direction of Sir Charles Barry, the architect, and a splendidly carved, decorated ceiling set up in its place. The hall of the Ironmongers, as has been said, escaped the great fire. Its situation saved it. It was to the east of the flames, and, as the wind was to the west, they did not reach it. It was only spared, however, to be demolished some fifty years later, when a new and larger edifice was in 1748 erected on the same site.

If the greater part of the city companies had reason to remember the reign of Charles II. with a certain degree of sadness and discomfiture, as they had lost their halls and many valuable possessions by a calamity which had occurred while he held the reins of government, there were others who had every reason to remember that monarch himself with every feeling of satisfaction and gratitude, as it was from him that they obtained their charters of incorporation. Thus it was from him that the Frame-Work Knitters obtained their charter in 1661 and the Glass-Sellers theirs in 1664. The Wheelwrights were successful in their petition for one in 1670 and the Coachmakers in 1677 obtained theirs.

But it was not only the city companies to whom Charles II. showed his benevolent interest, for it is to him that the Royal Society, that association of world-wide celebrity, which has as its avowed purpose the "Advancement of Natural Science," owes its charter. This famous society had its origin in a small gathering of notable men interested and engaged in the same pursuits. As early as 1645 they had constituted themselves into a species of club and held weekly meetings, first at Dr. Goddard's lodgings in Wood Street, later at the Bull Head Tavern in Cheap, and afterwards at Gresham College. These proceedings were temporarily suspended during the civil war, and it is not until November 28, 1660, that at a meeting of the club a resolution was adopted to establish the

society on a regular basis, and a month later, on December 12, Gresham College was selected as the place of meeting. Charles II. had from the first shown the greatest interest in the association, and, on July 15, 1662, granted them their charter, which, having failed to confer all the desired privileges, was supplemented on April 22, 1663, by a new charter, which has remained the acting charter of the society to the present day. At the weekly reunions a paper was read and a discussion pursued on some scientific subject. The meetings were held at Gresham College until its destruction in the great fire. The society then assembled by the permission of the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel House. It returned to Gresham College and remained there until 1710, when it removed to Crane Court, Fleet Street, and from there in 1782 to Somerset House, where apartments were assigned to it by George III. In 1857 it was transferred to Old Burlington House, its rooms at Somerset House being required for government offices, and in 1873 it came into possession of its present quarters in the new east wing, where special apartments had been prepared for it. The patron saint of the society, selected in honor of Robert Murray, who had been most active in its foundation, is St. Andrew, and the anniversary meeting is therefore held on November 30. It would be useless to attempt an enumeration of its distinguished members, but among those most conspicuous there may be mentioned Wren, Newton,

Halley, Cavendish, Watt, Herschel, Davy and Faraday.

Charles died, as we have seen, on February 6, 1685, and the Duke of York was proclaimed king. His coronation followed on April 23, on which day the crown of St. Edward the Confessor was placed upon the brow of James II. and his consort, Mary of Modena, at Westminster. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, officiated at the function, which is perhaps especially remarkable as the only occasion in history at which a schismatic bishop crowned a Catholic monarch, and this difference in theological opinion between king and prelate has been regarded by some as symbolic of the complete misunderstanding which was to follow between the king and his people; for though the uprising organized by the Earl of Argyle and the late king's son, the Duke of Monmouth, was suppressed—Argyle being publicly executed in Edinburgh and Monmouth being made to suffer the penalty of his imprudence on the scaffold—yet the difficulties increased on every side. Misunderstanding followed misunderstanding between the king and Parliament, the king and the clergy, and the king and his people, until things had reached such a pitch that the unfortunate James, who in what he believed to be the rightful fulfillment of the highest obligations had been brought to this state of friction with his ministers and his subjects, found himself compelled to fly from London and determined to leave the country.

The confusion which followed the king's departure was terrible indeed. The king had recalled all those writs which had been issued for the election of a new Parliament, and by the temporary dissolution of the government the nation was left without guidance and the city a prey to the violence of the mob. London, as was to be expected, was soon the scene of a sanguinary drama. The mob invaded the houses of the aristocracy, and in those of the Catholics desecrated the chapels and destroyed the furniture, and even violated the diplomatic rights of the Spanish and Florentine embassies, where a number of Catholics had taken refuge and lodged their more valuable effects. Jeffries, the lord chancellor, who had disguised himself, the better to fly the kingdom, was discovered by them. He was dragged from his concealment and so maltreated that he died shortly afterwards from the consequences. To add to the confusion, Feversham no sooner learned of the king's flight than he disbanded the troops without paying or disarming them, and thus let them loose to prey on the community. In this terrible extremity the bishops and peers assembled to secure the preservation of the city's peace. Archbishop Sancroft absenting himself, the Marquis of Halifax was chosen speaker. They gave directions to the mayor and aldermen for the keeping of the peace, and even issued orders to the army and fleet. In all of these they openly declared their estrangement from the king, and the citizens,

putting into action what the others put in words, sent petitions to the Prince of Orange asking and, in fact, imploring that he should march straight on London.

In the meanwhile the return of the king, whose flight had been intercepted by some fishermen by whom he had been recognized, put a momentary halt on these proceedings. He was received, unaccountable as is the ever-varying moods of the mob, by shouts and acclamations. The halt in the march of events was only a brief one, however; for, these new humors of the populace having given alarm to the king's enemies, Halifax, Shrewsbury and Delamere requested him to immediately withdraw from the capital, a demand which the unfortunate James, virtually a prisoner, had no alternative but to obey. He proceeded accordingly to Ham, the seat of the Duchess of Lauderdale, on December 17, and from there went to Rochester, from which port he embarked on December 23 for Ambleteuse, in Picardy. Hence he proceeded to St. Germain, where he was received by Louis XIV. with every mark of distinction and honor, sympathy and hospitality. On December 18 William of Orange had entered London with six thousand troops. The convention assembled at Westminster on January 22, 1689, and on February 13 following the crown was, in the name of the convention, tendered to William and Mary, who, having accepted the offer, were proclaimed king and queen.

The greater part of the events of the reign of the new sovereign belongs more properly to the history of England than to our subject. What fighting there was, in the various struggles with James II. and his followers, and in the wars with France and that of the Spanish Succession, was done on Scotch or Irish soil and on the continent, and London was thereby not directly affected. The death of Mary, which occurred on December 28, 1694, was calculated to greatly shake William's influence with the nation, but his authority survived the shock, and he found himself sole monarch of the kingdom, without in reality having the slightest claim in his own right to the title. With his usual good fortune he was apprised in time of the conspiracy against his life, in the organization of which Barclay had been so largely instrumental, and escaped therefore what might have proved a fatal ambush. The peace of Ryswick between France and England, which was signed on September 10, 1697, was hailed in England with much rejoicing and satisfaction, and was celebrated in London with much solemnity. A national day of thanksgiving was appointed, and on that day a great service was held in the then recently finished choir of the new St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the king was present and the civic officials attended in state. The streets were illuminated that night and there were other signs of popular rejoicing.

The most important enactment of the reign was un-

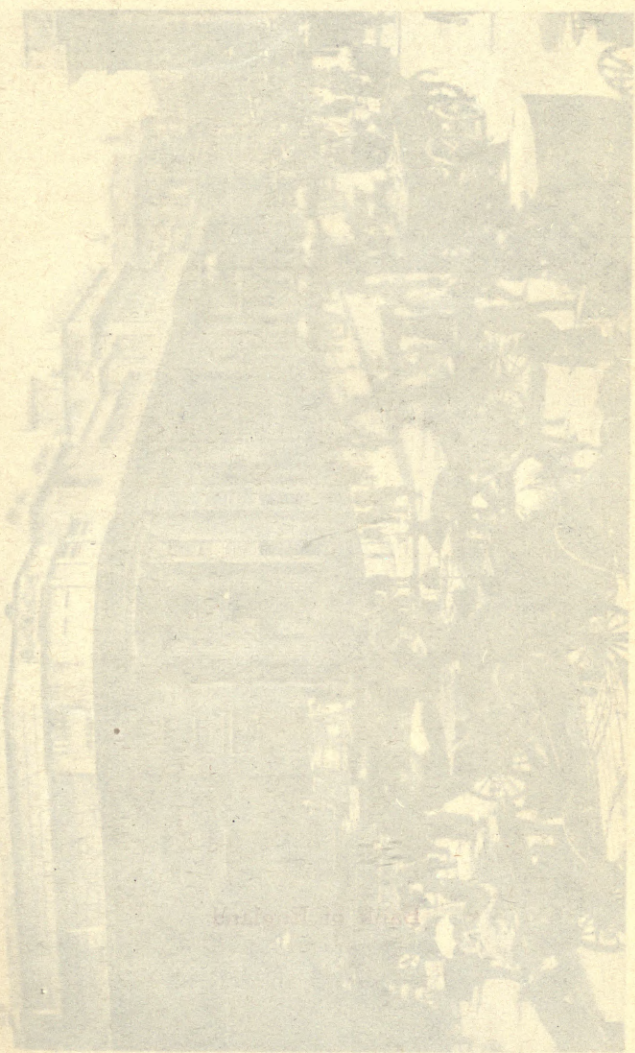
questionably that which had as its purpose the settlement of the succession, whereby all Catholics being excluded, the crown devolved on the death of Anne, the remaining daughter of James II., to Sophia, daughter of Frederick, the Elector Palatine, and of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and on the progeny of the said Sophia by her husband, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, afterwards Elector of Hanover. The act was passed in the summer of 1701, and the same summer, on September 6, James II. expired at St. Germain. His son-in-law and great adversary did not long survive him, for having met with an accident while on horseback in the park of Hampton Court, he died from the consequences, after lingering some weeks, on March 8, 1702, and his wife's sister, Anne of Denmark, remaining daughter of James II., was the same day proclaimed queen. The interment of the late king took place on April 12, and the coronation of the new queen at Westminster followed on the 23d of that month.

Of rather an indolent and self-indulgent nature, though capable of being aroused to considerable fire at times when her will was opposed, Anne soon fell under the domination of Marlborough and his intriguing wife. Meanwhile the war of the Spanish Succession continued to occupy the attention of Europe. The news of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim, August 2, 1704, was received in England with great marks of enthusiasm, and when the duke himself reached

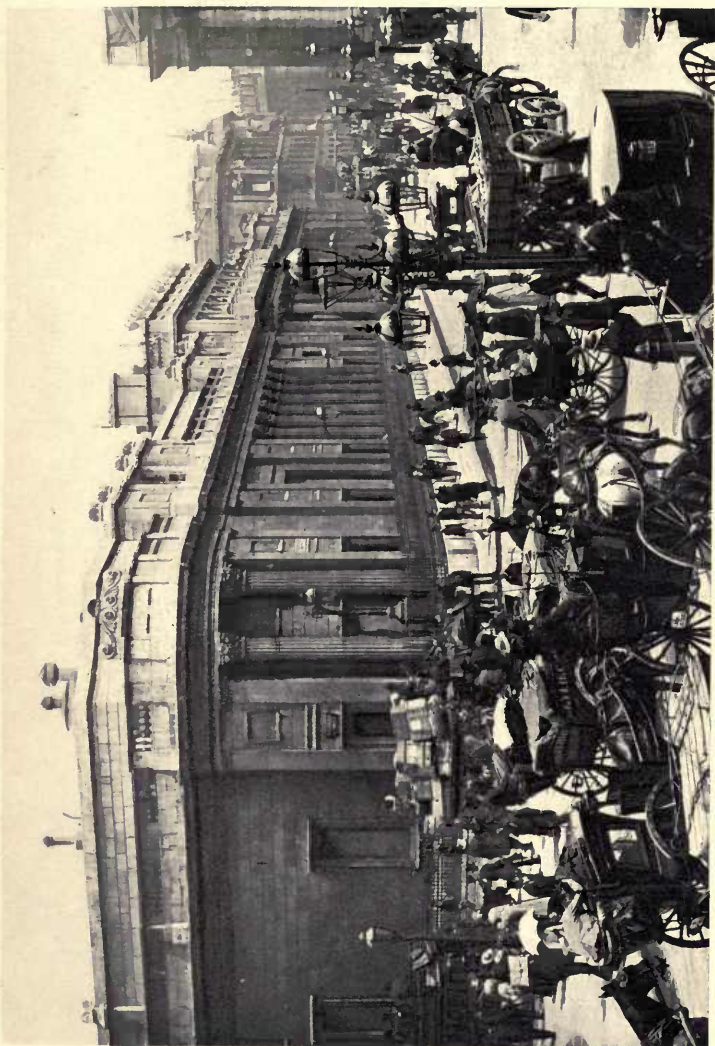
London, on December 14, he was received with a great ovation and made an entry which was a veritable triumph. The act of union with Scotland passed March 6, 1707, whereby on the first day of May following the union between the two countries was to be effected, settled the succession also as regarded Scotland, though it occasioned but little stir in the English capital. The execution of the miserable Gregg at Tyburn in January, 1708, was, on the contrary, viewed with much interest by the citizens, and was the beginning of a series of disputes between the ministers, who were jealous of Harley's influence with the queen, which ultimately led to Dr. Sacheverel's famous sermon before the lord mayor and the corporation of the city. The result is well known, and Dr. Sacheverel's trial at Westminster Hall on February 27, 1710, is a matter of English history. That only his sermon was burned, and not he executed, shows an amelioration in the methods of the times over those prevalent in former reigns. The peace of Utrecht, whereby the unprofitable war of the Spanish Succession was brought to a close, was signed at that town in Holland on March 31, 1713, and proclaimed in England on May 5 following. A year later, on May 28, 1714, Sophia, who had been declared next in line of succession after Anne, died at Herrenhausen at the advanced age of eighty-three, and Anne herself shortly followed her to the grave, expiring at Kensington Palace on August 1, 1714, some two months after.

If to the reign of Charles II. and the building frenzy which took possession of the city after the calamity of the great fire, London owes the greatest number of its churches and its monuments, it was to that of William and Mary that financial England owes the foundation of that noted institution, the Bank of England. This, the greatest of all similar enterprises, owes its origin to the suggestion of one William Paterson, a Scotchman, who having conceived the vast project of founding a great national and indeed universal bank, submitted the scheme to the government of 1691. Already the establishment of private banks had gone on rapidly during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and though the closing of the exchequer in the reign of the first named monarch had for a time shaken public confidence, it really tended to throw discredit more on the king and his government than on the system; and the accession of William and Mary found the banks and the bankers much increased in numbers and in business. The financial measures of Gresham and Backwell had been adopted by other goldsmiths, and the whole system of banking had obtained already a wide-spread development. The idea of a great national bank seems to have originated as far back as the year 1678, and, like the greater number of public undertakings in England, owed its inception to private enterprise. William Paterson was, as has been said, the originator of the scheme; but Paterson's, like other similar schemes, would probably

have come to naught had not the government been just then in great need of funds wherewith to carry on the war in which the country was then engaged. The amount required was one million two hundred thousand pounds. This was, according to Paterson's plan, to be subscribed, the government agreeing to pay interest at the rate of eight per cent., and the subscribers to the loan being incorporated under the title of Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Charles Montague, at the time one of the lords of the treasury, was the leading financial authority in England. To him the scheme recommended itself as the only practical one, if not the only one by which the money could be raised, and he introduced a bill in the House of Commons in 1694 whereby the measure suggested could be carried through, which, notwithstanding the opposition that it naturally encountered on many sides, from the Tories, especially the Jacobite section thereof, because they foresaw the additional strength which so abundant a supply of money would very naturally confer on the government of William and Mary, and from the usurers and other financial agents, who saw their ruin in the project, was finally passed by a considerable majority. Though the opposition was even more violent in the House of Lords, the bill finally received the sanction of that house, and towards the close of April obtained the royal assent. On July 27 of the same year the great seal was affixed to the charter of incorporation, and



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so great was the general confidence in the administration, as well as in the scheme itself, that the entire amount required was subscribed and paid into the exchequer in ten days and before the first installment became due.

Although Paterson was the actual originator of the plan, the practical workings of the project devolved upon Michael Godfrey, whose financial abilities had already been tested in the city. The first meetings of the company were through his influence held in the hall of the Mercers Company, in Cheapside; but in the October following the hall of the Grocers Company, in Poultry, was leased by the governor and members of the new company for the period of ten years wherein to conduct business, and here, the lease being at the expiration of that time renewed, the company continued to hold its meetings and transact the business until 1734. Here in one room, so to speak, accommodation was found for all those employees who performed the duties of the corporation, and who, then numbering only fifty four, to-day number nine hundred, and require for their accommodation a building covering almost the entire area of the church, churchyard and parish of St. Christopher le Stocks, save that small portion on which stands the portico of the Royal Exchange, as well as large portions of the adjoining parishes of St. Margaret, Lothbury and St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange.

The first building on the present site, of which

George Sampson was architect, was opened in June, 1734. On January 1 following the statue of William III. was erected. The east and west wings, including the large parlor, an apartment sixty by thirty feet, were built under Sir Robert Taylor between 1766 and 1786. The rotunda, fifty-seven feet in diameter, was added in 1775 by Sir John Soane, who had been appointed architect to the bank. Business requirements and other considerations necessitated further extensive alterations, which were executed also under Sir John Soane, and the greater portion of Sampson's original building and Taylor's additions having been demolished, the present one-storied edifice was erected, and finally completed in 1827. The new dividend warrant office was added under C. R. Cockerell in 1835. The same architect added the breastwork behind the balustrade in 1848, and a year later, in 1849, the new dividend warrant office was pulled down to make place for the large drawing office. While the front facade, towards Threadneedle Street, is the more conspicuous, the corner on the Lothbury side, which is said to be a free adaptation of the Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli, is of equal interest, as is also Lothbury Court, while the arch leading into the bullion yard is held by Ferguson to be imitated from that of Constantine in Rome. The interior of the bank has suffered numerous alterations at different times. The bank parlor has been redecorated on several occasions, and here the directors meet on Thursday mornings, at

half-past eleven. The bullion office, which is situated on the east side of the building, along Bartholomew's Lane, and formed part of the original edifice, is in the basement story. It was enlarged by Sir Robert Taylor, and altered into its present form by Sir John Soane, and consists of an outer chamber for the transaction of public business, a vault for deposit purposes, and a vault for the private stock of the bank. Access to the vaults can only be had, however, by the public when accompanied by a director. Here in this famous building, the traditions of which have extended the world over, are printed, and from here issued, the Bank of England notes, the postal orders and the notes for the Indian government banks.

So much has been already said about the events which more especially affected London during the period of the later Stuarts that there does not seem much left to record. The reign of Charles II. saw the reconstruction of the greater part of London proper, after the disaster of the great fire. In the reigns of Mary and Anne this energy was merely transferred to another quarter, and expended itself more especially in Westminster and the western suburbs. The limits of the city proper, which ended then, as it does now, at Temple Bar, were not extended. Indeed, the point of contact between Fleet Street within and the Strand without was accentuated by the erection of a more elaborate structure at this juncture. The new Temple Bar, which was erected

in 1670-1672, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, consisted of a fine gateway of Portland stone. Niches on the east or city side contained statues of James I. and his royal consort, Anne of Denmark, while those on the west or Westminster side contained statues of Charles I. and Charles II. These statues were the work of Bushnell, who died in 1701.

The whole structure, which was found seriously to interfere with the traffic on Fleet Street and the Strand, was removed in 1878 and the stones numbered, and ten years later re-erected at the entrance of Sir Henry Meux's private grounds at Theobalds, Waltham Cross. It was at Temple Bar that by ancient and prescribed usage the sovereign, on visiting the city, was received by the lord mayor and the officers of the corporation. The gates formerly were closed on such occasions, and when the royal cortege had reached a given point, a pursuivant at arms, in full heraldic costume, dashed up to the gate and demanded entrance for the sovereign, both by the sounding of a trumpet and knocking at the gates. After a parley, the language of which was prescribed beforehand, the gates were thrown open, and the lord mayor, advancing in his robes of office, presented to the sovereign the city sword, who returned it with thanks. One of the most splendid scenes of the kind was enacted when Queen Elizabeth proceeded in state to St. Paul's to render thanks for the destruction of the Armada. A similar scene occurred when Queen

Victoria entered the city on her way to St. Paul's, on February 27, 1872, to render thanks for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from typhoid fever. Though Temple Bar has now been removed, still the usage survives, and it is at Temple Bar that the lord mayor still meets the sovereign on the monarch's approach to the city and presents the city sword to the illustrious visitor. The last time this ceremony was observed was on June 24, 1897, when the queen entered the city on her way to St. Paul's to attend the service of thanksgiving for the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign.

If, as has been said, the official limits of the city were not extended in a westerly direction, fashion, at least, once for all abandoned its former haunts in the city proper. Even Finsbury became more and more deserted, save by city merchants, professional men and lodging house keepers; while Covent Garden, so highly esteemed during the early Stuart reigns, was in a great measure turned over to the world of art and letters, music and the drama. Pall Mall had been laid out under the first Stuarts, and the new quarter which had grown up north of St. James Palace was now the centre of the fashionable world. It is true that the old Countess of Devonshire still clung to Devonshire House in Bishopsgate Street Without, and was keeping hospitable house there as late as 1680; that Sir Dudley North lived in Basinghall Street; that Pepys was, in 1666, living in Seething Lane,

Great Tower Street, from where he relates his experiences of the great fire; that Milton, as late as 1674, moved from Holborn down to Finsbury; that Sir John Frederick, lord mayor in 1661, and Sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor in 1672—both so well known for their hospitality—had their family mansions in or about Old Jewry, and that that singular nobleman, the Earl of Shaftesbury, removed himself, as late as 1676, from Exeter House, Strand, to Thanet House, Aldersgate Street; while John Maitland, the Duke of Lauderdale, so famed because of his connection with the celebrated cabal under Charles II., lived also in this street. But then it must be remembered that the Countess of Devonshire was, like the rest of the family, attached to the old place—in fact, the Devonshires were the last great nobles to leave the city; that Pepys soon moved away from Tower Hill; that Sir John Frederick and Sir Robert Clayton were distinctly civic magnates, and, as such, of necessity inhabited the city; while the Earl of Shaftesbury was a law unto himself, and when he moved back to the city from the West End performed much the same feat that was performed by Diocletian when he removed himself from Rome to make his capital in Byzantium. It is very probable that the Earl of Shaftesbury, when he left Exeter House for Thanet House, selected the latter for its old-time roominess and greater convenience. The house, one of Inigo Jones' finest mansions, had been the residence of the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet,

from whom it passed into the hands of the Earl of Shaftesbury, after which it came to be known by the latter name. Here Locke, the philosopher, on his return from the continent, resided for some time, and here he was afterwards a frequent guest, and nearly always stayed, especially in later years, when he visited London. It was here that, on a famous occasion, the Duke of Monmouth was for a time concealed. The house had quite a sequence of possessors. It passed back into the hands of the Thanet family in 1708, became in 1720 a handsome inn, and in 1734 a public tavern. From 1750 to 1771 it was used as the London Lying-In Hospital, and finally became a general dispensary, the first established in London. The latter was removed in 1850 to Bartholomew's Close, after which the building was divided, the lower part being let out as shops, a portion of the upper part serving for the meetings of the Metropolitan Scientific Association, and the so-called Shaftesbury Upper Hall as a girls' school. It was finally pulled down in 1882, the new Shaftesbury Hall and several shops being built on the site. On the site of Lauderdale House the Lauderdale Buildings now stand.

Ludgate Hill had become the fashionable shopping district, the home of the most exclusive and expensive shops, though Cheapside, Cornhill and Leadenhall Street still possessed their share of such establishments. These districts had a formidable rival in the New Exchange, which was situated not far from the

“Common Garden” in the Strand, and which, though it had attained but little popularity under the first Stuarts, had come by this time to be held in great favor and quite a rendezvous of fashionable shoppers; and in these must be included the wives and daughters of the merchants themselves, who, having migrated westward, now aped the manner and the dress of the West End ladies. The building had a Gothic stone facade, and contained two long and double galleries, one above the other, both of which were lined on either side with drapers’ and mercers’ shops, filled with rich goods of every kind, and manufactures of every variety of texture and description. But there were other shops, book shops, and shops for the sale of almost every kind of thing. Here, in that of Thomas Walkley, at the sign of the Eagle and Child, the first edition of “Othello” was sold in 1622, while here also, at the sign of the Three Spanish Gypsies, a certain Thomas Radford and his wife, the daughter of one John Clarges, a farrier at the Savoy, sold wash balls, powder, gloves and other whatnots. Humble though their business was, they failed in it, and the husband went to sea for a living, leaving his wife behind him to fulfill a brilliant destiny, for she became Monk’s washerwoman, carrying in his linen; and, having obtained a great ascendancy over him, he married her, and she died Duchess of Albemarle a few days after her husband, and is interred by his side in Henry VII.’s chapel in Westminster. In what was

known as the "lower walk"—that is, the lower gallery—at the sign of the Blue Anchor, Henry Herringman, the chief publisher in London before the time of Tonson, had his shop, and there Mr. and Mrs. Pepys were frequently to be seen. Here, in the New Exchange, was the stall of the famous "White Widow," no less a personage than Frances Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnell, wife of Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland under James II., and the sister of Sarah Jennings, wife of the great Duke of Marlborough. Having arrived in England in 1688, and being unable, owing to the revolution which was then in progress, to procure access to her family, she was reduced to such absolute want that she was compelled to maintain herself by the sale of small articles of haberdashery. She wore a white dress, which covered her whole person, and a white mask—which she never removed—concealed her face and excited much curiosity.

The New Exchange was divided into four several places—the Outward Walk below stairs, the Inner Walk below stairs, the Outward Walk above stairs and the Inner Walk above stairs. In the cellar was a tavern. The Lower Walk, both that within and without, was the rendezvous of the *demi monde* of the day. Here, and in the Upper Walk, you were met with such cries as Otway has preserved to us in the character of Mrs. Furnish, "Gloves or ribands, sir? Very good gloves and ribands. Choice of fine es-

sences." So popular had the New Exchange become that there is scarce a dramatist of the time of Charles II. who does not introduce some reference to it in his works. Here Etherege has laid a scene in his "She Would if She Could," and Wycherley one in his "Country Wife"; and here Mrs. Brainsick, in Dryden's "Limberham," is represented as giving her husband the slip, while pretending to call at her tailor's "to try on her stays for a new gown." The houses in the Strand adjoining the New Exchange were the more frequently let as chambers to country gentlemen come to town for a few days, and who wished to lodge in the very centre of busy life. "That place," said Pert, in "Sir Topling Flutter," "is never without a nest of them. They are always, as one goes by, glaring in balconies and staring out of windows." The New Exchange ceased to be a place of much attraction shortly after the death of Queen Anne, and, having become bare and empty in proportion to its former brilliancy, was taken down in 1737, though a memory of its existence still survives in Exchange Court, immediately opposite to where it once stood.

Fleet Street had already fallen almost completely into the hands of the booksellers and publishers, though Katherine Phillips, the "matchless Orinda," to whom Jeremy Taylor addressed his "Discourse on Friendship," and James Shirley, the dramatic poet, resided here; while in Fetter Lane, leading north from Fleet Street, John Bagford, the antiquary, had

his chambers. In the Strand itself, as in Covent Garden, the atmosphere of Bohemia had come already to predominate, and lodging houses, inhabited by impecunious actors and *litterati*, were slowly creeping in and taking the place of the old river palaces. In one of these lodging houses William Lilly, the renowned astrologer, took up his residence, and here he held his famous reunions, where *grande dames* and courtesans, noble and artisan, mingled with seeming grace, each eager to hear what the stars had in store for them. The streets leading from the Strand, both to the north and south, were also largely the abode of the world of art and letters. In Arundel Street John Playfair, the musician, had his quarters. Evelyn and Congreve lived in Surrey Street, the former afterwards moving to Villiers Street in 1683. In Buckingham Street Pepys, the diarist, after moving from Great Tower Street, and the Earl of Dorset, lived. But the Strand was still the residence of many great personages. Henrietta Maria, widow of the martyred Charles I., was officially established at Somerset House, and there held her court with considerable state. Sir Henry Herbert, master of the revels, was living close by in Carey House, near the Savoy, and from here issued his bitter attack on Sir William Davenant; while at Worcester House—formerly Bedford, or Russell, House—on the site of the present Beaufort Buildings, Clarendon, then lord high chancellor, lived in much splendor previous to his removal

to Clarendon House, Piccadilly; and from here his daughter Anne was secretly married to James II., then Duke of York.

Covent Garden, like the Strand, was already invaded by the world of Bohemia. There was, however, a goodly showing of fashion in the neighborhood. In the Piazza itself Viscountess Muskerry and Sir Godfrey Kneller had well-known houses; Andrew Marvell lived in Maiden Lane, the Earl of Newgate was at Newport House, Long Acre; and here also William Stone had his chambers, while my Lord Dorset had a fine house in Bow Street, to which he had moved on leaving Buckingham Street. New Street was especially fashionable, and here Lady Chesterfield held court one day each week. In Drury Lane was my Lord Anglesey's, and here also in Craven House resided with much circumstance William, Earl of Craven, said to be secretly married to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. In artists and *literati* the neighborhood abounded. Sir James Thornhill, the painter, had his studio in Henrietta Street, Samuel Cooper, the miniature painter, lived in James Street, while the lodgings of Sir Peter Lely and Verrio, the painter, were in the Piazza itself. Butler, the author of "Hudibras," had his rooms in Rose Alley, and here also lived John Audrey, the antiquary. Here on December 18, 1679, the great poet Dryden suffered the well-known assault, being beaten and wounded by three ruffians

in the employ of the Earl of Rochester, who had been offended by Lord Mulgrave's "Essay on Satire," of which he conceived that Dryden was the author. The inquiry concerning the identity of the assailants came to be so public, largely owing to the fact that the king concerned himself in the proceedings, that Lord Mulgrave's essay was known as the "Rose Alley Satire." In Long Acre, close by, the Earl of Peterborough was living in Banbury House, while Lady Lumley held a *salon* at Lumley Court, in the same street.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, though further eastward, retained, strange as it may seem, its aristocratic prestige longer than Covent Garden. Here was the house of Digby, Earl of Bristol, and here also in much state resided Montague, Earl of Sandwich. Here also, at the corner of Great Queen Street, William Herbert, Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powis, erected a magnificent mansion. On his attainder for adherence to James II. and his cause, the property passed into the keeping of the lord chancellor during his custody of the great seal. It was for a time inhabited by the great Lord Somers, and later passed into the possession of the Duke of Newcastle, from which it came to be called Newcastle House. Locke, the philosopher, also lived for a time in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he took chambers after leaving Dorset Court, Westminster, his habitual residence being, however, at Oates. In Portugal Row,

near by, Sir William Davenant, the actor, had his quarters. Even Chancery Lane, though again further east, was still well thought of, and no less a personage than Sir John Trevor, master of the rolls and speaker, had his home there. In Montague Street, Bloomsbury, not far away, Ralph, third Baron Montague of Boughton, master of the wardrobe to Charles II., afterwards Marquis of Montherme and Duke of Montague, resided in much splendor. Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect, lived in a house, since torn down, which he had erected for himself almost opposite. Here also, in Great Russell Street, Francis Sandford had his rooms, while Lewis Theobald, from whom Theobald Road obtains its name, lived in Wyam's Court, hard by, as did also Mohun, the actor. In Bloomsbury Square, a little further east, there lived a veritable galaxy of important personages. The north side of this then newly opened square was occupied by the really regal residence of Thomas Wriothsley, fourth Earl of Southampton—a truly magnificent mansion, which occupied the entire northern side of the square, and ran back a great distance, the gardens being those from which the present Russell Square has been formed. Here also for a time resided the great physician and naturalist, Sir Hans Sloane. Another eminent medical man, the famous Dr. Radcliffe, was living here as early as 1704, and here it was that he entertained Prince Eugene of Savoy at a dinner of “barons of beef, juggets of mutton and legs of pork

for the first course, washed down with ale seven years in the cask." He had removed here from Bow Street, and at his death was succeeded on the premises by his old friend and protégé, Dr. Mead. The then Earl of Chesterfield was living here in 1681. He died in 1713. Sir Charles Sedley, the great wit and poet, lived and died here, and Sir Richard Steele took a house in the square in 1712.

In St. Martin's Lane, which may be said to divide the Covent Garden district from the western section of the residential town, many artists had their studios, and Soho had in a measure already become what it has continued to this day, the quarter especially affected by foreign residents, then of a better, now of a middle class. Still some of the most distinguished factors of English society lived there in that day. The building of Soho Square was completed in 1681. It took its name from the curious cry of "So-ho" or "So-how," formerly used in hunting when the hare was found. The Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., had his residence on the south side of the square. The house was afterwards purchased by Lord Bateman, and is at present the site of the Bateman Buildings. That unpleasant person, Lady Falconberg, the Protector's third daughter, had a house on the east side, on the north corner of Sutton Street, sometimes referred to as the White House, and now the property of the firm of Crosse & Blackwell. Here in Soho Square was the town house of the Earl of Stamford.

He was one of the earliest patrons of the new square, but it soon rose in popular favor. Evelyn and his family passed the winter of 1690-1691 in a house on Soho Square, and we have the "Spectator" for authority that that famous man, "Sir Roger de Coverley," had his chambers here when he came down from Worcestershire on his several visits to town. Greek Street was opened in 1680, Frith Street the same year, Dean Street in 1681, and Wardour Street in 1686. They formed the principal thoroughfares of the district. They were at that time considered unusually wide and fine streets, and were at once well inhabited. Sir John Bramston, among others, built a goodly residence for himself in Greek Street, and lived there from 1685 to 1694. Gerrard Street, so called after Charles Gerrard, first Earl of Macclesfield, was opened in 1681. Charles, the second earl, died in 1701. Lord Mohun was his executor. Nos. 34 and 35, then one house, was his residence, and here it was that he was living when he came into such celebrity on account of his duel with the Duke of Hamilton. The fine staircase still remains. At No. 43 Dryden had his residence. He died here on May 1, 1700, and a tablet erected by the Society of Arts records the fact. The house is much the same as when he lived there, and the lower staircase, with its corkscrew banisters and mahogany rail, is characteristic of his time. At no great distance was Golden Square, then recently laid out and well inhabited at first. It is

said to have been originally known as Golding Square, from the sign of a neighboring inn, and by some authorities has been referred to as Golding Square. If Prince Eugene of Savoy received the hospitality of Bloomsbury from Dr. Radcliffe, it was as the guest of Lord Bolingbroke, then secretary of war, that he dined in Golden Square on February 17, 1712, on the occasion of that famous dinner to which Swift failed to be invited, and in anger for which he wrote so cuttingly to Steele.

Leicester Square may be said to have been at the height of its social fame. Many noblemen and prelates and other people of distinction had mansions here. In fact, the place had become "too fashionable," Lord Leicester complained. In consequence, that noble earl made it a practice to let Leicester House to the highest bidder, as a town house for the winter season, for some years before his death in 1677. Here Elizabeth, daughter of James I., the widowed Queen of Bohemia, died on February 13, 1662, she having removed from Craven House but a fortnight before. Later Leicester House was the residence of Colbert, the French ambassador, and as such came in for another lease of splendid hospitality. The house, with its wide hall and staircase and great suite of rooms, was admirably adapted for entertaining, and after being vacated by the French embassy became the residence of the Imperial ambassador. Here Prince Eugene stayed when on his secret mission to England in 1712, to prevent a

peace between that country and France. Dr. Lloyd, the Bishop of St. Asaph, had a house in Leicester Square, and the second Earl of Stafford was living here in 1683; and here in 1698, in his mansion in Leicester Square, the Marquis of Carmarthen gave his famous ball, which was attended by all the rank and fashion of the day. Dryden is reported to have had chambers here in 1690. This was long after the Rose Alley affair and before he moved to Gerrard Street. In Green Street, adjoining, Robert Morison, the botanist, had his chambers, while Sir Isaac Newton made his London headquarters in St. Martin's Street, not far away. In Coventry Street, close by, was the town mansion of Henry, fourth Lord Coventry, and here in 1686 he died.

In 1663 the plans for St. James Square were laid before the king by the Earl of St. Albans, and it was not long before, with the royal approval, they were put into execution. The new square rose at once to the most distinguished popularity, and became before long a most important centre of fashion. On the east side were the mansions of Lewis de Duras, Marquis of Blandford and Earl of Feversham, the Countess of Warwick, and Aubrey de Vere, twentieth and last Earl of Oxford; while on the north side were those of Sir John Benet, the Earl of Clarendon, Antoine Courtin, the French ambassador, the predecessor of Colbert and Barillou; John Hervey, Esq., in which house afterwards lived the famous John, Lord Hervey, and Fred-

erick, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Down; that of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the site of which is now occupied by Norfolk House; Sir Cyril Wich, Lawrence Hyde, afterwards Earl of Rochester and second son of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and Sir Hitch Lucy. On the west side were those of Lord Purbeck, Lord Halifax, the Earl of Essex, where Evelyn visited him in 1680, and Sir Allen Apsley, lord high falconer to Charles II. and the maternal grandfather of the first Earl Bathurst. It was at Sir Allen Apsley's that the Duke of York, afterwards James II., slept the first night after his hurried and unexpected return from Brussels. Here on the west side also lived Moll Davis, the dancer, mistress of Charles II., and Arabella Churchill, mistress of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and mother of the Duke of Berwick. On the south side of the square, among others, was the house of Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated physician, which house overlooked Pall Mall. On St. James Square were also the mansions of Catherine Ledley, another mistress of James II., afterwards Countess of Dorchester, and Henry Ledley, Earl of Romney, and William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. Both of the latter were intimate friends of William III., and he used frequently to visit them in St. James Square.

Not only the square itself, but the adjoining streets, were the abode of the highest fashion. In Charles Street, built in 1673, and leading eastward from the square, Robert Rich, second Earl of Holland, John,

first Lord Belasyse, and Thomas, Lord Clifford, had town houses, and here also resided Sir Charles Lyttleton and Sir John Duncombe. King Street, leading westward from the square, was opened in 1673. Though only an alley, for no carriage-way existed between St. James Square and the street of that name until 1830, it was well inhabited. Pall Mall was lined on both sides with imposing mansions. As we have already seen in a preceding chapter, this spacious street had come into being in the days of the first Stuart king, and was so named from the game of *Pal-amaglio*, or in French *Paillo Maille*, which was first introduced into England under his reign, and to which the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I., was so passionately devoted. Under Charles II. an attempt was made to pay compliment to his royal consort by giving the name of Catherine Street to the thoroughfare on which by a singular fatality the palaces of two of her most conspicuous rivals, Nell Gwynne and Lady Castlemaine, were situated, but the attempt proved abortive, and the old name of Pall Mall was retained. As has been said, the mansion of Mistress Gwynne and that of Lady Castlemaine, both so distinguished by the royal favor, stood not far apart in this famous street. At the eastern Charing Cross extremity, in an *impasse* leading off of Cockspur Street, was Warwick House, the residence of Sir Philip Warwick, who there died in 1683. Nell Gwynne was living in 1670 on the north side, at the east end, in a house next to

that of Lady Mary Howard, but she moved in 1671 to a mansion on the south side, at the western extremity. Here she had as neighbors the Countess of Portland on the one hand and Edward Griffin, Esq., treasurer of the chamber, on the other. A few doors beyond the latter's house was that of Madam Knight, the singer, another favorite of the king. Beyond the Countess of Portland's was Lady Ranelagh's, of whom it is written that in 1668 the Hon. Robert Boyle "settled himself for life in London in the house of his sister, Lady Ranelagh, in Old Pall Mall, in Westminster, next door to Sir William Temple's and three from Mistress Gwynne." Another authority, however, gives the house next to Lady Ranelagh's, on the far side, as belonging to Dr. Barrow and not Sir William Temple, and it would also appear from the same source that Mistress Gwynne's and Lady Ranelagh's were only two doors apart—that is, with one house between, instead of three, as above quoted. It was from Lady Ranelagh's house that Boyle wrote to Hooke in 1680 declining to be made president of the Royal Society. The secretary of that institution, Henry Oldenburg, had his house in the same street, and here also, on the south side, lived the celebrated Countess of Southesk and Mary Beale, the portrait painter.

The two great mansions of the street, however, were Schomberg House and Marlborough House, the former erected in the last years of the century by Mindhardt, third Duke of Schomberg, second son of the first

duke, the great friend of William III., and the latter built by Sir Christopher Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough as his town house, and where the Iron Duke lived in such state as to quite eclipse the court of Anne, and afterwards that of "neighbor George" at St. James. On the death of the Duke of Schomberg his house passed into the possession of Lord Holderness, by whom it was let in 1760 to the Duke of Cumberland, of Culloden fame. In 1765 it was purchased by John Astley, the portrait painter, the friend of Reynolds, who had acquired a fortune through his marriage with Lady Daniel of Duckinfield, of whom it is related that she became so enamored of him while sitting for her portrait to him, that she offered him her hand and fortune, an offer which he was not loth to accept. Astley expended large sums of money upon alterations. He divided the house into three portions, as it were, reserving the central portion for his own individual use. Later, however, he tired of this arrangement, and let the central part to the notorious Dr. Graham, who converted it into his "Temple of Health," with a living deity in the person of a Mrs. Prescott as a presiding goddess. The house subsequently underwent many changes of proprietorship. It was in turn occupied by Richard Cosmay, R. A., Jervas, the portrait painter, Nathaniel Hone, R. A., and Thomas Gainsborough; became the headquarters of the Polygraphic Society, the place of business of Bryan, the picture

dealer, Peter Coxe, the auctioneer, and Messrs. Payne and Foss, the booksellers, who brought thither their valuable collection of old and rare books. Finally, in 1850, part of the house was required for enlargements which were being made to the Ordnance Office, and the east wing was pulled down, thereby effectually destroying the symmetry of the building, which through all these changes had in a measure been retained. The whole has since been incorporated in the War Office.

The history of Marlborough House is less varied, certainly. It continued on the death of the duke, in 1722, to be the residence of his widow, who survived him twenty-two years, which she, like the inexorable Lady Hatton, spent in warfare with the world. In 1817 the house reverted to the crown, and was destined as the residence of the Princess Charlotte and her consort, Prince Leopold, afterwards king of the Belgians. The princess died before the assignment could be effected, but here the prince resided for several years, until his assumption of the kingly dignity. Its next occupant was Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV. It served then as the Government School of Design, the forerunner of the present South Kensington Art Schools and Museums, was turned then into a temporary repository for the Vernon Collection and the Turner paintings, and was finally, in 1861, altered, remodeled internally and repaired, to serve as the London residence of the Prince of Wales, who has since then been its occupant.

If Pall Mall was, perhaps, distinctly the fashionable residence *par excellence* of the days of the later Stuarts, St. James Street was none the less a street of the highest fashion. Here that remarkable old lady, that last of the *grande dames* of the ancient regime, the Countess of Northumberland, widow of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland and lord high admiral, lived in dignified and ancient courtly splendor, the last to keep up the traditional state of the old nobility. Her house was that now occupied by White's Club. Her receptions were attended by the most impressive solemnity, and so strict was her idea of etiquette that her own daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Somerset, never dared to sit down in her presence without her leave to do so. Even her visiting was attended by the strictest observance. Her coach was drawn by four horses, a footman, bareheaded, walked on either side, two stood on the carriage plank behind, and her women followed in another coach. Here also, in St. James Street, was the house of Edmund Waller, the poet, described with unusual accuracy in the rate books of the parish as "Edmund Waller, Esq." In his will he leaves to his son, Stephen Waller, his "dwelling-house in St. James Street," and constitutes him his executor. William, Lord Brouncker, the friend of Evelyn and Pepys, comptroller of the navy and first president of the Royal Society, had his house in St. James Street, and died here in 1684. Near by the Duchess of Cleve-

land held court in Cleveland House, later the residence of the Duke of Bridgewater, now that of the Earl of Ellesmere.

In St. James Place, adjoining, Addison, then a successful man of letters, had his chambers. Though only a few years had elapsed, yet how vast was the difference in his surroundings between these and the painful squalor of the "small room, up three flights of stairs, at the top of the house, over a small shop in the Haymarket," where Walter Harte, at the request of Pope, paid him a visit, and where he wrote his "Campaign"! In his rooms in St. James Place he received and was surrounded by his many friends, including Steele, Budgell, Philips, Carey, Davenport and Colonel Brett. He always had one of them to breakfast, dined with one or more of them at one of his favorite taverns, and met them later at Button's for an evening bite. Here in St. James Place lived also William Cleeland, the friend of Pope. In Park Place the Countess of Orrery held her *salon* one day each week, and here at No. 9 lived Dr. William Musgrave, the great print collector. In Jermyn Street the Duchess of Richmond, popularly known as "la belle Stuart," had her residence on the north side, near Eagle Passage, while next door to her was the house of Henry Saville, Esq., Lord Rochester's great friend. Simon Verlesi, the painter, lived three doors farther on. He was followed in his tenancy by Sir William Soames, the author of "The Art of

Poetry," a poem revised by Dryden. Sir Isaac Newton had a house in Jermyn Street, near St. James Church, from 1697 to 1709, and here also lived Secretary Craggs, the friend of Addison and Pope.

New quarters now spread in every direction. The old nobles did not, after the Restoration, care to return to their old city mansions, though some French Huguenot families settled in the East End. In fact, even those nobles who, like Lord Clarendon, had their houses on the Strand preferred more westerly situations; and those who did return to their former mansions were in large numbers burned out in the fire, and thus forced to migrate. The West End, limited as it then was, did not contain sufficient houses to hold all these people. Therefore was it that new streets had to be opened and new houses built, and thus the quarter north of Piccadilly rapidly developed. On Piccadilly itself building went on on every hand, so that not only was it in the city that the bricklayer and the architect reaped a veritable harvest, but the West End itself presented a splendid field for their combined energies. A grant of land on the north side of Piccadilly, opposite St. James Street, was made by Charles II. to Edmund Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, father of Anne Hyde, and then lord chancellor, and here Clarendon commenced the construction of a great mansion, designed to eclipse all others in splendor and magnificence. Here he moved from the Strand on its completion, and

gave a series of great entertainments, distinguished as well for the illustrious guests present as for their beauty and general elegance. He did not, however, long enjoy these splendid surroundings, for, having come into disfavor, he was compelled to leave England, and retiring to Rouen, died there on December 9, 1674. After his fall from favor, Clarendon House was leased to various persons of note, with social ambitions to gratify. It was for a time the residence of the great Duke of Ormonde, and he was living here, in fact, when Blood seized his person in St. James Street. Lord Cornbury, eldest son of the chancellor, lived in it for some time; but a few months after Lord Clarendon's death—that is, on July 10, 1675—the house was sold by his sons to Christopher Monk, second and last Duke of Albemarle. His fortune being, however, not equal to his ambition, he was soon obliged to part with his new purchase, and shortly after sold it to Sir Thomas Bond, who, bent on speculation rather than acquisition, caused it to be pulled down to make way for the erection of Albemarle Street, which was in 1684 opened on the spot where Clarendon House had stood.

Sackville Street had already been opened up some five years—that is, in 1679—and the same year that saw the opening up of Albemarle Street witnessed that also of Berkeley Street, built as a speculation by Lady Berkeley on grounds pertaining to Berkeley House, on the suggestion and under the direction of

John Evelyn. Berkeley House itself, the residence of John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, stood where Devonshire House now stands. Two years later—that is, in 1686—that portion of Bond Street now known as Old Bond Street was built by Sir Thomas Bond, the former on land appertaining also to the then destroyed Clarendon House; and the same year saw the building of Dover Street on land belonging to Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, nephew and heir of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans. Here the Marquis of Wharton had his town house, and here also stood the mansion of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and lord high treasurer under Queen Anne; and here Wanley lived with him as librarian. John Evelyn was among the first to move into Dover Street. He took a house about nine doors up on the east side, and there died in 1706. Stratton Street, on the western side of Berkeley House, was opened in 1693, and Bolton Street, still further west, in 1699, and it is described as late as 1708 as the most westerly street in London.

It was not only westward that the progress of the town's development was marching rapidly, for the opening of streets running northward from Piccadilly had given a certain impetus to building in this direction, and in 1695 Grosvenor Square was already outlined and by 1704 the surrounding streets—Brook Street, Grosvenor Street, Duke Street, North and South Audley Streets, Mount Street, Hill Street and

Curzon Street—if not largely built up, and in some instances not yet named, were already entitled to a place upon the map of greater London. Towards Westminster there had been but little progress. Downing Street, Charles Street, Tothill Street and later Princess Street, Queen Street, Lewisham Street and Queen Anne's Gardens were, however, perfectly fashionable and well inhabited. In Lincoln House, Tothill Street, Sir Henry Herbert had established the office of "the Revels." Pepys lived for a time in Axe Yard, King Street, Westminster; and Locke had chambers in Dorset Court, Canon Row, while Vanbrugh had his quarters in Scotland Yard, Whitehall.

It was not only general society that found itself gradually migrating in a westerly direction, but royalty, finding itself quite closed in upon at St. James, turned its eyes wearily upon the suburbs as restful possibilities. Already in the days of Henry VIII. Hampton Court, that palace wrested from the reluctant Wolsey, had become a favorite royal residence, and many of the pleasure hours of that monarch had been passed in the splendid shade of Hampton Park. William III. now sought a suburban residence, having all the advantages of the country, with that of greater proximity to town. This he found in Kensington Palace, which he purchased from the second Earl of Nottingham. The palace had originally been built as a country seat by Sir Heneage Finch, solicitor general

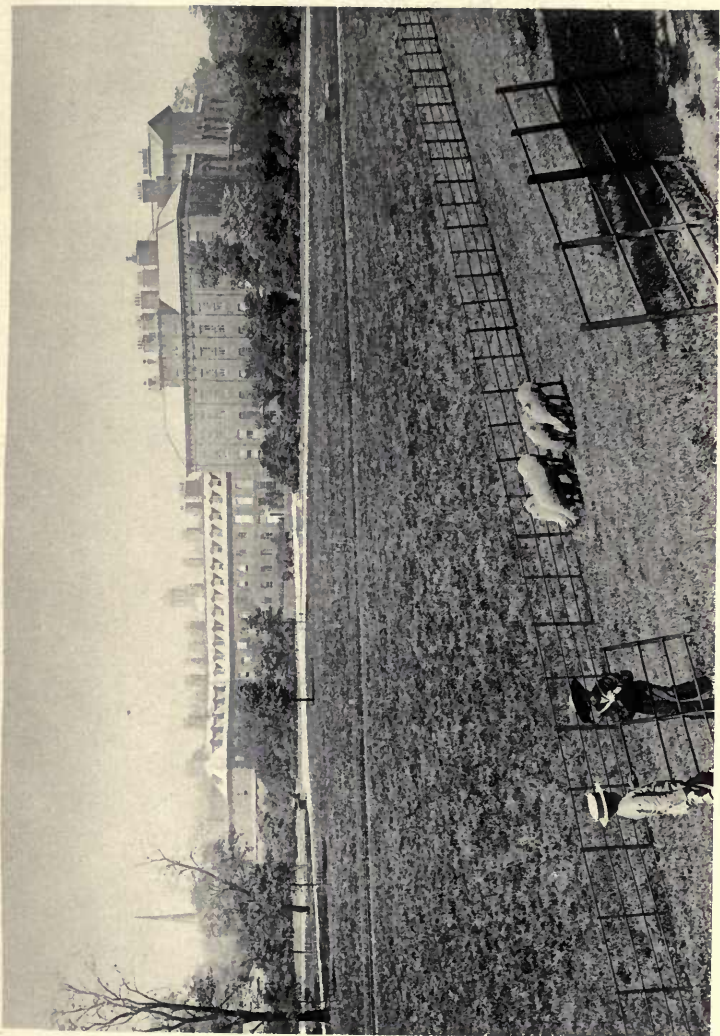
and afterwards first Earl of Nottingham. To the lower portion of the original house William III. caused to be added an upper story, under the directions of Sir Christopher Wren. The orangery, a large detached building, is also the work of Wren. The upper floor was also in part rebuilt and enlarged by Hawksmore, clerk of the king's works, and the northwest angle was built later by George II. as a nursery for the royal children. Both Mary II. and her consort, William III., died at Kensington Palace, and here also Anne and her consort, George of Denmark, breathed their last. Here also George II. died and the late Queen Victoria first saw the light of day. Here that last and memorable meeting between Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough took place, and here the Duke of Sussex, sixth son of George III., lived, died and had his fine library. William III. took a special interest and pride in the palace, and brought together a fine collection of paintings, since dispersed. Here he entertained extensively and spent much of his time. It was, in fact, his favorite abode.

But it was not only royalty who sought the suburbs as a place of residence. Not far from Kensington Palace stood Holland House, the residence of the Earl and afterwards of the widowed Countess of Holland, who signalized her release from mourning by having plays and other theatrical entertainments, prohibited in public, given here for the benefit of

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Kensington Palace



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the Restoration, Mulberry Gardens, which occupied the site of what was later Buckingham House and now Buckingham Palace, was the fashionable rendezvous, and here in the afternoons parties were given and ladies of fashion and gallants of the day partook of refreshments seated around the tables, while they retailed the petty gossip of the hour. Vauxhall, at Lambeth, which was also known as New Spring Gardens, and intended to take the place of the old gardens of that name, in its first existence was not so popular with the *grande monde*, and it was not until the formal reopening in 1732 that it acquired that far-famed popularity which brought it into that world-wide celebrity which it afterwards acquired.

St. James' Fair, as has been said in a preceding chapter, though abolished by act of Parliament in 1651, on account of the riotous nature of the proceedings which it engendered, had been re-established at the Restoration. It never quite regained, however, its former popularity, and much of the prestige and interest which attached to it was transferred to that held during May, in what is now the fashionable locality between Piccadilly and South Audley Street, and which from this gathering held there has come to be designated as Mayfair. The locality was at that time known as Brookfield, from whence Brook Street derives its name, and the principal booths of the fair were situated where Curzon Street, Hertford Street and Chesterfield House now stand. The ground was

already partially built upon as early as 1704, and in 1708, in consequence of a presentment made by the Grand Jury of Westminster that the fair held at Brookfield was "a public nuisance and inconvenience," it was for a time abolished. It was subsequently revived, however, and continued until the time of George III., when the Earl of Coventry, who resided in Piccadilly, and the back of whose house came therefore on Mayfair, felt himself aggrieved by its continuance and obtained its abolition.

At the Restoration Charles II. authorized but two companies of players—one under Killigrew, which came to be known by the name of the King's Players, the other under Davenant, known as the Duke's Players. Killigrew at once decided to have a theatre worthy of his ambitions and of his fame. The result was the erection of a new theatre on Drury Lane, which came to be known by the name of the street on which it stood. This historic playhouse, the first to stand on the site of the present Drury Lane, was opened with great solemnity by Killigrew himself on April 8, 1663, with a performance of Beaumont and Fletcher's play, "The Humorous Lieutenant." It was a brilliant performance and a still more brilliant audience, and one in which the court, the bench, the bar, the army and general society was largely represented. On the other hand, Rhodi's company, which included Hart, Mohun and other celebrities, and which had been acting at the Phoenix Theatre,

as the Cockpit in Drury Lane had come to be called, joined the ranks of Davenant's new company, who had now obtained control of that theatre, and here the Duke's Players, as Davenant's company was called, remained until they removed, first, temporarily, to the Salisbury Court Theatre for a short run, and finally to the new theatre which had been fitted up for them in Portugal Row.

This playhouse had been known as Lisle's Tennis Court. It stood immediately back of what is now the Royal College of Surgeons, and was opened by Davenant, in 1660, under the name of the Duke of York's Theatre, though it came also to be spoken of as Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre. The place had been completely altered and refitted, and the stage was adorned with scenery and elaborate decoration, the first of the kind ever seen in England. Pepys records that he attended a performance there of Beaumont and Fletcher's play, "Beggars Bush," on November 20, 1660, and on this occasion saw Mohun play for the first time. He speaks of the theatre as "the finest playhouse in England." Two years later that title could be claimed by Killigrew's new theatre, the Drury Lane; but in the first days of the Duke of York's, it was undoubtedly the best equipped of any English theatre. References to the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre are extremely numerous. When Davenant died in 1668, his body lay there in state, and was from there conveyed to Westminster Abbey,

where he is buried. His company continued at the Duke of York's until November 9, 1671, when they removed to the Dorset Gardens Theatre, near Blackfriars. The opening night was made a great affair. L'Estrange spoke the prologue. Here all of Otway's plays were given, save "The Atheist," and here it was that he essayed to become an actor, making the attempt in Mrs. Behn's play "The Jealous Husband." Meanwhile the theatre in Portugal Row remained closed, and so it continued until February 26, 1672, when Killigrew's company, having been burnt out at the Drury Lane, made use of it until March 26, 1674, when they returned to the newly-constructed Drury Lane, and the theatre in Portugal Row became a tennis court again. Finally, in 1677, Killigrew, who held the patent under which the King's Players were entitled to perform at the Drury Lane, died. The King's and the Duke's Players now became one company, the latter removing from the Dorset Gardens Theatre to Drury Lane, and the consolidated company performing for the first time on November 16, 1682. After this the little theatre in Dorset Gardens declined in patronage, and came to be leased for wrestling, fencing and other similar performances. It had subsequently a momentary revival as a theatre for legitimate drama, and was still standing in 1720, but was shortly afterwards pulled down, and the site transformed into a wood-yard. The site was later occupied by the city gas works,

and on it, in 1885, was erected the City of London School.

The playhouse in Portugal Row had, as has been said, on the return of the King's Players to the legitimate home, the Drury Lane, after the reconstruction of that theatre, again become a tennis court. The place was, however, to enjoy another lease of life; for, in the autumn of 1694, it was practically reconstructed and fitted up as a theatre by Congreve, Betterton, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle, and opened as such with Congreve's "Love for Love" on April 30, 1695. William III. was present and a large and brilliant audience, and the performance was a notable one. This second theatre was, however, but ill adapted for dramatic purposes, and in 1714 the erection of a new theatre was commenced on the same site by Christopher Rich. On the Surrey side of the river the one theatre, the Hope Theatre, had become sadly degraded. It had come to be given over to prize fights, as well as a bear garden, and here it was that, on April 12, 1682, there occurred that famous horse baiting performance in honor of the Maroccan ambassador, which was attended by the court and many distinguished personages. The place was finally closed under the act for the "Suppression of Bear Gardens."

Meanwhile an entirely new playhouse had been erected and established by Sir John Vanbrugh on the Haymarket. This, the first of three theatres erected

on the same site, and which we will, for convenience sake, call the Haymarket Opera House, though it has at different times been known by other names, was opened, on April 9, 1705, with a performance of Dryden's "Indian Emperor." The theatre was on this auspicious occasion crowded with leading celebrities, not only of the dramatic, but of the social world, and the performance was a most brilliant affair. The size, general elegance and acoustic properties of the new theatre soon made it one of the favorite resorts in London; and its extremely fashionable situation in the west end of the town—in close proximity to Pall Mall and the mansions of the greater part of the nobility—rendered it so easy of access that it became, in but little time, and remained during the early Georgian period, distinctly the home of the fashionable drama. Later it acquired even greater celebrity as the home of Italian and French opera. This form of entertainment had already been introduced in the preceding century, the first French opera being produced in 1674, and the first Italian opera some twenty years later—that is, in 1698.

Those who did not frequent opera or theatre and even their most constant habitués still sought the tavern as a place of relaxation and amusement. Though the centre of street and pleasure life was fast shifting westward, there were yet many famous taverns in the city. The Tzar's Head, in Great Tower Street, dated its name and its popularity from the visit of Peter the Great.

The Sun Tavern, in Fish Hill Street, was noted as a dining house, and here it is recorded that a certain Captain Teddiman once entertained Lord Inchquin and William Penn at dinner. Another famous eating house was Pontack's, in Abchurch Lane. It was kept by a Frenchman whose name was really Pontacq, and who was reputed to be the son of the president of the Parliament of Bordeaux. He is reported to have been a man of some learning and philosophy, but especially addicted to cabalistic fancies. He was on the most convivial terms with all his patrons, and seems to have obtained not only their friendship, but their esteem. There was another Sun Tavern behind the Royal Exchange. This latter had been built shortly after the great fire, at the expense of one John Wadloe, son of old Simon Wadloe, of Devil Tavern fame, and later successor to his father in that establishment.

John's Coffee House, in Birchin Lane, also near the Royal Exchange, was the great resort of shipping merchants, ship builders, ship brokers, and ship captains, who met here for the transaction of shipping business. Sales by auction, or what is known as "by candle," were held periodically in the largest room. The place, however, declined as a business centre before the close of the seventeenth century, and gave way to the better management and organization of Lloyd's. This famous institution had also had its commencement in a coffee house opened by one Edward Lloyd in Tower Street. The first reliable mention of the

place is made in 1688. It was, as may thus be seen, one of the earliest of these coffee houses to serve as a meeting place for business men. Garraway's and Hain's were well known in this way as early as 1674, 1675, and John's flourished in the eighties. It was some two years after its establishment before Lloyd's obtained any very great degree of popularity. By 1692, however, his business had prospered so well, and was so largely on the increase, that he decided to remove to a more central locality, and that year opened a new and larger coffee house on Abchurch Lane, near Lombard Street. The place now became the great centre of shipping interests in the city. Periodical sales were held, and in 1696, "Mr." Lloyd, as he had now come to be called, started a newspaper, intended to furnish reliable and semi-official intelligence relating to ships and their movements, and maritime affairs generally. In its earlier days the sale of wines and other products were transacted, as well as that of ships; but as Lloyd's fame as a shipping house rose to greater prominence, its business became more and more exclusive in this direction. It came, however, to be that as Lloyd's was a free place of meeting, where all could congregate, there grew up as a natural consequence of that speculative era, the outgrowth of the South Sea and other similar schemes, a set of adventurous speculators who frequented the place and tended by their presence to throw discredit upon the place itself and upon the legitimate merchants and

brokers. A number of these latter determined, therefore, to form themselves into a society governed by a committee and bound by a set of rules, but it was not until 1770 that the plan was carried into execution. The society took the name of Lloyd's, purchased "Lloyd's List," which had succeeded to "Lloyd's News," and decided to erect a building for their own exclusive use. Failing, however, to find a suitable site, they leased a suite of rooms from the Mercers Company, over the "northwest side of the Royal Exchange." These were opened for the transaction of ordinary business on March 7, 1774. After the destruction by fire, and consequent reconstruction of the building in 1838, Lloyd's moved into the southeast instead of the northwest corner of the building, and these apartments they still occupy. Thus arose this famous institution, whose field of usefulness is so extended and whose celebrity is so world-wide.

On the Cheap, or Cheapside, as it had come to be called, the Half-Moon Tavern, on the north side, by Gutter Lane, from which there was also a side entrance, was deservedly popular. Here it was that Elias Ashmole presided at the great Masonic banquet held during the festival of 1682, and here it was that, decades later, the principal rejoicings were held to celebrate the battle of Culloden. In Fountain Court, just off the Cheap, was the Fountain Tavern. A private passage by St. Matthew's Church, on Friday Street, led to the back door of the tavern. On St.

Paul's churchyard, Childs' Coffee House was that perhaps of most importance. Here it was that Whiston was asked by Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Edmund Halley to become a member of the Royal Society, an election which caused such an uproar because of his heretical opinions, and here the great Dr. Radcliffe sought protection from the mob, after refusing to attend Queen Anne's bedside. In Warwick Lane, between Newgate Street and Paternoster Row, the Bell Inn, on the east side, and the Oxford Arms, on the west side, were equally famous both as inns and as taverns, and numerous references may be found to both in the literature of the day; while in Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill, the Black Boy Coffee House attracted no little attention by its curious sign. It was the chief place for the sale of books by auction.

On Fleet Street the Horn Tavern stood on the north side, near Johnson's Court, and was famous for its chops, its steaks, its stout and its porter. The property belonged and is still held by the Goldsmiths Company. On the site now stands Anderton's Hotel, the rendezvous of those pleasant associations, the Urban and the Whitefriars Clubs. In adjoining premises John Snelling lived and sold his coins. It was next door to the Horn Tavern that Mrs. Salmon established her famous wax-works exhibition, the remote predecessor of Madame Tussaud's. Dick's, another coffee house on Fleet Street, of some popularity, was situated on the south side, near Temple Bar.

It was originally called Richard's, from one Richard Tornor, to whom the property was let in 1680, but the shorter name grew soon to be generally used in speaking of it. Hercules Pillars, as it was called, a tavern on the corner of Hercules Pillars Alley, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, and on the south side of Fleet Street, was well known to the lovers of good living, but more especially perhaps because of its specialty in mixed and compound drinks, such as cock-ale, wormwood ale, lemonade, scurvy-grass ale, college ale, and other such, a trial of each of which delectable drinks was highly recommended by even so great a philosopher as Locke himself, in writing to a foreign friend about to visit England. At the Temple Exchange, another coffee house, which stood near Temple Bar, the great fire was finally arrested in its western progress. At the corner of the Strand and Devereux Court stood The Grecian, a coffee house which long retained its vogue, and was especially affected by the more serious class of scholars. At Charing Cross Man's Coffee House, so called after the keeper of the place, one Alexander Man, stood on the water side, near Scotland Yard. Man styled himself "coffee, tea and chocolate maker" to William III., and the place came indifferently to be known as "Old Man's," from the fact that it had been established in the days of Charles II., whereas "Young Man's," on the opposite side of the way, only came into existence in the days of William and Mary. Near by, between Whitehall

and Charing Cross, another noted tavern stood, two doors from Locket's. This was the famous Rummer Tavern, kept by Samuel Prior, the uncle of Matthew Prior, the poet. The Prior family, however, ceased to be connected with the place in 1702. Here Jack Sheppard committed his first theft by stealing two silver spoons. It is this Rummer Tavern which is introduced by Hogarth in his picture of "Night." There were other Rummer Taverns, however, in Queen Street, Cheapside, and in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, also a Swan and Rummer in Finch Lane, and a Rummer and Horse Shoe in Drury Lane.

In this latter neighborhood were several well-known resorts. The Rose Tavern, that celebrated ale house, stood in Russell Street, next to the Drury Lane Theatre, and only a few steps from Covent Garden Piazza. It sprang into the greatest repute early in the days of the Restoration. It was at this time kept by a man called Long and, after his death in August, 1661, by his widow. Here, in 1712, the seconds for either side came to an understanding concerning the duel between Lord Mohun and the Duke of Hamilton. Constant references to the place occur in London annals and in general literature. It is here that Prior lays the opening scene of "The Hind and the Panther Transversed," while one "Leather-coat," a porter at this tavern, is immortalized by Fielding in the "Covent Garden Tragedy," and Hogarth has introduced him in plate three of his

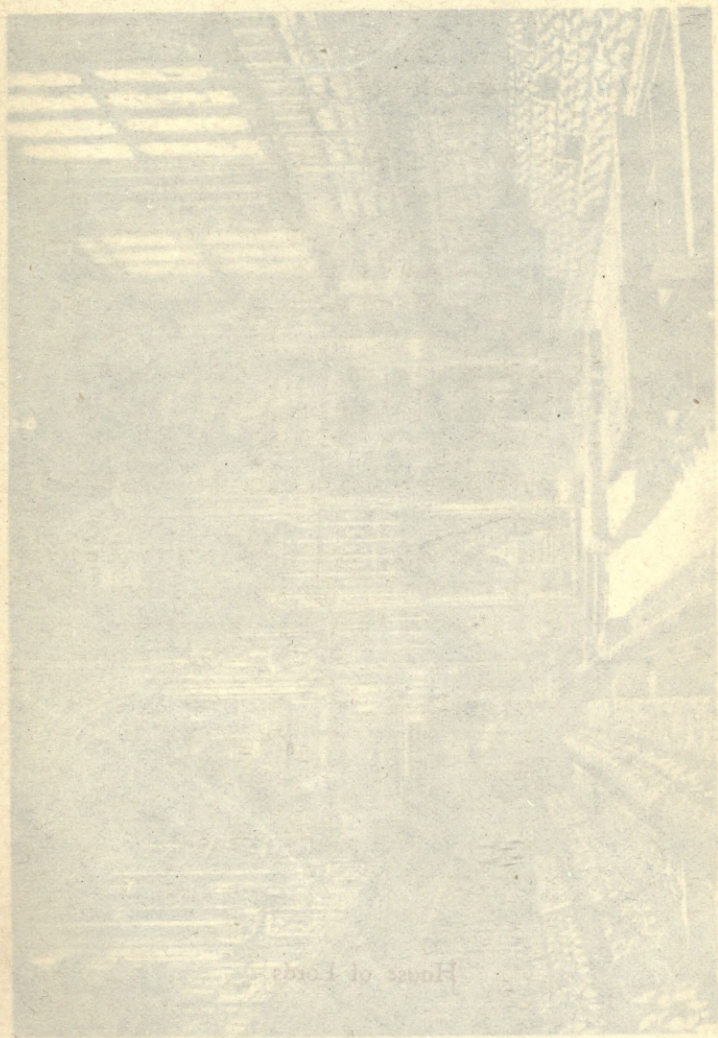
“Rake’s Progress.” Nearly adjoining the Rose stood the Fleece Tavern, on the west side of Brydges Street. Audrey, however, speaks of it as being in York Street, so that it had probably an entrance also on that street. The Fleece acquired special notoriety after the Restoration on account of the riotous behavior of its frequenters. Matters went so far that there is a record of a number of deaths consequent upon brawls which occurred at this place, among which victims was Sir John Goossall, who was here wounded unto death by one Balendin, a Scotchman. Chatelain’s, a noted ordinary, also in Covent Garden, was much affected by wits and *raconteurs* of the last decades of the seventeenth century. It was a distinctly French house, and, though only opened in the first years of the Restoration, soon became famed for its cooking and its delicacies. There are frequent allusions to it by the dramatists of the day. By far, however, the most famous of all these Covent Garden resorts was Button’s Coffee House in Russell Street, which, like Wills’ Coffee House and many others already alluded to, took its name from one Daniel Button, its proprietor. It was established in 1713, soon attaining great renown, and so belongs, properly speaking, to the reign of Anne, though its popularity lasted far into the Georgian times, it remaining in vogue until the death of Addison and Steele’s retirement into Wales. Here Addison sat and held his court, just as Jonson had done at the Devil’s, and

Dryden at Wills' Coffee House in previous days. Indeed, so distinctly were the various personalities and interests associated with special taverns, that it came to be said that for all "dramatic converse and discussion" the Devil Tavern was the place, for "poetry" Wills' was to be selected, while for "wit and wisdom" Button's was to be preferred; "learning and philosophy" went to The Grecian, "domestic and foreign news" was to be heard best at the St. James, while for all "accounts of gallantry, of pleasure and of entertainment" adjournment to White's was the thing to be desired.

In Chandos Street, to the west of the Covent Garden district, the so-called Hole in the Wall attracted a number of convivial spirits every evening. It was here that Claude Duval, that famous highwayman, was finally arrested, and from this same tavern Rawlins, the medallist, wrote a few months later to Evelyn, asking his assistance. In St. Martin's Lane Slaughter's Coffee House, which was situated at the upper end, on the west side of that street, occupied a prominent place in the annals of the neighborhood. It was opened by one Thomas Slaughter, from whom it took its name, in 1692, and was principally frequented by the artists whose studios were situated in the vicinity. The Cock, in Suffolk Street, was another West End haunt, and may have had some share in giving its name to Cockspur Street. On Pall Mall were the fashionable resorts of the Star and Garter and the

Smyrna Coffee House, both well patronized and highly thought of. In St. James Street, to which street it had been removed from Pall Mall, was that noted chocolate house, the Cocoa Tree, and here also stood Ozinda's Coffee House, at both of which the Tories mustered in full force, while the Whigs congregated at the St. James, in the same street. This house, which was kept by a man by the name of Elliott, was often frequented by literary and clerical, as well as political persons, and here Addison, Steele and Dean Swift were not unusual guests. The year 1698 saw the opening of White's, that even more famous chocolate house, the history of which and that of its transformation into a club belongs more properly to the early Georgian period, and appears therefore in the following pages.

In Westminster certain taverns had Parliamentary reputations to sustain as adjuncts to the Lords and Commons. Heaven, Hell and Purgatory, three resorts in close proximity to Westminster Hall, were largely resorted to by the representatives of the people, and here they partook of refreshment and discussed the day's debate. Heaven was perhaps the best frequented of the three. Hell had been formerly a prison for king's debtors, and was especially favored by the lawyers, while Purgatory, also previously a prison, in this instance a species of temporary prison or "lockup," was the resort of the lower officials connected with the courts or Parliament. At the Bell,



House of Lords

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afterwards the Crown, in King Street, Westminster, the so-called October Club, an association of country members, all Tories to the bone and about one hundred and fifty in number, met and reviled the Whigs. The Beefsteak Club, another similar organization, more, however, of a social than of a political character, was composed of wits, *litterati* and other *bon vivants*. The president wore a golden gridiron as a badge of office. The society still exists under new conditions, and the meetings now take place at 24 King William Street, Strand, over what was formerly Toole's Theatre. Such associations were not unusual in those convivial days, and, even when not formally organized or bound by any rules of admission or of conduct, were not disdained by men of the greatest note. Thus at the assemblies presided over by that musical genius, Thomas Britton, the small-coal man, and which were held at his house, over his shop, on the south side of Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, twice a week for some six and thirty years (1678-1714), Handel and Pepusch often played the organ and Bannister the violin, while the host himself enlivened the general harmony of the concert by his performance on the viol-de-Gamba. Dubourg joined the little coterie and added to its interest. Woolaston, the painter, who played the violin and the flute, was often present. He painted the portrait of the hospitable host, and it was afterwards produced in mezzotint. Among other habitués were John Hughes, the poet, Henry Symonds,

Abiell Wichello, Shuttleworth and Sir Robert l'Es-trange, while the Duchess of Queensbury was frequently to be seen there.

The Kit-Cat Club, another convivial gathering, founded about 1700 by one Jacob Tonson, a bookseller, was composed at first of wits and authors known to Tonson, but gradually extended its membership until many noble and political personages were included in its roll. The meetings at first took place at an obscure house in Shire Lane, though later, after attaining its maturity, the meetings were held at the Queen's Arms, in Pall Mall, and in summer at the villa which Tonson, now risen to fame and fortune, had built for himself and which was known as Barn-Elms, on the Thames. Sir Godfrey Kneller painted the portraits of the members of the club, and these were hung in a large room, specially reserved for the meetings of the association, which Tonson had added to his villa. Among the members of the Kit-Cat were the Dukes of Somerset, Richmond, Grafton, Devonshire, Marlborough and Newcastle, the Earls of Dorset, Sunderland, Manchester, Godolphin, Stanhope and Kingston, Lords Halifax, Lyttleton, Whar-ton, Steele and Somers, Sir Robert Walpole, Van-brugh, Congreve, Granville, Addison, Kneller, Mayn-ward, Stepney and Walsh.

All the world had not, however, the good fortune to be a Kit-Cat member, so those who could not go to Barn-Elms in the hot weather contented themselves

with more humble gatherings at the many suburban inns and taverns. Of these there were a number. The Cherry Garden at Rotherhithe was a place of entertainment much patronized in early Restoration days. Its fame, however, was but short-lived. Jamaica Gardens, a tea house, in the same neighborhood, on the other hand, long retained its popularity. To the north of the city Copenhagen House and Busby's Folly, in the parish of Islington, were both noted resorts. The former was particularly famous for its tea gardens and outdoor games, while the latter was especially known as the meeting place on the first day of May of the so-called Society of "Bull Feather's Hall," which, after there assembling, proceeded forth, preceded by its standard, a large pair of horns fixed to a pole, by trumpeters and bannerers, and attended by a concourse of people, to the gate house at Highgate and round the pond there, where a speech was made and an oath administered to applicants for membership. Nearer town the Pinder, of Wakefield, north of what is now Guildford Street, on Gray's Inn Road, was a well-known trysting place for wayfarers.

Hyde Park had now become the fashionable drive, and it was but natural that an objective point should be desired, where rest and refreshment could be obtained. Both of these luxuries were to be found at Cheese-Cake House, also called Moated House, Mince-Pie House and Cake House, and which stood where the road now runs in front of the Receiving Home

of the Royal Humane Society. There is a small picture in the Vernon Collection in the National Gallery of this quaint house. Here tea and cake and other delicacies were served. The place was always crowded by fashionable folk, who stopped there to rest in their morning canter. Not very far away, in what was then also country, was the Bag of Nails, a name corrupted from the original word Bacchanale. This famous public house stood in what was then known as Arabella Row, now merged into Lower Grosvenor Place and Buckingham Palace Row. Further to the westward, in a similar direction, was Don Saltero's, on Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, a coffee house and "museum," opened in 1695 by a barber by the name of Salter. Sir Hans Sloane, who by that time had moved from Bloomsbury to Chelsea, had a large share in the foundation of the "museum;" for, having taken a fancy to Salter and his eccentricities, he gave him a number of curious knick-knacks, which were the nucleus of his collection; while Vice-Admiral Munden, who had been for a number of years a resident of Spain, and had imported with him on his return a playful fancy for Spanish titles, which he bestowed on his favorites, insisted on calling Salter "Don Saltero," and thus did that name come to be given to the house. Addison, Steele and Swift were friends of Don Saltero, who not only collected curios and sold coffee, but drew teeth, bled and performed other similar operations.

New Vauxhall Gardens had been established, as has been said, on the Surrey side of the river, near St. George Fields; while on the river itself a "floating palace" had been erected and moored near the Savoy, though it at one time occupied an anchorage at Bankside, on the Surrey side. The name of the place really was the Royal Diversion, but it went more frequently by that of the "Folly on the Thames," and is mentioned as such in that amusing anonymous comedy of "The Woman Turned Bully." A number of variety shows were here to be seen, and in the hot evenings of the summer the place was very popular. Mary II. and her royal consort are said to have once honored the Folly by their presence, and it was during its first years frequented by many persons of quality, though later the class of visitors deteriorated, until it became conspicuous as a rendezvous for pleasure-seekers, and had to be suppressed.

So many great names have appeared in the course of the foregoing narrative that there seem to be but few that have not been already mentioned. Thomas Stanley is among those, perhaps, whose name is as yet unwritten here, yet he was one of the poets of the day; and among others of the same profession, Charles Cotton, the author of "Scarronides; or, Virgil Travestie," and the friend of Walton, deserves a place. John Pomfret, author of "The Choice;" Thomas Parnell, the friend of Addison, Steele and

Congreve; Thomas Creech, the translator of Lucretius and Theocritus—all three deserve mention. Among essayists, Addison, Steele and Swift stand out with prominence; in science and geology, Robert Boyle; in philosophy, Locke; in botany and zoology, John Ray; and in history, Thomas Gale, are conspicuous; while Matthew Prior combined the charm of the poet with the astuteness of the diplomat. In the world that writes plays we have Congreve, Vanbrugh, Farquhar, Nicholas Rowe and a host of others; and in the world that acts them, Killigrew, Davenant, Mohun and many more. All these are connected with London, and as such deserve special reference.

CHAPTER XI.

LONDON UNDER THE GEORGES.

Accession of the House of Brunswick—George I. Ascends the Throne—Momentous Events of the New Reign—Bursting of the "South Sea Bubble"—The Financial Crash—Death of George I.—Accession of George II.—Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, Arrives at Derby—The Seven Years War—Death of George II.—Changes and Improvements in London—The Bridging of the Fleet—The Completion of St. Paul's Cathedral—London Bridge Cleared of Houses—The Erection of Blackfriars Bridge—Demolition of the City Walls and Gates—Westminster Bridge—The Steeple of St. Clement Danes—The Banqueting Hall of Whitehall Palace Becomes a Chapel Royal—Building of St. Mary le Strand—Gibbs Builds St. Martin in the Fields—St. John the Evangelist, Smith Square—St. George, Hanover Square, formerly the most Fashionable Church for Weddings—St. George, Bloomsbury—St. Giles in the Fields, a Parish Church—The Admiralty on Whitehall Arises from the Ashes of Wallingford House—The New Treasury—The Horse Guards—Repairing the Guildhall—Building of the Mansion House—Sir Crisp Gascoigne its First Occupant—Its Interior Splendor—The Reception and Ball Room—Egyptian Hall the Scene of Great Entertainments—Election of the Lord Mayor—Swearing In at the Law Courts—Abandonment of the River Pageant—The Lord Mayor's State Procession—The Evening Banquet at the Guildhall—The Age of the Georges an Age of Hospitals—The French Hospital at St. Luke's, City Road—Foundation of Westminster Hospital—Thomas Guy, the Bookseller, Becomes Benevolent—Gibbs Erects St. Bartholomew's Hospital—Lanesborough House Becomes St. George's Hospital—Establishment of the London Hospital—The Middlesex Hospital—The Locke

Hospital—Lunatics Find a Home at St. Luke's—Penitent Women Find a Refuge—Orphans Find a Shelter—The Foundling Hospital on Guildford Street—Its Prestige and Interest—Chapel of the Asylum the Scene of many Handel Festivals—Hogarth Paints the Portrait of Captain Coram—Sunday Morning in the Chapel—The Children's Dinner a Famous Sight—Foundation of the British Museum—The Sloane Collection is Purchased by the Government—Acquisition of the Harleian Manuscripts—The Cottonian Library—The Townley Marbles—The Elgin Marbles—The King's Library—Building of the British Museum—The Reading Room—The Museum of Sculptures and Antiquities—The Hunterian Collection at "Surgeon's Hall"—Company of the Barber Surgeons—The Surgeons Separate from the Barbers—The Royal College of Surgeons—The Society of Antiquaries—The Society of Arts—Fashionable Society of the Georgian Era Makes a Move—The City Still the Abode of Some Celebrities—Rawlinson at London House—Oliver Goldsmith in Green Arbor Court—Literati in the Strand—Richardson in Salisbury Court—Rymer and Thompson Haunt the Neighborhood—Celebrities near Covent Garden—Garrick Lives in King Street—He Moves to Southampton Street—Mrs. Oldfield his near Neighbor—Kitty Clive in Henrietta Street—John Wilkes in Bow Street, Covent Garden—Voltaire Writes his "Henriade" in Maiden Lane—Lincoln's Inn Fields Still Possessed of Social Dignity—The "Fair Anastasia" Becomes "Perdita" to the World at Large—Sir Godfrey Kneller has his Studio in Great Queen Street—Rachel (Lady Russell) Writes her Letters from Southampton House—Handel in Brook Street—Sir James Thornhill in St. Martiu's Lane—He Adorns his Staircase with Allegorical Mural Paintings—Van Nost and Roubiliac, the Sculptors—Sir Joshua Reynolds Opposite May Buildings—Dr. Misauhin and his Famous Pills, "Warranted to Cure all Fashionable Ills"—George, Prince of Wales, at Leicester House—Birth of the Duke of Cumberland—Frederick, Prince of Wales, Moves to Leicester House—A "Pouting Place for Priuces"—Augusta of Saxe-Gotha and her Theatricals—Addison's "Cato" is Performed—Hogarth, Thornhill's Son-in-law, in Leicester Square—Hume Lives in Lisle Street—The

Count de Ripperda Lives in Soho Square—Alderman Beckford, the Father of the Author of "Vathek," in Greek Street, Soho—The Venetian Ambassador Entertains in Frith Street—The Venetian Ambassadors Give her Great Fancy Dress Ball—Lord Bolingbroke and Mrs. Cibber in Golden Square—St. James Square—House Warming at Norfolk House—Pitt's Mansion—The Duke of Schomberg Holds his Court at Schomberg House—Swift has Chambers in Pall Mall—Lady Harvey in St. James Place—Thomas Gray in Jermyn Street—Arlington Street a Ministerial Precinct—The Earl of Bath and Sir Robert Walpole in Arlington Street—Baron Bothmar's House in Downing Street Becomes the Official Residence of the First Lord of the Treasury—Piccadilly Quite Built Up—Erection of Devonshire House—Bond Street Leads to Tyburn Road—Dartiquenave, the Glutton, Gives to Pope the Theme for a Romantic Poem—Tyburn Road Becomes Oxford Street—The Laying Out of Cavendish Square—Hanover Square—The Building of Harcourt House—The Duke of Chandos Plans his Home—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu Writes Some Letters—Lord Foley in Foley House—Horace Walpole in Great Portland Street—The Countess of Macclesfield, Mother of Richard Savage, and Lavinia Fenton, of "Polly Peachum in the Beggar's Opera" Fame, in Old Bond Street—Bishop Berkeley Lives in Albemarle Street—Lord Bolingbroke in Dover Street—Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, has Wanley as Librarian—Pope Asks for Rooms in Harley House—The Great Dr. Arbuthnot in Cork Street—The Duke of Grafton in Grafton Street—The Earl of Peterborough in Bolton Street—Mrs. Delany Begins Her Gossip—Lord Chesterfield Takes his Manners to Chesterfield House—The Duchess of Kendal Inaugurates Grosvenor Square—The Countess of Suffolk in North Audley Street—Lord Carteret Moves his "Lares et Penates" to Curzon Street, Mayfair—Westminster Possesses a Number of Celebrities—Mrs. Centlivre and Richard Bentley in Buckingham Court—The Author of "Leonidas" Forms a Coterie—Steele Moves to Chelsea—Swift and Atterbury—Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach Builds the Serpentine—The "Route du Roi" Becomes a "Rotten Row"—Addison's Mar-

riage to the Countess of Warwick—Their *Ménage* at Holland House—Theatres of the Early Georgian Period—New Theatre in Portugal Row—Quin Plays the Role of Harlequin, and Lavinia Fenton, as Polly Peachum, in the “*Beggar’s Opera*,” Wins the Duke of Bolton’s Heart—The “*Little Theatre*” in the Haymarket Becomes a Popular Playhouse—The “*Quart Bottle Hoax*”—A Scotchman Victimized—The Duke of Montague Enjoys his Joke—The Haymarket Becomes a Theatre Royal—Rich Moves to Covent Garden—City Taverns Well Nigh Abandoned as Night Resorts—The Mitre, in Cheap, has a Last Brief Flash of Popularity—Dolly’s Chop House—Dr. Rawlinson’s Library Sold at St. Paul’s Coffee House—The Conger Club Meets at the Chapter—Charlotte and Anne Bronte Stay in London—The Salutation, in Newgate Street—John Ashley Sells Punch by the Glass at his Punch House—The “*Honorable*” Society of Coggers—The Students and Benchers of the Middle Temple Frequent Coggers Hall—The Students and Benchers of Lincoln’s Inn Meet at Serle’s, and those of Gray’s Inn at Squires’—The Bedford Head and Wreckin Tavern the Resort of Actors and Musicians—Smollet, Fielding, Garrick and Pope Form a Noble Quartette at the Bedford Coffee House—The Sister of the Bishop of Salisbury Keeps the British Coffee House on Cockspur Street—Lord Campbell Over the Beeswing Club—Smart Dinners at the St. Albans, in Pall Mall—The Dilettanti Meet at the Thatched House in St. James Street—Squire Western Waters his Horses at the Pillars of Hercules when in Pursuit of Tom Jones—White’s Chocolate House—Its Destruction by Fire—Arthur Opens another White’s at Gaunt’s—The Celebrity of its Members Brings a Host of Lookers-on—The Exclusion of Intruders Proposed—The Problem of Exclusion and How it was Solved—Evolution of White’s from Chocolate House to Club—The First Modern Club—Mackreth Opens Arthur’s Club House—The “*Mug House*” Club in Long Acre—The Beefsteak Society—Sir Robert Walpole and the Social Club—Vauxhall Reopened under Royal Patronage—Lord Ranelagh’s Villa at Chelsea Becomes a Pleasure Garden—Cuper, Lord Arundel’s Gardener, Opens Cuper’s Gardens—Its Fireworks—Jenny’s

Whim Becomes a Rendezvous—Mankind Marvels at Mechanical Mysteries—Famous Names of the Early Georgian Period.

THE accession of the house of Brunswick to the throne of England was effected quite as quietly as had been the transfer from the Tudors to the Stuarts. It was, nevertheless, to inaugurate a new state of things. George had been very careful to provide for the easy transference of the crown from the brow of the Stuarts to his own, and had forwarded to the Hanoverian resident an instrument whereby were nominated eighteen peers, who, with the primate and six great officers of State, were to act as lord justices until he should reach England. Anne had died on August 1, 1714. It was August 31 before George set out on his journey from Hanover, and September 18 when he landed at Greenwich. Some days later the king arrived at Westminster. Notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which he labored—not the least of which was his inability to either understand or speak the English tongue, and his absolute ignorance of English manners and customs—yet, as he acted with prudence and sagacity, and proved himself both honorable, benevolent and sincere, he very justly obtained the confidence of the people, and especially of the Londoners.

It was this which stood him in great stead at the time of the effort to restore the Stuarts, in 1715-1716. The results of this abortive attempt are well

known. The flight of James III. to France was soon afterwards followed by the arrest of Lord Derwentwater and Kenmure, who was brought to London, and executed on Tower Hill on February 24, 1716; while Lord Nithsdale, who had been also condemned, only succeeded in making good his escape by dressing in his wife's clothes and passing himself off as a woman. The following years were occupied with political movements of no little importance and magnitude, but as they concern almost exclusively the policy of the government in continental questions, and had no bearing on the peace or prosperity of the city, they in no way enter into the present subject. The bursting of the South Sea bubble was, however, a matter of great moment and importance to the community. The South Sea Company had received its charter in 1711 from Queen Anne, its corporate name being "The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading in the South Seas and other parts of America," and consisted, in the first instance, of the holders of army and navy bills, and other unfunded debts, who had been induced—and the government was not altogether free from blame in the matter—to fund their debts on reasonable terms by being incorporated into a company, with trade monopoly in the South Seas and Spanish America. The monopoly which it more especially sought, however, was none other than that of the African slave-trade. The success which had attended

the operations of the Bank of England had excited the imagination of investors, and there are always to be found knaves ready to impose on the unwary and confiding, and the offices of the South Sea Company, which were situated in Threadneedle Street, and also the coffee houses in Exchange Alley, were daily, and in fact hourly, thronged with a great crowd of investors. Even the king and his ministers entered into the general excitement, though Walpole held aloof, and, with Sir Isaac Newton, warned the public against indulging in such chimeras. The stock, notwithstanding, rose with monstrous strides, and finally attained the exorbitant premium of £1100 per cent. But the South Sea Company was not the only wild and venturesome scheme which was started to fleece a credulous public. Companies were formed that had as their ostensible purpose the "casting of cannon balls," the "making of butter from beech trees," the "discovery of perpetual motion," and other similar objects; while the credulity of those days seems not to have shrunk from investments in schemes of which the purpose even was withheld. Two such companies were started, the one for "a promising design to be hereinafter promulgated," and the other for "carry- ing on an undertaking of great advantage, but nobody to know what it is." Such a state of affairs could naturally not long endure, and in 1720 the crash came. So tremendous was it that the very founda- tions of the government were shaken by it and the

ministry overturned. Both Craggs, who was secretary of state, and Lord Stanhope, died of the shock and disgrace, while the former's father, who held the office of postmaster general, poisoned himself. The Duke of Chandos, who had invested £300,000, lost the whole amount. These were, however, but a few of the victims, for ruin fell upon thousands of persons, and many died of despair. Indeed, no calamity had spread such wholesale misfortune since the great fire had devastated the city's most valued property.

The death of George I. occurred at Osnabruck, while on his way to Hanover, on June 11, 1727, and George II., then in his forty-fourth year, ascended the throne. He was neither so shy nor reserved as his father, but, while a lover of justice and personally courageous, yet he was given to frequent and violent outbursts of temper. Temperate and regular in his habits of life, he had also an immeasurable advantage over his father in his knowledge of the English language. In 1705 he had married Caroline, a princess of Brandenburg-Anspach, a woman of great common sense, considerable beauty and much dignity. The first decade of the new reign was comparatively uneventful. Though the political complications of the continent bade fair to involve England in the general turmoil, yet the war with Spain was not declared until 1739. That of the Austrian Succession, in which England was also greatly implicated, began the following year. These events, however, affected

London but little. The scene of strife was at a distance and the city heeded it not. Even the uprising in Scotland in favor of the Pretender was not regarded as of vital import, and it was not until Charles and his army had, in December, 1745, actually reached Derby in safety, and purposed a speedy march on London, that the city became stirred and business was suspended. So great, in fact, was the general alarm that the king had ordered his yacht to the foot of the Tower stairs, and had therein embarked his most valued possessions. The retreat to Scotland, and the events following upon the defeat at Culloden, soon quieted any agitation that might have been on the point of arising in favor of the Stuarts, and what from that day became their lost cause. The Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, returned to London in July, and was received with signal honors. He was hailed as "the deliverer of his country," and granted an annual pension of £25,000. The Earl of Kilmarnock, Lord Lovat and Lord Balmerino were, among other State prisoners, brought to London, and met their death at the executioner's block on Tower Hill.

On March 20, 1751, died Frederick, Prince of Wales, and George William Frederick, his eldest born, was created Prince of Wales, while his widow, Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, was declared regent, in the case of the king's demise; nor did George II. long survive these arrangements. His last years were

troubled by almost unceasing war—the Seven Years War, as it came to be called—while continental complications and the failure of the Duke of Cumberland's mission threw a shadow over his closing years, which was only redeemed by the success of British arms in America and the taking of Quebec. This event threw a certain lustre on the close of the reign. George II. died suddenly, on October 25, 1760, from the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, and the third George ascended the throne of England.

The reigns of the first two Georges are remarkable, so far as London history is concerned, principally for the local changes which were effected during their duration. The Fleet—an attempt to embank which, according to Wren's suggestion, having proved unsuccessful—was finally bridged over in 1733, and the precinct of Blackfriars brought into the limits of the ward of Farringdon Within. This last change was effected in 1735. But other great improvements and alterations had preceded this arrangement. The completion of those churches rebuilt since the fire was brought to a conclusion, and the finishing touches were put on that great masterpiece of Wren, the new St. Paul's Cathedral.

The houses on London Bridge, having become dilapidated and impeding, as they did, the traffic on the bridge, were in 1755 pulled down and all traces of them cleared away, an act of Parliament having been obtained to authorize the same, while two of the piers

were demolished and a single arch erected in the place of the former double span, that a wider waterway might be thus obtained. The project which had long existed for the erection of a new bridge over the Thames, where the course of the Fleet had now become a roadway, was at last put into effect, and the first stone of the new structure, which came to be known as Blackfriars Bridge, was laid with much solemnity and civic state in June, 1760, just five months before the death of George II., while the same year witnessed the final demolition of the walls and city gates, the fate of which latter has already been commented on in the foregoing pages.

Blackfriars Bridge had not, however, been the first to span the Thames at a point higher than London Bridge, for a second bridge across the river from Old Palace Yard, Westminster, to the opposite shore in Surrey had been constructed and opened a few years before. This bridge was the second in point of age to London Bridge. For many years the strongest opposition had always arisen at any suggestion to erect a second bridge across the Thames at or even near London, and the frequent mention of Ivy Bridge, Strand Bridge, Whitehall Bridge and Lambeth Bridge, found in old authors, have reference to landing stages only. In 1671, when the bill for the erection of a second bridge over the Thames at Putney was read, the most violent debate ensued, and the proposition was rejected by a vote of sixty-seven against fifty-

four. The act for the construction of Westminster Bridge was passed, after prolonged argument, in 1736. Charles Labeledye, a Swiss, naturalized in England, was the architect appointed. The first stone was laid on January 29, 1738, and the bridge finally opened to public traffic on November 18, 1750. It had but little over a hundred years of existence and not a hundred years of usefulness. In 1846 it became necessary to close the bridge to all traffic, so dangerous was found to be its condition, and this though it is estimated that somewhat over two hundred thousand pounds had been expended in alterations and repairs during the preceding thirty years. It was not until May, 1854, however, that after many delays work on the present structure was commenced.

If the completion and reconstruction of many of the city churches destroyed in the great fire was effected under the first two Georges, other churches, the latter extra-mural and without the city limits, were erected, some on the sites of old foundations, others completely new in their foundations; while to other churches extensive alterations were made, the most important of which is perhaps the erection in 1719 of the steeple of St. Clement Danes, of which James Gibbs was the architect. It was also during the reign of George I. that the banqueting hall of Whitehall Palace—the only portion of the new edifice which Inigo Jones had succeeded in completing before the interruption to his work occasioned by the civil

war—was transformed into one of the chapels royal. Of the churches, St. Mary le Strand, St. John the Evangelist (Westminster), St. Martin in the Fields, St. George (Hanover Square), St. George (Bloomsbury), and St. Giles in the Fields are the most conspicuous and important.

The first of these to be begun was St. Mary le Strand—that is, the church of St. Mary, by the Maypole in the Strand. It has been asserted that a church existed on this spot as early as the thirteenth century. The older edifice stood, however, on the south side of the street, and was pulled down in 1544, to make room and furnish materials for the erection of Somerset House. The first stone of the present edifice was laid on February 25, 1714, and the building was finished on September 7, 1717, and consecrated on January 1, 1723. James Gibbs was the architect; nor is this greatly to his credit. The church is fair enough architecturally, perhaps, but is scarcely interesting, and in its present position a great hindrance to traffic. It is much to be regretted, therefore, that the effort made to obtain its demolition, to facilitate the new Strand improvements, was not successful.

Gibbs was also the architect of the new church of St. Martin in the Fields. The older edifice, of which mention has already been made in another chapter, had become, it was found, totally insufficient for the requirements of the parish, and it was therefore determined to erect a new structure, better fitted to the

purpose. The first stone was laid in 1721, and the new church finished in 1726. Occupying, as it does, one of the most conspicuous positions in London, St. Martin's has been much discussed and criticised. It is generally admitted to be one of the best of Gibbs' works, and is certainly both striking and effective. The portico is hexastyle-Corinthian, and behind it rises a tower and spire one hundred and eighty-five feet in height. The interior is highly ornate and decorated, and contains some interesting monuments. Among the distinguished persons buried in St. Martin's vaults and churchyard are Nicholas Hilliard, the miniature painter (died 1619), Paul Vansomer, the painter (died 1621), Sir John Davys, the poet (died 1626), Nicholas Lanier, the painter (died 1646), Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. (died 1655), William Dobson, the painter, nicknamed the "English Tintoretto" (died 1646), Nicholas Stone, the sculptor (died 1647), Stanley, the editor of *Æschylus* (died 1678), Lacy, the actor (died 1681), Nell Gwynne, mistress of Charles II. (died 1687), Robert Boyle, the naturalist and founder of the "Boyle Lectures" (died 1691), Sir John Birkenhead, the famous wit (died 1679), Rose, gardener to Charles II., the man who raised the first pineapple ever grown in England, Laguerre, the painter (died 1721), Farquhar, the dramatist (died 1707), Roubiliac, the sculptor (died 1762), John Hunter, the surgeon (died 1793), Charles Bannister, the actor (died 1804),

and James Smith, the author of "Rejected Addresses." The parish register records the baptism of Francis Bacon (born 1591), and that of Thomas Stothard, the painter (born 1775). St. Martin in the Fields had originally included the whole of that district which came to be divided into the parishes of St. Paul (Covent Garden), St. James (Westminster), St. Anne (Soho), and St. George (Hanover Square).

The uninteresting church of St. John the Evangelist (Westminster), which stands in the centre of Smith Square, was begun in 1716, and consecrated June 20, 1728. The architect was Thomas Archer, who is not held in especially high repute as an architect, in consequence. St. George (Hanover Square), usually thus referred to, though more correctly in George Street, near Hanover Square, belongs also to this period. Designed by John James, the architect, it was begun in 1713, and consecrated on March 23, 1724. Classic in style, it has a plain body, but a Corinthian portico and a tower, with columns, of a similar order. The interior is quite barren and devoid of ornament, but the church is famous as that usually selected for the most fashionable weddings, an honor which it now shares with St. Peter's, Eaton Square, and St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Among the most noted weddings of which St. George's has been the scene is that on March 8, 1769, of the Duke of Kingston to Mrs. Harvey, whose first husband was at the time alive.

Her trial for bigamy is one of the *causes célèbres* of England. Here also, on September 6, 1791, Sir William Hamilton married Miss Emma Hart, the Lady Hamilton subsequently so famous in connection with Nelson's history. Here also Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, was on December 5, 1793, married to Lady Augusta Murray, a marriage afterwards declared void by the Prerogative Court as contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act. Here the Duke of Wellington gave away "innumerable" brides, and here, in 1846, the celebrated Lola Montez espoused Mr. Heath. In the churchyard, which is situated in Bayswater, at some little distance from the church, lies the body of Lawrence Sterne, the author of "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey." St. George (Bloomsbury) was built about the same time, though probably a little later, and consecrated on January 23, 1731. Nicholas Hawkesmoor made the design from which it was erected. It is of but comparatively little interest, and though it, for a brief period in the beginning of this century, enjoyed a certain degree of fashionable patronage, it has long ceased to be a fashionable church. Like St. George (Hanover Square), it was named after St. George, in compliment to George I., in whose reign both were erected.

The church of St. Giles in the Fields had already been several times rebuilt. Originally, as we have seen, a chapel pertaining to that ancient foundation,

the hospital of St. Giles in the Fields, it had, when the need thereof had become apparent, been transformed into a parish church. In 1617 it had been decided to erect a steeple and buy new bells for the belfry, but it was found that the walls were so rotten that they would not bear the additional weight. It was decided instead to rebuild the entire edifice. The old chapel was pulled down in 1623, and the new church consecrated in 1630. Another century had, however, rendered even this new provision inadequate to the wants of the parish. The church was therefore again demolished, and the present structure commenced in 1731, from designs of, and under the direction of, Henry Fitchcroft. Services were held for the first time in the new edifice on April 14, 1734. The greatest interest in the present church centres in the monument, a recumbent figure of the Duchess Dudley (died 1669). The duchess, who had been created a duchess in her own right by Charles I., had been a constant and generous patron and benefactress of the church, and her monument was retained in gratitude thereof when the church was rebuilt, though she herself was buried at Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire. Among the most eminent persons buried in the church and adjoining churchyard are George Chapman, the translator of Homer (died 1634), Inigo Jones, the architect (died 1652), James Shirley, the dramatist (died 1666), Andrew Marvell (died 1678), Michael Mohun, the actor (died 1684), the famous Countess

of Shrewsbury (died 1702), and Sir Roger L'Estrange, the famous political writer (died 1704).

But it was not only churches that sprang up afresh, or arose, as it were, out of their own ashes. The Admiralty and a new Treasury were erected, the Guildhall was repaired, the Mansion House built, and hospitals started up in every direction. The Admiralty, at Whitehall, which occupies the site of Wallingford House, to the spacious rooms of which the business of the Admiralty had, in the days of William and Mary, been transferred from Duke Street, Westminster, was erected in 1722-1726. The front, which is of brick and stone, consists of a tetra-style-Ionic portico in the centre, with projecting wings. The site selected for the new Treasury was close by, and the building, of which William Kent was the architect, and which was erected in 1733, faced the Horse Guards parade. A new facade on Whitehall, of which Sir John Soane was the architect, was added in 1824-1828, and in 1846-1847 this was replaced by the present facade, which was erected from designs of Sir Charles Barry, R. A.

The Horse Guards itself was built some twenty years later, in 1751-1753, by John Vardy from designs also by William Kent. Here, until 1872, the secretary of war, the commander-in-chief, the adjutant general and the quartermaster general had their offices. The archway under the building forms the principal entrance to St. James Park, but only the

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Horse Guards



carriages of royalty and other specially privileged persons are permitted to pass through it. On each side of the entrance at Whitehall two splendidly mounted guardsmen do duty daily from ten to four. The clock of the Horse Guards was long noted for its accuracy, but has been supplanted as a universal time-giver by the time ball of the Greenwich Observatory.

The repairs executed to the Guildhall were of some importance, but a step much more vital in the history of civic London was the decision to erect a mansion wherein the lord mayor should reside during his term of office, whereas it had been previously the custom for that functionary to dwell in his own house, and no less than three lord mayors of the century had rendered their homes famous by the distinction of the entertainments which they had held therein. The result of the decision was the erection of the Mansion House, from the designs of George Dance, the city surveyor, the first stone of which was laid on October 25, 1739. The discovery of innumerable springs in digging the foundations necessitated the driving of piles, and this so delayed operations that the mansion was not ready for occupancy until 1753, Sir Crisp Gascoigne, the lord mayor of that year, being its first occupant. The building is a substantial edifice of Portland stone, described in general effect as "palladian." Its most salient feature is the massive portico, with its six fluted Corinthian columns on

an equally massive basement. In the pediment is an *alto relievo*, intended to symbolize the wealth and splendor of the city, in this instance represented by the allegorical figure of "a graceful woman crowned with turrets." The original attic story was removed in 1842, and the present "ball room" ceiling designed by W. Montague, the city architect. The principal apartment of this magnificent residence is the Egyptian Hall, so called from the fact that it was intended to imitate the chamber of that name described by Vitruvius. It is a splendid apartment, some ninety feet in length and sixty in width, the ceiling of which is supported by stone columns of the Corinthian order. The whole effect is very imposing, and resplendent with color and gilding, while the adjoining reception rooms are equally superb.

By act of the Common Council the election of the lord mayor was changed in 1546 from the feast of the translation of St. Edward, October 13, to Michaelmas Day, September 29. The 25th George II., c. 33, s. 4, enacted that the lord mayor should be sworn in on November 8. He was presented to the Barons of the Exchequer on the feast of St. Simon Jude, but by the 27th George II., c. 48, s. 11, this date was altered to November 9. The 3d and 4th William IV., c. 31, enacted that if September 29 fell on a Sunday the election was to take place on the day preceding, and this was assented to by an act of the Common Council on September 18, 1834. The lord

mayor is chosen from among those aldermen who have served in the office of sheriff; but, though elected on September 29, the swearing in and installation in office does not take place until the following November 9. On this day the lord mayor is sworn in at the law courts. As these were formerly at Westminster, it was customary for him to proceed up the river with his suite in gilt barges, the return being made by land. The river procession was, however, abandoned in 1858, and, since the transfer of the law courts to Temple Bar, the progress to Westminster is no longer necessary, the route observed being from the Guildhall along Fleet Street to the law courts, the return being effected by way of the Strand, Northumberland Avenue and the Embankment to the Mansion House. Another alteration was necessitated by the legal changes of 1881, and the swearing-in ceremony no longer takes place as formerly before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, but has been transferred to the court of the King's Bench. It is on the evening of this same day that occurs the lord mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, at which it is customary that some of the sovereign's ministers should be present, as well as other distinguished guests.

But the age of the first Georges seems to have been more especially the age of hospitals. Not since the first sieges of the plague had brought about the foundation of numerous hospitals, presided over by various religious orders and congregations, had such

energy been displayed in the founding and erecting of institutions in which the care of the sick was the distinguishing feature. Already, in 1716, a piece of ground adjoining the best houses in St. Luke's parish, in a lane afterwards Bath Street, City Road, leading from Old Street to Islington, had been purchased from the Ironmongers Company, and a hospital, the funds for which had been bequeathed by M. de Gastigny, master of the buckhounds to William III., thereon erected. The institution had as its object the care of the destitute French sick. In 1718 a charter was granted to the institution. This was followed the next year by the foundation of Westminster Hospital, the first in the kingdom to be supported by voluntary contributions. It was first established in Petty, France, in April, 1720, removed to Chapel Street, Westminster, in 1724, to James Street in 1734, and, finally, to Broad Sanctuary in 1834, and contains about two hundred and fifty beds. A year later, in 1721, a certain Thomas Guy, a bookseller, who occupied a small store on the corner of Lombard Street and Cornhill, known as the Oxford Arms, and who had made a fortune in South Sea stock, desired to found a hospital for the care of incurables, and the trustees of St. Thomas' Hospital, then in Southwark, agreed to lease to him several acres of ground near by, which he purchased, and, though seventy-six when the work commenced, he lived to see his hospital roofed and almost ready for occupation. It was

opened on January 6, 1725, sixty patients being admitted, but recent bequests have caused it to be greatly enlarged, and it is now said to contain seven hundred beds, to relieve some five thousand in-patients and eighty thousand out-patients annually.

The year 1730 saw the erection of the present large quadrangular building of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which Gibbs was the architect, and three years later St. George's Hospital, "for the relief of poor, sick and disabled persons," was founded and Lanesborough House converted and altered so as to accommodate sixty patients. The hospital was incorporated in 1834. The old buildings having been inadequate, the present structure at Hyde Park Corner was erected on the same site in 1828-1829, from designs by William Wilkins, R. A., the architect of the National Gallery. It occupies what is generally conceded to be the finest site in London. The twenty years between 1740 and 1760 saw the founding of a number of other establishments for the care of the sick, the more important of which are the London Hospital, founded in 1740, for "the medical and surgical relief of the sick and injured poor," more particularly "workmen, seamen in the merchant service, and their wives and children," and which first occupied a spacious house in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, which, after the removal of the London Hospital to its present quarters in Whitechapel Road, came to be occupied by the Magdalen Hospital; the

Middlesex Hospital, founded in 1745, for "the gratuitous treatment of sick, lame and cancer patients," in a building in Windmill Street, near Tottenham Court Road, now Mortimer Street; the Locke Hospital, founded in 1747, for women, in Grosvenor Place, and subsequently removed to its present abode in Westbourne Green, Harrow Road; St. Luke's Hospital, founded in 1751, for "the care and treatment of persons afflicted with disorders of the brain," in Old Street Road, near City Road, the present building, a creation of George Dance, having been erected in 1782-1784; and, lastly, Magdalen Hospital, founded in 1758, principally through the exertions of Sir John Fielding, Mr. Saunders Welch and others as a "refuge for penitent women," and which at first occupied the house in Prescott Street from which the London Hospital had removed in 1752, but was subsequently transferred to a third house in St. George's Fields, at the south end of Blackfriars Road, and finally, in 1868, to its present headquarters in Streatham.

A foundation of greater interest than any of the foregoing, however, was that, in 1739, of the Foundling Hospital in Guildford Street. The founder was one Captain Thomas Coram, and the institution was established as a hospital for "exposed and deserted children." The ground was bought of the Earl of Salisbury, and the building erected by Theodore Jacobsen, the architect of the Royal Hospital at Gosport. The institution is especially noted, perhaps,

because of the distinguished men of two centuries who have been its patrons. Among its principal benefactors, Handel probably stands the first, for here in the chapel, which was added in 1747, he frequently performed oratorios, and bequeathed the score of his "Messiah" to the asylum—a bequest which has been a considerable source of revenue. Hogarth was profoundly interested in the hospital, and it was from the brush of this artist that emanated the portrait of the founder, Captain Coram, in the reception room. This apartment, and the committee room, contain also canvases by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Shackleton, Richard Wilson, Wale and other eminent artists. The service in the chapel on Sunday mornings draws many visitors, and the music, the children being the choristers, is attractive; while the children's dinner afterwards is a sight well worth seeing to those interested in philanthropic and educational matters.

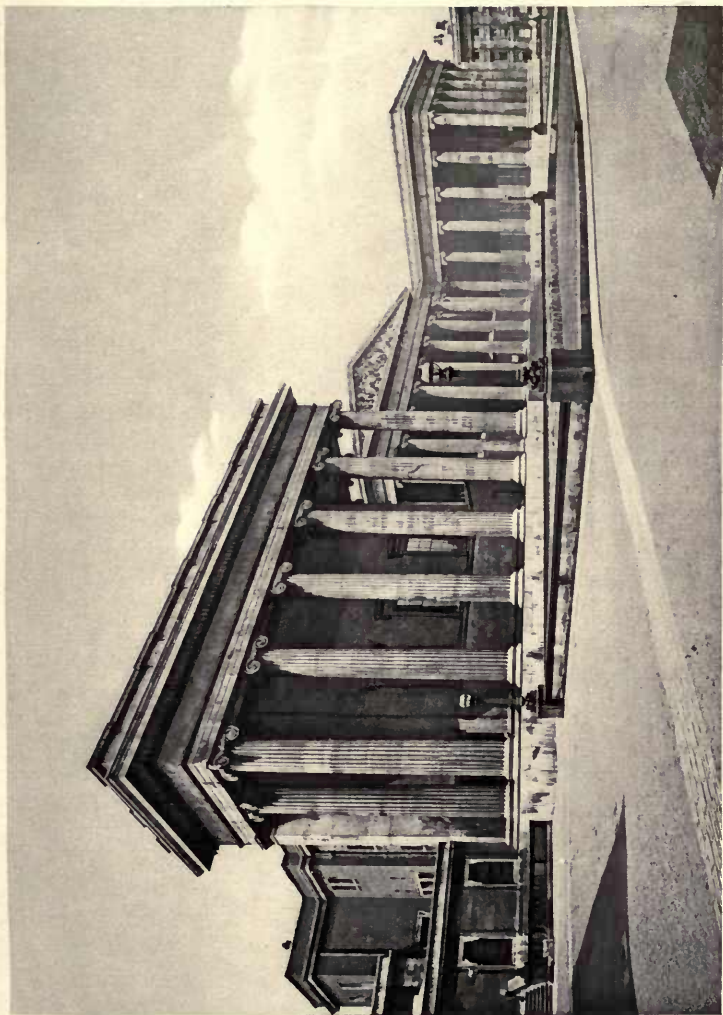
The year 1753 witnessed the foundation of an institution which, in international and world-wide celebrity, eclipsed any of the period. This is none other than the British Museum. This far-famed institution originated in the offer made to Parliament in the will of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., the great physician and naturalist, to sell to the English nation, for the sum of £20,000—that is, for £30,000 less than it had actually cost him—the valuable collection which he had formed of the rarest productions of nature and art. The offer was accepted, and an act authorizing

the purchase of the collection passed in 1753. The same act authorized the purchase of the Harleian collection of manuscripts, made by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, from the Duchess of Portland, heiress of the second Earl of Oxford, and provided for the purchase or erection of a general repository for the above-mentioned collections and the Cottonian Library, so famous for its historical manuscripts, and which had been presented to the nation in 1700 by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, and had so narrowly escaped destruction in the fire at Ashburnham House in 1731.

Some £300,000 were immediately raised by a lottery in pursuance of this act, £20,000 paid to the Sloane heirs for the Sloane Collection, £10,000 to the Duchess of Portland for the Harleian Collection, and £10,250 to the Earl of Halifax for Montague House, in Great Russell Street, which was at the time ample for the needs of the museum; £12,873 were expended in altering, repairing and fitting up the house, and the museum was finally opened to the public on January 15, 1759, though for the first half-century of its existence extremely strict regulations existed as to the admission of visitors, and numerous formalities had to be gone through. Tickets of admission came to be dispensed with, however, in the beginning of the century, and the museum is now opened daily to "any person of decent appearance who may apply between the hours" prescribed. The acquisition of large collections of antiquities, including the Townley Marbles,

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led, in 1801–1805, to the building of a vast extension of thirteen rooms, which was erected in the garden and opened to the public in 1807 ; but when, in 1816, the Elgin Marbles arrived there was no accommodation for them, and they had to be exhibited in a wooden shed or outhouse. The acquisition of George III.'s library rendered further enlargements necessary, and the hall, now called the King's Library, was added from designs of Sir Robert Smirke. This, however, only formed part of a general plan for rebuilding the whole museum—a plan which was gradually carried out, the operations proceeding in sections until, in 1845, nothing remained of Montague House, and a totally new structure sheltered the various collections. The new portico was finished in 1847, though it was not till some years later that the building was finally completed. Since then, however, large alterations have been found necessary, though the removal of the geological, botanical and ornithological collections to South Kensington in 1873–1880 somewhat relieved the congestion which had been gradually increasing. The greatest alteration was the transformation of the grand central quadrangle into a great circular reading room, the domed roof of which is visible from almost any part of London.

The present structure may best be described as a large quadrangular edifice, of which the principal facade on Great Russell Street has a massive central recessed-octastyle-Ionic portico, supported by forty-

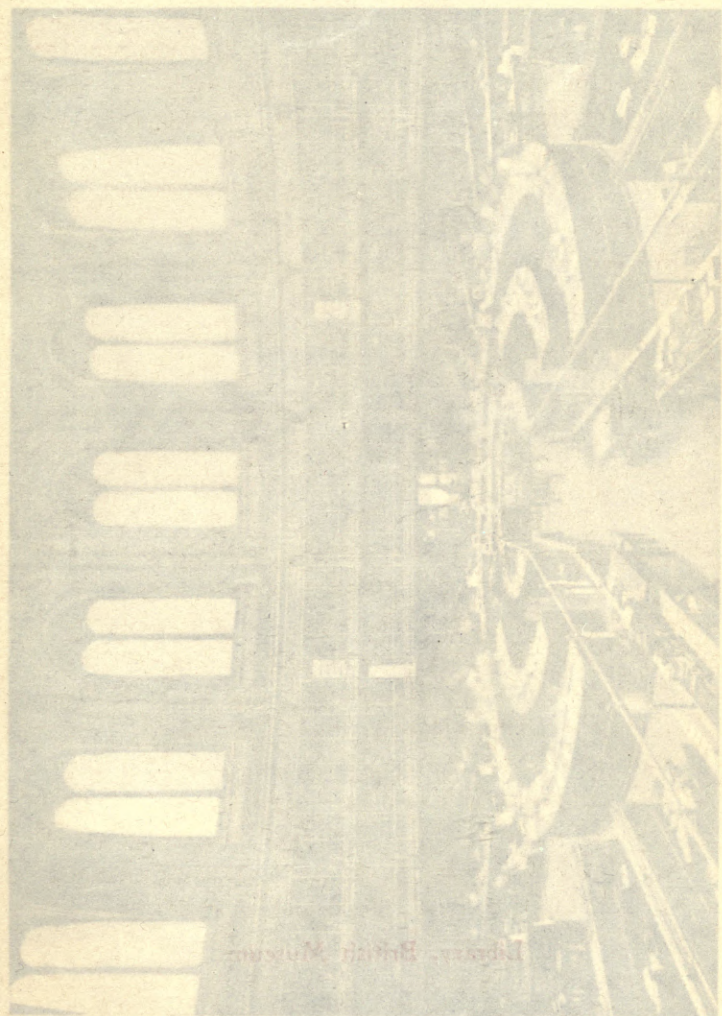
four lofty Ionic columns. On either side are huge projecting wings. The pediment contains a sculptured allegory—Progress of the Human Race, with allegorical figures of Mathematics, the Drama, Poetry, Music and Natural Philosophy. It is held by many to be the finest example of classic architecture in London, and, until the erection of the new Houses of Parliament, was the largest public edifice in the metropolis. The collections in the museum may be said to be divided into seven sections—namely, the Library (including the printed books, the maps and plans), the Manuscripts, the Prints and Drawings, the Oriental Antiquities, the Greek and Roman Antiquities, the Mediæval and British Antiquities, and the Coins and Metals, the sections of Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy having been removed to South Kensington. To describe even in part, or even to give a passing notice to these innumerable treasures, would be quite beyond the scope of the present work. The most gigantic of these treasures—the more remarkable from the fact that nothing approaching them in archæological interest is to be found in any other museum—are the stupendous remains of the Tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus, disinterred by Newton in 1857, for which colossal remains a special room has been constructed; the gigantic remains of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, disinterred by Wood in 1869, and the famous Elgin Marbles, including a part of the pediment and the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens,

which were brought, in 1801–1803, from Athens by Lord Elgin, at that time British ambassador at Constantinople, and sold to the English government for £35,000, which is estimated to have been only half the expense of purchase and transportation. These unrivalled examples of plastic art, and the two above-mentioned colossal remains, thus present to the visitor at the British Museum partial illustration of three of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The tremendous winged lions, which formed part of the great gateway of the palace of Assur-Nasir-Pal, and which are now in the Assyrian collection, are remains equally striking by their proportions and historic interest.

If one were asked to mention the most important objects contained in the museum, aside from those already alluded to, the mind would undoubtedly select the Rosetta Stone and the Portland Vase. The first of these occupies a conspicuous place in the Egyptian Gallery, and this rightly, for it was the discovery of this famous stone—a slab of black basalt, with its triptych inscription in hieroglyph, demotic character and Greek—which led Young and Champollion to the elucidation of the sacred and symbolic language of ancient Egypt. In the Gold Ornament and Medal Room stands the far-famed “Portland Vase,” once the property of Prince Barberini and now that of the Duke of Portland.

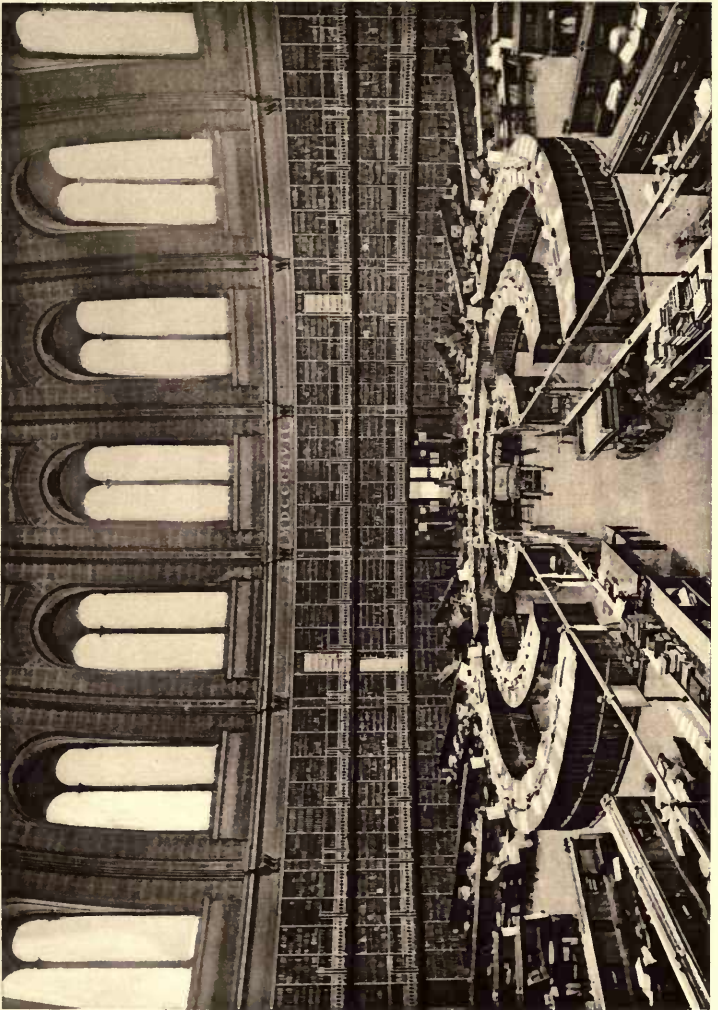
If the nation owes to Sir Robert Cotton the nucleus of its great national library, to Sir Hans Sloane the

nucleus of the South Kensington Collections, and to Charles Townley and Lord Elgin those splendid monumental remains which are among the greatest treasures in the British Museum, it is to John Hunter, the noted surgeon, that it owes that valuable collection of physiology and natural history known as the Hunterian Collection, which has its actual home in the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the erection of which last-mentioned edifice is due to circumstances which deserve here brief recapitulation—circumstances which had their inception in 1745. In that year a veritable mutiny, if such an expression may be used in such a connection, occurred in the company of the Barber-Surgeons, and just as the Apothecaries had in 1617 insisted upon a separation from the Grocers, with which company they were united, so in 1745 the Surgeons declined to further remain associated with the Barbers, with whom they had up to that time been classed. It was this severance of corporate interests which led to the establishment of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Surgeons now formed themselves into a separate body, under the title of "The Master, Governors and Commonalty of the Art and Science of Surgery." The Barbers—or the Barber-Surgeons, as they persisted, and still to-day persist in calling themselves—retained the hall in Monkwell Street, and thus the Surgeons were forced to seek a temporary shelter with the Stationers, who hospitably offered them the use of their



Library, British Museum

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hall until they were otherwise provided with some place to hold their meetings. This hospitality they accepted until, in 1751, they moved into Surgeons' Hall, which they had caused to be erected for them in the Old Bailey. There were many delays, however, in obtaining legal recognition to their existence, and it was only in 1800 that they at last secured a royal charter whereby they were incorporated as the Royal College of Surgeons in London. The same year, having sold their property in the Old Bailey, they removed to the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields which stood on the site of their present building. This latter was erected by the college in 1825, Sir Charles Barry being the architect of the new edifice. It was greatly enlarged in 1847, and again, through the munificence of Sir Erasmus Wilson, in 1888. The Royal College of Surgeons has control of examinations for the admission of students to the practice of surgery, though examinations in surgery are also held by a specially appointed board of the University of London. The building in Lincoln's Inn Fields contains not only the halls used for business and committee purposes of the college, but also those apartments which, as has been said, are devoted to the Hunterian Collection. John Hunter, the noted surgeon, died in 1793, and the collection was offered for sale by him in his will to the State. In 1799 Parliament voted the sum of £15,000 for the purchase thereof, and offered it to the Royal College of Surgeons on condi-

tion that it should be properly cared for, which offer was accepted. Further sums were voted by Parliament for its proper display and arrangement. Another collection, known as the Collegiate Collection, has since been added, and the united collections are now divided into three sections—the western section, containing anthropological and pathological exhibits; the middle section, devoted to comparative osteology and teratology; and the eastern section, containing osteological and physiological exhibits. The college also possesses a valuable library.

Charles II. had granted his gracious patronage to the Royal Society, and given evidence of his special interest in that association by the charters which he accorded to it in 1662 and 1663 respectively. It was now the turn of George II. to grant a charter of incorporation to that other learned association, the Society of Antiquaries of London. This famous society is proud to derive its origin from the College of Antiquaries founded by Archbishop Parker in 1572, and which “met one day in the week at Derby House, where the records of the college of heralds were kept.” This celebrated college numbered Camden, Cotton and Stowe among its most distinguished members. It petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a charter of incorporation as an “Academy for the Study of Antiquity and History,” but does not seem to have been successful, as no such charter can be produced. The proceedings continued to be conducted, however,

in a private way until the accession of James I., when, having aroused the royal distrust by its historical speculations, the society was suppressed; but, though the college was dissolved, the members continued in a quiet way to meet at various intervals, at each other's houses, and seemed to have held an annual banquet on July 2, to which references exist as the "Antiquaries' Feast." In 1707 Wanley, supported by Bagford and Talman, made strenuous efforts to restore the society to a more regular basis, and it was accordingly agreed that there should be a weekly meeting, on Friday evenings at six o'clock, attendance at which was required "upon pain of forfeiture of a sixpence." The first meeting was held on December 5, 1707, at the Bear Tavern, in the Strand. From here they moved, on January 9 following, to the Young-Devil Tavern, which seemed better adapted to their purposes, and here Peter-le-Neve and other celebrities were elected members. Wanley has left rough minutes of these meetings in the "Harleian Manuscripts." They moved in 1729 to the Fountain Tavern, at Temple Bar, and in 1739 to the Mitre, in Fleet Street, changing their day of meeting to Thursday, which it has remained ever since. On November 2, 1751, George II. graciously granted them a charter of incorporation, and declared himself their "Founder and Patron." They now acquired a house of their own in Chancery Lane, to which they removed in 1753. In 1777 George III. allowed them

apartments in the recently-erected Somerset House. Of these they obtained formal possession in 1781, and here they continued to have their headquarters and hold their meetings until, in 1875, they removed to the rooms built for their special use in the west wing of Burlington House. The society has grown to possess some six hundred fellows. The weekly meetings are held, as has been said, on Thursday, from November to June, but the date of the anniversary dinner has been changed to April 23.

The year 1754 witnessed the foundation of the Society of Arts. This famous association was established at a meeting held on March 22 at Rawthmell's Coffee House, in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, its object being "the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce." It may thus be seen that, though interested in the fine arts—and it was a part of the original scheme of the society that premiums should be accorded annually to a certain number of boys and girls, under sixteen years of age, who should "produce the best pieces of drawing and show themselves most capable when properly examined"—yet the fine arts only formed part of its interest, since the encouragement of arts in a broader sense, including manufactures and commerce, were among its principal objects. The first meetings were held in a room over the circulating library in Crane Court, Fleet Street, from whence it removed to Craig's Court, Strand, and from there to the Strand, opposite the New Exchange.

In 1759 it occupied a suite of rooms in a house opposite Beaufort Buildings, and finally, in 1774, removed to its present quarters in John Street, Adelphi, which house was built for the society by the brothers Adam. The paintings in the great room in which its meetings are held were executed by the unfortunate Barry, he having obtained permission from the Royal Academy, which had then been founded, and of which he was a member, to execute the work. The society was incorporated by royal charter in 1847. It took a prominent part in organizing the great exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and has played an active role in promoting technical development in commercial enterprise. The meetings are held on Wednesday evenings, from November till May, when papers are read and subjects relating to the arts, manufactures and commerce discussed. The society has numbered among its members many distinguished men, and had no less a personage than the late prince consort as its president from 1843 until his death in 1861.

Society during the early Georgian period was still to a great extent centred around Covent Garden, Soho, Leicester and St. James Squares. It had, however, taken, to a small extent at least, a northerly direction, inasmuch as several persons of distinction had taken up their residence near Bloomsbury Square and in Great Russell Street, while several new squares in the West End—namely, Cavendish Square, Hanover Square and Grosvenor Square—were laid out, and

Berkeley Square had also come into existence. The city, however, was still the place of abode of some celebrities, and city magnates clustered around Finsbury and the vicinity. Thomas Rawlinson, the bibliophile, was in 1720 living in London House, Aldersgate; while Matthew Green, author of the "Spleen," had chambers in Gracechurch Street. Oliver Goldsmith had his rooms in Green Arbor Court, Old Bailey, and here he received the visits of Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, who was then collecting data for his "Reliques of English Poetry"; while Gray, the poet, lived for a time on Cornhill, though he subsequently removed to Southampton Row, and later to Jermyn Street, spending some time in Kensington "for the air," he told Walpole. Fleet Street and the Strand, and their adjoining streets, were much affected by all manner of *litterati*, and the book-shops were a common meeting-place for student and scribbler alike. Shenstone, the poet, whenever he came to London, had rooms at "Mr. Wintle's, perfumer, at the King's Arms, by Temple Bar, in Fleet Street." Samuel Richardson, the novelist, as well as Betterton, Harris, Cave, Underhill and Sandford, the actor, lived in Salisbury Court, just off Fleet Street. Thomas Rymer, author of "Fœdera," lived in Arundel Street, Strand; Congreve had rooms in Surrey Street; and James Thomson, author of "The Seasons," had his headquarters at the Lancaster Coffee House, in Lancaster Court, and writes from here to

Dr. Cranston, on August 7, 1735, to there address him. Dr. Welwood, famous for his "Memoirs," had chambers in Burlington Street; while Quin, the actor, had his rooms in Bedford Street, just north of the Strand.

Covent Garden and the adjoining streets had, as has been already said, gained a distinctive character as the home and haunt of the dramatic profession, which it continued so long to enjoy. Barton Booth, the original "Cato" of Addison's play, resided in Charles Street, since renamed Upper Wellington Street. Nicholas Rowe, the poet laureate, had his quarters in King Street, Covent Garden. David Garrick lived in King Street, leading out of the northwest corner of the Piazza, in 1745, and the adjoining Garrick Street is named after him. From King Street he removed in 1746 to James Street, on the north side of the square, from which street he moved in 1749 to Southampton Street, on the south side of the Piazza. Here, at No. 27, he remained from the time of his marriage till 1772, during the most brilliant years of his career. Nance Oldfield, the actress, resided in the same street. Kitty Clive, another dramatic celebrity of the day, had apartments in Henrietta Street, leading from the southwest corner of the Piazza; and here also McArdell, the engraver, had his rooms. The Piazza itself still remained a place of somewhat fashionable residences, but the adjoining street had become, in a very large measure, the exclu-

sive property, as it were, of the dramatic profession. Another celebrity who resided in the neighborhood was John Wilkes, lord mayor in 1774, and famous for his advocacy of the freedom of the press. He had a house in Bow Street, Covent Garden. In Maiden Lane, on which street the Adelphi Theatre had its rear, Voltaire lived when in England, in 1727, and from there he wrote to Swift, asking his interest to obtain subscribers for his epic poem, "La Henriade," which he published here under the title of "La Ligue."

Lincoln's Inn Fields still retained something of its former social dignity. Lord Chancellor Cowper was living there in 1716, and as late as 1740 it was the residence of the Duke of Somerset, while in the adjoining Great Queen Street lived Mrs. Robinson, the "fair Anastasia," better known even perhaps as "Perdita," and here also Sir Godfrey Kneller, the famous portrait painter, had his residence. Southampton House, on the north side of Bloomsbury Square, was still one of the grand houses of society. Rachel, Lady Russell, by whose letters the house is invested with so many delightful associations, died here on September 29, 1723, in her eighty-sixth year. In Great Ormonde Street lived the great Dr. Hickes, the author of the "Thesaurus," and to this street also Robert Nelson, author of "Fasts and Festivals," removed when he left Blackheath, and here Sir Constantine Phipps, after his experience as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, had his residence when he returned to England to

practice law at Westminster Bar. Nor does this complete the list of celebrities who made Holborn their headquarters. Handel spent a number of years on Brook Street, in this locality, and from there would walk over to the Foundling Hospital, in Guildford Street, where, at the organ of the chapel of which institution, he spent many hours in musical reflection in the composing of his oratorios. In Union Court, Holborn, William Henry Tams, the engraver, a name dear to all London topographers, had his modest chamber. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, had been opened in the latter part of the preceding century. Here Sir Christopher Wren, who had erected so many churches for God and houses for others, had built himself a substantial mansion, in which his son and grandson resided after him, and here also Ralph, the first Duke of Montague, had established himself in Montague House, which eventually became the British Museum.

St. Martin's Lane was not then what it is to-day, a noisy thoroughfare, and many artists, sculptors and musicians had studios here, and in the neighborhood. Sir James Thornhill had a large house behind No. 104, the staircase of which was adorned by allegorical pictures from his own brush. Van Nost, the sculptor, and Francis Hayman, the painter, became afterwards its occupants. Here also Sir Joshua Reynolds had his lodgings, nearly opposite May's Buildings, where he remained until he removed to Newport Street. Rou-

bilias, the French sculptor, had his studio in Peters Court, St. Martin's Lane, and it was this room which was subsequently used for the meetings of St. Martin's Academy, the precursor of the Royal Academy. He afterwards moved over to the left side, opposite Slaughter's Coffee House, where he died in 1762. No. 96 was the house of the famous Dr. Misaubin, of "pill" celebrity, where he dispensed varied hospitality as well as medical advice.

Leicester Square, which had come into vogue as a distinctly fashionable locality during the preceding century, still held its own as a place of distinguished habitation, for it was Leicester House, which in 1718 was selected by George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., as his future residence, after the quarrel with his father, and his receipt of the royal command to leave St. James. Here it was that on April 15, 1721, the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, was born. The house had been dubbed "the pouting place of princes," for here, in Leicester House, Frederick, Prince of Wales, after the quarrel with George II., took up his abode, as his father had done before him, and a very gay and lively abode it became. Augusta, of Saxe-Gotha, his consort, was a woman of intelligence and spirit, and held quite a court at Leicester House. She also entertained considerably, and was partial to theatricals. It was here that Addison's play of "Cato" was performed by the junior members of the household, the young prince, afterwards George

III., taking the part of Portius. Frederick breathed his last in the same house, on March 20, 1751. Sir James Thornhill removed to Leicester Square on leaving St. Martin's Lane, and continued residing here until within a few days of his death, in 1734. It was his son-in-law, William Hogarth, who was the more intimately associated, however, with Leicester Square, where he came to live in 1733. His house was on the east side, and was distinguished from the others in the square by a bust of Van Dyck over the street door, made by the painter himself out of pieces of cork glued together, and then gilded, from which it came to be referred to as "The Golden Head." The house came subsequently to form the northern half of the Sablonière Hotel. Also, on the south side, and near Hogarth, lived Theodore Gardelle, the portrait painter and enamelist. William Aikman, the portrait painter, had his studios on the square, and here also Swift, when in London, for a time resided, while in Lisle Street, close adjoining, David Hume had his residence. Here he lived when, in 1758, he wrote his long letter to Dr. Robertson concerning his "History of Scotland," and here he was still when, in 1763, he undertook the defence of Ossian's authenticity. From this house he also later wrote to Rousseau concerning the pension he had solicited and secured for him from George III., in reply to which epistle he received the famous and surprising string of charges.

Soho Square, which had been opened and made in

the days of the later Stuarts, was both smart and well inhabited. In 1726 the Count de Ripperda, Spain's exiled prime minister, had his mansion here, as did Lord Chancellor Macclesfield and Alderman Beckford (the father of the author of "Vathek"), whose house was on the corner of Greek Street. In Frith Street, adjoining, then a distinctly fashionable locality, resided the Venetian ambassador. He and his wife arrived in London in 1745, and established themselves in Frith Street, with great splendor. It was in this mansion that they gave their great fancy-dress ball, which by its size and brilliancy, and the magnificence of the costumes worn, has found an imperishable place in the annals of society. William Duncombe, the translator of Horace, and Sir Samuel Romilly, the lawyer statesman, had mansions also in this street. Golden Square, originally Golding Square, which had, like Soho Square, been opened under the later Stuarts, shared with it the patronage of fashion. Here Lord Bolingbroke resided, and here that delightful actress, Mrs. Cibber, had her attractive home. It was in this square also that Matthew Bramble and his sister, with Humphrey Clinker and Winifred Jenkins, made their London residence.

Piccadilly, and the streets contiguous to this thoroughfare, both north and south, were now the habitat of society. St. James Square, Pall Mall and neighboring streets retained the prestige which they had acquired during the last reigns, and which

they still possess. Norfolk House, Pitt's mansion, and that of the Duke of Cleveland, all three on St. James Square, were social centres of importance. The first mentioned, which had been erected in the preceding century, in 1684, and was the residence of the Dukes of Norfolk, was very largely remodeled and practically rebuilt in George II.'s time, and reopened by a house warming, to which all the great world was invited, in November, 1756. In Pall Mall, the third Duke of Schomberg, second son of Frederic, Marshal von Schomberg, held court at Schomberg House, and here also lived the great Dr. Hunter, before he built his house in Great Windmill Street. Near by, in St. James Place, lived Molly Lepel, Lady Hervey; while Arlington Street, always a ministerial street, contained the mansions of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, and of Sir Robert Walpole. Here the latter lived until he moved to Downing Street, in 1735, when the mansion in that street, which had been granted by George I. to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian minister, was on the latter's death finally assigned as an official residence to the first lord of the treasury. In Arlington Street, also, was Lord Carteret's, and here Henry Pelham lived in a fine house, on the site of that in which Sir Robert Walpole had lived, and which house had been built by William Kent, and is now the Earl of Yarborough's.

Piccadilly was quite built up. The year 1735 had seen the erection of Devonshire House, one of Lon-

don's proudest mansions, while several of the streets leading north from that thoroughfare were extended northward and others opened about this time. The site of Devonshire House had been occupied previously by Berkeley House, built, as has been said, for John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, the hero of Stratton in the wars of Charles I. Devonshire House was designed by William Kent for William Cavendish, the third Duke of Devonshire, who moved thereto from what had until then been the town house of the Cavendishes, Earls of Devonshire—that is, old Devonshire House, on Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street Without. Reluctance to leave the old mansion was the cause of the Cavendishes being almost the last nobles to migrate from the city to the West End; but the move had to be made and was finally accomplished when the new mansion was completed, and Devonshire House became the scene of many splendid entertainments.

The streets leading northward from Piccadilly were also fashionably inhabited. Bond Street had been extended considerably in a northerly direction, as far as Tyburn Road, which came in 1718 to be called Oxford Street, and the newer portion was given, to distinguish it, the name of New Bond Street. The same year which had seen the transformation of Tyburn Road into Oxford Street also witnessed the opening and the laying out of Hanover Square, so called after the reigning dynasty. A year later

George Street was opened. Here Lord Chancellor Cowper had his mansion, and here, at No. 8, the poet, David Mallet, resided in the late fifties. In Old Burlington Street the Countess of Warwick, Addison's widow, was living in 1730, and here also Lord Harvey had his house, while in the same street Charles Dartiquenave, the glutton, so celebrated by Pope, had his home and indulged in his gastronomic extravagances. But fashion had pushed so far northward as to have crossed Tyburn Road—that is, Oxford Street—and in 1717–1718 Cavendish Square, or Oxford Square as it was first called, was laid out and opened, being thus contemporaneous with Hanover Square. Four years later saw the building of Harcourt House, still one of the grandest residences of London. Built by Benson for Lord Bingley, and originally called Bingley House, it was bought by Simon, first Lord Harcourt, and passed subsequently into the possession of the Dukes of Portland, and until recently was their town residence. The whole of the north side of the square was set aside, thereon to construct the splendid mansion which the Duke of Chandos planned for himself, and the two houses at the northeast corner of Harley Street, which was at one time the residence of the Princess Amelia, are said to be part of the wings of the duke's house, the body of which was never constructed. Here on this square Lady Mary Wortley Montagu resided, and a number of her letters to the Countess of Mar, written between 1723–1731,

are dated from here. George Romney, the rival of Reynolds, had his studio here, while near, on what is now the site of the Langham Hotel, facing Portland Place, was Foley House, the residence of Lord Foley, afterwards purchased by that great social celebrity, Sir James Langham. In Henrietta Street, leading out of the southwest corner of Cavendish Square, Gibbs, the architect, on whose shoulders the mantle of Wren had fallen, resided.

To return once more to Piccadilly and the streets leading out of it, we find that rather festive personage, the Countess of Macclesfield, the reputed mother of Richard Savage, living and holding court in Old Bond Street, where also resided Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly, of "Beggar's Opera" fame, in the house formerly occupied by Lady Elizabeth Wentworth. In Albemarle Street lived the famous Bishop Berkeley in the early twenties, while later we find the Marquis of Hartington, on his marriage in 1748 to the daughter of Earl Burlington, establishing himself in this convenient locality, in the house which had previously belonged to Earl Poulet. In Dover Street resided Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, the lord treasurer, and here Wanley lived with him as his librarian. Edward, the second Earl of Oxford, also resided here, and in March, 1729, Pope asked and obtained permission from him to live in his house when in London, a privilege of which he frequently availed himself. Also in Dover Street was the man-

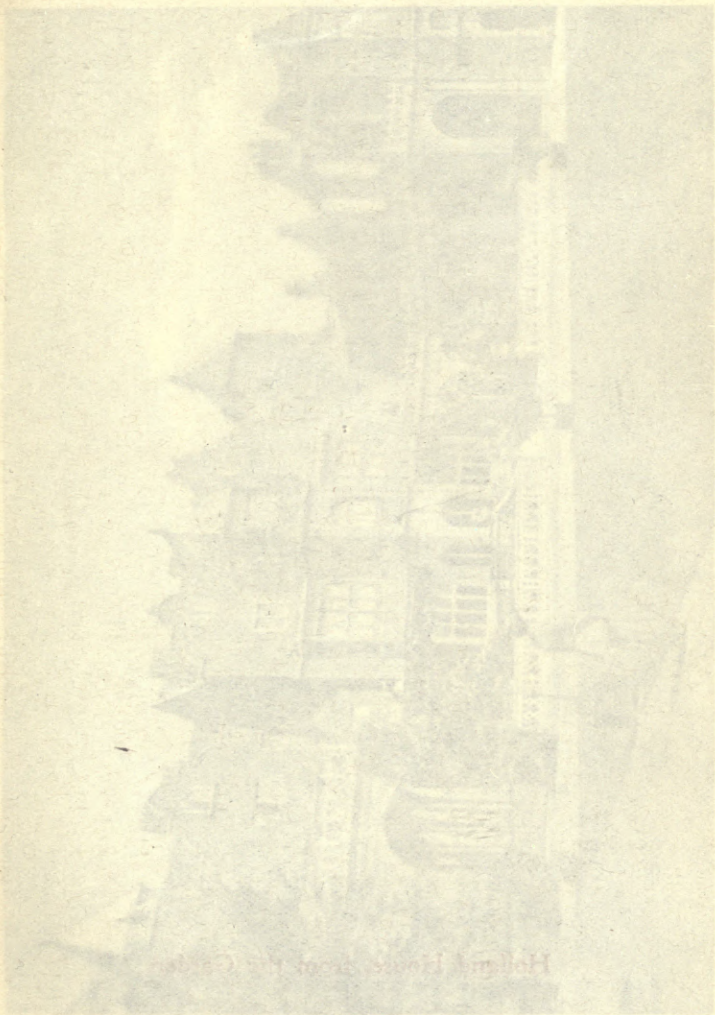
sion of that eminent statesman, Sir William Wyndham, and here his first wife died. The great Dr. Arbuthnot resided here from 1714 until he finally removed himself to Cork Street in 1729. In this last named street also lived Erasmus Lewis, the agent of the Harleys and the intimate friend of Pope, Swift and of Arbuthnot. The northerly extremities of both Albemarle and Dover Streets were blocked, as is the case to-day, by Grafton Street, and here the Duke of Grafton had his splendid residence.

Further up Piccadilly and beyond Devonshire House many mansions of importance were being erected which faced the Green Park, and the streets leading northward from that thoroughfare were already largely the abode of fashion. The Earl of Peterborough and that tremendous social gossip, Mrs. Delany, had mansions in Bolton Street and Park Lane. The eastern boundary of Hyde Park was commencing to assume that air of elegance, as the habitat of the *grande monde*, which it still to-day retains. Here, facing the park, the great Lord Chesterfield had caused to be constructed for him that splendid mansion, Chesterfield House, which was to become the place of reunion of so many *beaux esprits*; nor was it only Park Lane that was coming into prominence, for the whole of that section commonly known as Mayfair was being gradually laid out and developed. The beginnings of Grosvenor Square had been started as early as 1716, and the Duchess of

Kendal, mistress of George I., had a mansion on the square, while the Countess of Suffolk, mistress of George II., had a house in North Audley Street, on the east side, a few doors from St. Mark's chapel. The house was designed by the Earl of Burlington and built at the king's expense. Michael Vander-gucht, the painter, had a "cottage" and studio in Upper Brook Street, while Lord Carteret had left Arlington Street and already, in 1734, was established with his *lares and penates* in Curzon Street.

On the other hand, Tothill, Westminster, which had bidden fair to become a rival of St. James as the habitat of society, gradually lost some of its prestige since the removal of the court from Westminster to Whitehall, and from Whitehall to St. James. Some prominent people remained there, but it was considered "far" and "out of the way," and was affected by those writers and other people who wanted "to get out of the busy throng." Mrs. Centlivre, the novelist, author of "The Busybody," had a neat little house in Buckingham Court. Near by also lived Richard Bentley, the critic and philologist, and Richard Glover, the author of "Leonidas," and other similar celebrities, who formed quite a coterie of congenial spirits.

Chelsea in the meanwhile had become very popular with other literary notables, for here, when Addison's marriage to the Dowager Countess of Warwick was *sur le tapis*, did Steele retire into a small house, for



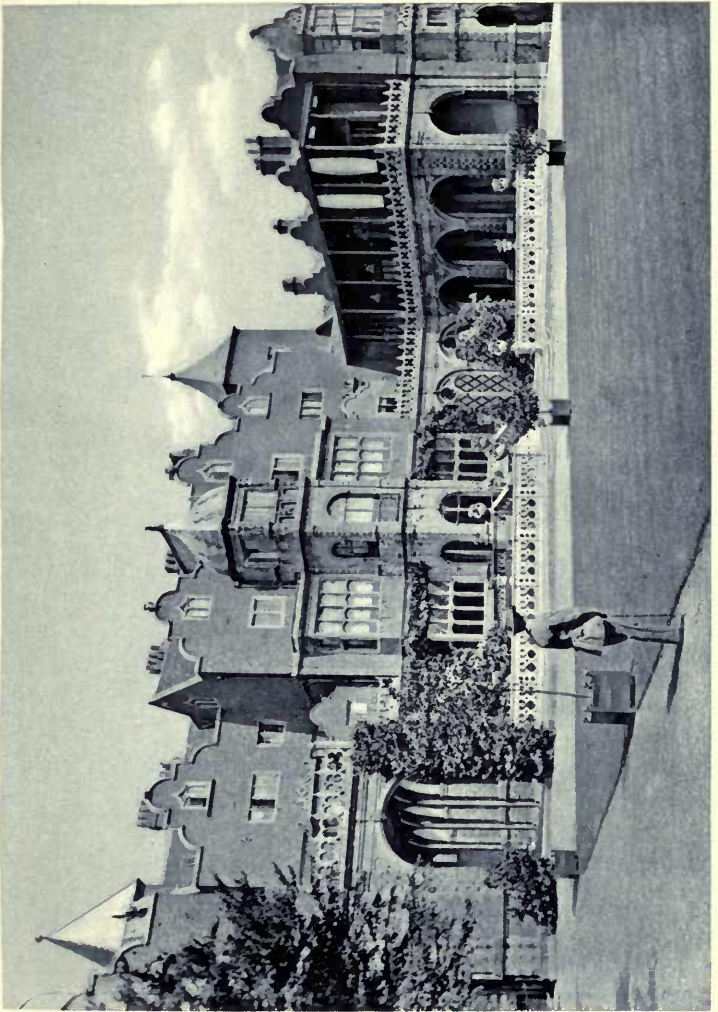
Holland House, Grand St. Station

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Chelsea in the meanwhile had become very popular with other literary notables, for here, when Addison's marriage to the Dowager Countess of Warwick was not so happy, the Scotch statesman, James Oglethorpe, for

Holland House, from the Garden for



which he paid a nominal rent. Swift had already taken lodgings "over against Dr. Atterbury's," in Church Lane—a "silly room," as he describes it, "with confounded coarse sheets," for which he tells us he paid the exorbitant price of "six shillings a week"; and here it was that the great friendship between Swift and Atterbury commenced. Addison's marriage to the Dowager Countess of Warwick took place in 1716, and the happy pair removed shortly after to Holland House, where they held a species of miniature court. Here it was that, on June 17, 1719, that "awful scene," as Johnson calls it, occurred, when the young Earl of Warwick, a young man of delightful character, but irregular life, was summoned to the deathbed of the great essayist. "I have sent for you," said Addison, "that you may see how a Christian can die," which words he spoke with difficulty, and soon expired.

Hyde Park had now, in many ways, been beautified, principally through the efforts of Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach, consort of George II. Among other improvements, which it was maintained by her were essential, this princess averred that, as no park was complete without a lake or stream traversing it, something should be done whereby Hyde Park should possess a brook or canal, which would take the place of the absent river. Accordingly, the Serpentine, a sheet of water some fifty acres in extent, was made by throwing several existing ponds into one larger

body, which it was arranged should be fed by a stream arising near West End, in the parish of Hampstead, and which was carried to it. This small feeding streamlet, which for a number of years was used as the Bayswater sewer, was finally cut off from the Serpentine in 1834, the loss thus occasioned being supplied from the Thames through the Chelsea water works, while the Serpentine itself was made to empty itself into the general drainage system of London. A roadway for saddle horses was added to the attractions of the park. This roadway, which extended from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington, and which, from the fact that its course followed the bridle path through the park leading to Kensington Palace, which had been the favorite ride of the sovereign, even in the days of the Stuarts, came to be called the "Route du Roi," corrupted to the present "Rotten Row." The privilege of driving over this roadway is still limited to the sovereign and the hereditary grand falconer, the Marquis of Exeter; but there are no restrictions as to who may employ it for riding purposes.

The drama had now obtained a large share in the affections of the people, and the two then existing theatres of any size—the Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and what was then known as the Haymarket Opera House, St. James—being insufficient to meet the popular demand, it was decided to erect a new theatre on the site of that smaller playhouse which

had existed for some time already in Portugal Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields. As has been said, the place, originally a tennis court, had been reconverted into one after the removal, on the death of Killigrew, of Davenant's company, the Duke of York's Players, to Drury Lane, and had been reconstructed and fitted up as a theatre by Congreve, Betterton, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle, and opened as such with Congreve's "Love for Love" on April 30, 1695. The second theatre, however, was found ill adapted for dramatic purposes, and certainly did not meet the size requirements. A new third theatre, therefore, was erected on the same site by Christopher Rich. He died, unfortunately, before the completion of the work, but it was his son, John Rich, who, by a spoken prologue, opened the theatre on December 18, 1714. Here Quin distinguished himself in the many parts which have made him famous, and here Rich himself introduced pantomime, the first performed in England, and made so brilliant a success in the role of Harlequin. Here also the "Beggar's Opera" was first produced and had its phenomenal run, commencing on the night of January 29, 1727, and continuing for sixty-two nights in succession—a thing so unprecedented in those days that it occasioned the well-known saying that it made Gay Rich and Rich Gay. It was at this theatre also that Lavinia Fenton, as the original Polly Peachum, won the heart of the Duke of Bolton, whom she subsequently married; and here

Fenton's "Mariamne" first saw the footlights. The place, however, was unsuited to the greater ambition of Rich, and on December 7, 1733, he removed, with his company, to the first Covent Garden Theatre, and the smaller theatre in Portugal Row was leased to Giffard, from Goodman's Fields. In 1736 it was transformed into a barrack, became subsequently Spodes', and then Copeland's, china repository, and was finally taken down on August 28, 1848, to allow of the enlarging of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

But even the new theatre in Portugal Row did not suffice, and another theatre, which came to be known as the "Little Theatre in the Haymarket," was erected opposite to the larger theatre on the eastern side of the street. A small playhouse had previously existed here, so that the site had, as it were, already been dedicated to Thalia, if not Melpomene. The new theatre was built by one John Potter, a carpenter of no architectural qualifications, and was therefore a "sore construction." It served the purpose, however, and was opened on December 29, 1721. A company of actors, known as the "Great Mogul's Company," took the house in 1735, and produced several of Fielding's historical satires, among which were "Pasquin" and the "Historical Register." It was these performances which gave rise to the "Licensing Act"—10th George II., c. 28—by which it was enacted that, from and after June 24, 1737, all

plays which it was proposed to produce should be sent, at least fourteen days before it was desired to bring them out, to the office of the lord chamberlain for his approval, and that no play or part of a play should be produced without his sanction. The management of the Haymarket passed, in 1744, to Macklin, who was therein succeeded by Foote, who remained manager for thirty years. The year following occurred what has been known as the "quart bottle hoax," when a large audience was assembled here on the evening of January 16, 1748, to witness a performance which had been largely advertised—the getting of a man into a quart bottle. The perpetrator of the hoax was the Duke of Montague—a man as remarkable in his humor as singular in his benevolence. A poor Scotchman connected with the India Office was forcibly propelled on to the stage, and the bottle also appeared; but, as the feat was not performed, the unfortunate man became a victim to the indignation of the audience, and was pelted with apples, eggs and other projectiles. The duke, however, heartily enjoyed his joke, and, declaring that a public so foolish as to suppose such a feat possible deserved to lose its money, flatly declined to refund what moneys had been taken in, and calmly donated the sum thus acquired to a pet charity. In 1750 the Haymarket Theatre was the scene of another violent disturbance on the occasion of an attempt made by Foote to introduce a company of French players. The audience

rose up against them, and a riot ensued, in which a number of young noblemen, who had drawn their swords in defence of the inoffensive and persecuted actors, were severely injured. In 1766 it was recognized by a patent under the great seal, and a year later was made a Theatre Royal.

A few years after the opening of the so-called "Little Theatre" in the Haymarket, the theatrical world received another great boon in the erection and opening of a far more splendid structure consecrated to the dramatic bards. John Rich, the famous harlequin, and founder of the Beefsteak Society, had long felt that the "Little Theatre" in Lincoln's Inn Fields, of which he was the patentee, was unsuited to the plans which he entertained. He obtained, therefore, a site adjoining Covent Garden Piazza, which he considered more central and desirable, and there erected the first Covent Garden Theatre, of which Edward Shepherd was the architect, and which theatre was the predecessor of the present edifice. It was opened, as has been said, with much *éclat* on December 7, 1733, the performance being attended by the court, representatives of the bench, the bar, the army, the navy and society at large.

The tavern, which held so important a place in the social economy of London life in the days of Charles II. and the second James, was going through an intermediate stage in its history, before the final flare in its existence, which belongs to the times of Johnson

and his *confrères*, and other literary tavernites of the third Georgian period. The old taverns in the city had come, in a measure, to be abandoned, and as Covent Garden and the Strand had replaced Cheapside as the centre of the pleasure life of London, so also were the taverns of the newer quarter the more popular and the more frequented. Some of the older taverns in the city still retained, it is true, much of their celebrity. Thus the Mitre, in Cheap, had only recently been renovated and refurnished, and regained for the moment its disappearing prestige. Thus, also, Dolly's Chop House, in Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row, was still a very favorite place of assembly for loungers. It stood on the site of the ordinary kept by one Richard Tarlton, the famous stage clown of the days of Queen Elizabeth. It retained a great renown for its chops, its beefsteaks, and its gill-ale. St. Paul's Coffee House, on the corner of St. Paul's churchyard and Doctors' Commons, was also popular as a place at which to lunch. Here, in 1721, Dr. Rawlinson's library was sold, and other similar sales and auctions took place there, while the Chapter Coffee House, on the west corner of St. Paul's churchyard and Paul's Alley, became noted as the place of meeting of London publishers. Here it was that that club of publishers known as the "Congers" held its meetings. This association was formed in 1715 by five prominent booksellers, and had as its purpose to diminish their individual risk in undertak-

ing expensive publications, and it was at a meeting of this club that the scheme was entered into to publish an edition of British poets, of each of whom Johnson was commissioned to write a prefatory biographical sketch. Here, at the Chapter Coffee House, Charlotte and Anne Bronte put up on their first visit to London. The Salutation Tavern, in Newgate Street, was an equally famous establishment. It rivaled the last mentioned coffee house as the meeting place of publishers and booksellers, and here was it that Sir Christopher Wren sat and smoked his pipe while St. Paul's was in the process of completion. Another popular place for lunch was Tam's Coffee Houses, of which there was one in Exchange Alley and another in Ludgate Hill.

Across the Fleet, three doors from Fleet Bridge, was Ashley's Punch House, established in 1735 by one James Ashley, and renowned for the excellence of its punch. He was in fact the first person to retail that beverage in small quantities. A little farther west was Cogers' Hall, at No. 15 Bride Lane, a public house, where assembled the so-called "Honorable Society of Cogers," a coterie of political and would-be political lights, who collected there at night to discuss the affairs of the nation over porter, ale or special decoctions of hot spirits and water. The place was largely frequented by many of the benchers and students of the law connected with the societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple, just as Serle's Coffee

House, in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was the rendezvous of those connected with Lincoln's Inn, while Squires' Coffee House, Fulwood's Rents, was frequented by the benchers and students of Gray's Inn. On Fleet Street also, at the corner of Fetter's Lane, was Peele's, a well-known resort, while George's Coffee House, in the Strand, "without Temple Bar," the site of which is still recognized by the sign of the George Hotel, on the corner of Devereux Court, was largely frequented.

In and about Covent Garden were the Bedford Head, in Southampton Street, just off of the Strand, the Wreckin Tavern, in Broad Court, Bow Street, both greatly resorted to by actors and musicians, while on the Piazza itself was the Bedford Coffee House, a much-famed establishment, frequented by Garrick, Quin, Foote, Churchill, Collins, Fielding, Pope and other celebrities. The place was filled every night with men of all kinds and classes, from the scholar to the boisterous wit, and jokes were passed on from box to box, while the news of the day and the last book were discussed and the last musical composition analyzed. It was at once a brilliant and convivial company.

In the more fashionable quarters of the town, the number of taverns was less numerous and the quality superior. On Cockspur Street was the British Coffee House, an establishment of a less convivial character than those in or about Covent Garden, and frequented by a smarter element. The place was kept by a sister

of Dr. Douglas, the then Bishop of Salisbury, and she is described as "a person of excellent manners and abilities." She was succeeded in this post by a Mrs. Anderson, who was also said to be "a woman of uncommon talents and most agreeable conversation." Mrs. Anderson, being a Scotch woman, the house came to be largely frequented by Scotchmen, and Robertson was one of its principal habitués. There was, in fact, a club of Scotchmen called the "Beeswing" which met here, of which Lord Campbell was the presiding genius, while Dr. Haslam, Andrew Gaunt and George Gordon were among the members. On Pall Mall itself was the St. Albans, a tavern much frequented by the fashionable world for dinners, supper parties and other similar functions. Political meetings were also held here. Thus in 1740 the St. Albans was chosen as the place of meeting between the Prince's party and the Jacobites, and one hundred and twelve Lords and Commoners were assembled here on this occasion. Like the last-named resort, all traces of it have long since disappeared. In St. James Street was the Thatched House Tavern, of which the principal feature was the large room used for all manner of public meetings. Gildon has laid the scene of his "Comparison between the Two Stages" in this tavern. The society of Dilettanti met here, this delectable body of art connoisseurs, to become a member of which, a wit of the time remarked, though the normal qualification was "to have been in Italy," the

real one was "to know how to get royally drunk." It had been founded in 1734 by a number of noblemen and other gentlemen, all lovers of antique art, "for the interchange of opinion, the cultivation of taste and the encouragement of art." Though largely of a social character, the society did good work in sending expeditions to Greece and Asia Minor to study and describe archæological remains and existing monuments, the result of which labors have appeared in elaborately illustrated works published at the society's expense. Shortly after its formation it was agreed that each member should present a picture of himself in oil color to the association. This was done and the portraits were hung in the room at the Thatched House Tavern, where the society held its meetings, till that building was taken down, when they removed to Willis Rooms, in King Street, St. James, where the members, who were restricted to fifty, dined once a month from February to June. When the Conservative Club was built in 1840, the tavern which had stood on the site on which the club was erected moved to the adjoining premises, which it occupied until 1865, when it was pulled down, and the Civil Service Club and Thatched House Chambers were erected in its place. At the jumping-off point, as it were—the end of the houses and the beginning of the park—was the well-known tavern of Hercules Pillars. It stood on Piccadilly, a little to the west of Hamilton Place, and was the resort of many either before or after a ride

in the park. It was here that Squire Western is said to have put up his horses when in pursuit of Tom Jones, and here that eccentric gentleman was often found.

But the time had now arrived when that powerful rival of the tavern, the club, was to make its appearance in the arena of social economics. Of these institutions several had already been formed. The history of White's Chocolate House and its subsequent metamorphosis may be said to exemplify the transformation of the old tavern into the modern club. This famous institution, which had been opened under the name of White's Chocolate House, in 1698, in the mansion on St. James Street, formerly occupied by that "last of the *grande dames* of the ancient regime," the Countess of Northumberland, soon became one of the most popular of resorts. Early in the Georgian period it came to be notorious as a gambling house, largely frequented by the aristocracy. As such it incurred the censure of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, a censure which he did not hesitate to express during his ministry; nor was he alone in his condemnation. Mr. White's daughter had married a man named Arthur, who had been a waiter in the establishment, but had risen to a position of confidence and influence, and, on Mr. White's death, the place continued to be kept by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur. On April 28, 1733, the original house was destroyed by fire, and it is on record that Arthur and his wife

barely escaped with their lives, Mrs. Arthur having to jump from a third-story window on to a feather bed, from which jump she, however, escaped unhurt. The king and the Prince of Wales were both present for over an hour and greatly encouraged the firemen by their appropriate words. The efforts were unavailing, however, and the place was destroyed, the valuable collection of paintings belonging to Sir Andrew Fountaine, and which had been lent by him to decorate the principal rooms, being among the losses sustained.

Some days later Arthur, having secured the premises of Gaunt's Coffee House, next to the St. James Coffee House, in St. James Street, the establishment was opened again under the auspices of its former patrons, and things went on very much as before the fire. About this time, however, the more regular of the habitués began to resent the presence of comparative outsiders, who, by the celebrity of the institution and the distinction of the company there assembled, had been attracted to the place and nightly infested it, securing the best tables and gaping at the habitués as if they had been part of a public exhibition, which the payment for the refreshment was supposed to include. This feature came to be at last so aggravated that the habitués threatened to withdraw in a body and seek some other haunt, unless Arthur took some measures to exclude the intruders; but, as there seemed no legal or equitable way in which he could

satisfy their demands, the idea was first started amongst the habitués of constituting themselves into a body corporate or society, and securing the premises for their exclusive use, each member being called upon to pay Mr. Arthur a monthly, and it became later an annual, sum, wherewith to defray the expenses of the establishment and to compensate him for the loss of the outside custom.

The idea was a novel one, and, as all novel ideas, had much opposition to contend against. It was true that already two learned societies, the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries had constituted themselves bodies corporate, as has elsewhere been said, and that, finding public houses and taverns unsuited to their meetings and deliberations, they had selected suitable quarters wherein to hold them, and also that the Society of Dilettani, which had been formed in 1734, had a special hall set aside at the Thatched House Tavern, in the immediate vicinity, for the holding of its meetings; yet the suggestion that the public should be excluded from any establishment in which the sale of refreshments was the essential and primary feature, and that the privilege of partaking of such and of joining subsequently in the general conversation, either as participator or auditor, should be restricted to a few specially favored ones by a common agreement, was a suggestion so novel that it was only natural that it should take some time to filter through the minds of even those most directly

interested in the scheme. It finally filtered, however, and, after considerable discussion and numerous delays, the plan was adopted, and the year 1736, being that in which the new arrangements came into effect, may be regarded as an epoch-making one in the history of clubdom. From the first arrangement, whereby the members of White's Club paid each a regular sum to the proprietor, wherewith he was expected to meet the expenses of the establishment, it was but a step to the appointing of a treasurer and household committee by the members from among their own number, and the engaging of the services of an efficient steward and caterer, who contrived to combine all the duties which had devolved upon White or his successor and son-in-law, Arthur; so that, when the latter's death occurred, in June, 1761, the event produced no visible change in the arrangements, and things were able, to all intents and purposes, to proceed as usual.

In the meantime Arthur's only child and daughter, Mary, had become affianced to a man by the name of Mackreth, who had under Arthur occupied first the position of billiard marker and gradually risen to that of head waiter, having reached which eminence he felt justified in suing for the honor of his patron's daughter's hand. The marriage took place in the October following Arthur's death, and Mackreth, having acquired a property on the other side of the street, assumed the management of a club there situated, which came, in honor of the late Mr. Arthur,

to be known as Arthur's Club House. Mackreth himself was knighted, purchased the Cobham and East Horsley estates, and he and his wife, as Sir Robert and Lady Mackreth, acquired no little social celebrity both in London and Surrey, where their property lay.

A species of club of a decidedly Bohemian character, however, had already, as early as 1722, been established at what was known as the Mug House, a tavern in Long Acre, and which association of "gentlemen, lawyers and tradesmen" had taken the name of the Mug House Club. The meetings were held in a room back of or above the general public room, and here, on the evenings of every Wednesday and Saturday, there assembled the Mug House Clubmen to the number of seldom less than a hundred, and a great jollification ensued. The "*doyen d'age*" of the club, an old gentleman of nearly ninety years of age (this was the first year of the club's foundation, 1722), presided over the meetings, "in his own grey hairs," from a high-back arm-chair, on a platform some steps higher than the rest of the room. In a remote corner a harp by gentle strains accompanied the conversation, and every now and then one of the company would rise and enliven the proceedings by a song or speech, and the evening would pass in a lively manner. The club's motto was "Fun and frolic, but not politicks," so that no jarring of opinion was permitted to spoil the harmony. It was broken up,

however, before having attained any permanent celebrity.

Another association of a convivial character was the Beefsteak Society, a fraternity of twenty-four noblemen and gentlemen, founded in 1735 by one John Rich, the patentee of the Covent Garden Theatre, and George Lambert, the scene painter. They held fortnightly meetings in Rich's rooms, at which they partook of a beefsteak, the cooking of which was a particular art of Rich's, and drank from a bottle of port procured at a tavern in the neighborhood. Originally of a decidedly plebeian character, the reputation of its meetings for conviviality grew so apace that noblemen of high degree, and even the Duke of York and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., sought admission, and were duly elected, having, however, to wait until a vacancy occurred before being admitted to attend. The Duke of Sussex was not elected till some twenty years after his royal brother. The society changed its place of meeting a number of times; for, when it had grown to proportions exceeding the limited seating capacity of Rich's rooms, it held its meetings in one of the committee rooms of the Covent Garden Theatre until the destruction of that edifice in 1808. It then removed to the Bedford Coffee House, where it remained until the following year, moving thence to one of the rooms of the Old Lyceum, but in 1830 returned to the Bedford Coffee House, where it continued until 1838,

when it took up its final abode in a suite of rooms prepared for it in the new Lyceum, and there continued until its final dissolution in 1867. Another very similar though less notable fraternity was the Social Club, an association of literateurs, artists and musicians, of which Sir Robert Walpole was chairman, which met at the house of Samuel Scott, the marine painter, in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. It was at Rawthmell's Coffee House, in the same street, that the Society of Arts was established in 1754.

The park, though it furnished pleasant drives and promenades, was not sufficient for the pleasure-seekers of London, and more especially that class of pleasure-seekers who had not horses and carriages of their own, and who sought relaxation elsewhere, particularly of an evening. The reopening of Vauxhall Gardens, in June, 1732, was therefore hailed with much rejoicing by a large part of London's population. This famous resort had been, if not closed, running down for some years, and it needed a particular effort and well-announced reopening to bring it once more into public favor. The new management was in the hands of one Jonathan Tyers, and no expense had been spared in the arrangements. Tyers was indefatigable in his efforts. Hogarth executed a number of pictures for the building, and Roubiliac, the French sculptor, made a statue of Handel for the gardens. Hundreds of lamps illuminated the grounds, and an orchestra enlivened the scene by its music. The Prince of

Wales honored the opening by his presence, and two-thirds of those present wore masks and dominoes. Perhaps it was the continued success of Vauxhall as a resort, or perhaps it was the soon-felt want of novelty, which prompted the establishment of a new place of similar entertainment. Be that as it may, the year following, 1733, saw the opening of Ranelagh, a pleasure ground and pleasure hall, erected on the site of the villa of the Earl of Ranelagh, at Chelsea. The building, erected from the designs of William Jones, architect, had as its principal feature a large central rotunda, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter. In the middle was the stand for the band, and all around tiers of boxes, to the back of which the occupants could retire when they wearied of music and garish light, and there in the shadow partake of cool refreshment and pleasant converse. It may be said to have been a species of Vauxhall "under cover." Both Vauxhall and Ranelagh may, in a measure, be said to have been the successors of the Spring Gardens, so famous in Tudor and early Stuart days.

Another place of public entertainment was Cuper's Gardens, on the Surrey side of the Thames, described as being "over against Somerset House in the Strand." The place was named after Boydell Cuper, the former gardener of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who, on the demolition of Arundel House, secured some of the marbles which had belonged to it, and

had them conveyed across the river to the gardens, which he created into a popular resort. The place came to be specially noted for its fireworks, and was until 1753, when it was finally closed, an evening rendezvous for the gay world of both sexes. Jenny's Whim, at the foot of Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, though on a small scale, was better frequented, and was at one time of its existence quite a fashionable resort for afternoon tea-drinking and shrubbery-walks. These walks abounded in mechanical surprises, for treading on different unseen springs caused a variety of life-size figures to jump out at you or to start up among the bushes. On one occasion it would be a harlequin, another time a Mother Shipton, a third time some monstrous animal. There was also an artificial sheet of water, facing the tea alcoves, in which sea serpents and mermaids occasionally rose to the surface and sunned themselves for the amusement of the tea-drinkers. The place was long since closed, and the last vestige of it has disappeared.

Of many of those who distinguished themselves during the period which has been discussed, the names have appeared in the course of the narrative. There are those, however, who have not been mentioned, and yet who were conspicuous at the time as a part of London life and a part of London's history. Of poets we have Edward Young, so famous for his "Night Thoughts," Richard Savage, James Thomson, of "The Seasons" fame, John Dyer, Boyse and

four Williams—Somerville, author of "The Chase," Shenstone, Collins and Falconer. Of authors and essayists, Richard Bentley, the philologist, Samuel Richardson, Fielding, Sterne and Ambrose Philips, who so long outlived his friends Addison and Steele. Among other celebrities of the times were James Bradley, to whom astronomy owes so great a debt; Allan Ramsay, famed for his portraits; Timothy Fielding, the vagabond actor, and William Kent, who first introduced the fashion of landscape gardening. All these, and others besides already mentioned, were familiar figures in the London of those days, and have left at least some small impress on the history of the city.

CHAPTER XII.

LONDON UNDER THE GEORGES (CONTINUED).

George III. Ascends the Throne—Queen Charlotte Arrives in London—The Coronation Festivities—The Treaty of Paris—Wilkes' Offending Publication Burned Before the Royal Exchange—The City Takes Wilkes' Part in his Fight with Parliament—The Gordon Riots—Death of the Princess Amelia—Coronation of George IV.—Divorce Proceedings against Queen Caroline—William IV. and Queen Adelaide—Public Monuments and Improvements in London—Reconstruction of Somerset House—The Bank of England—The Rebuilding of Newgate Prison—The Erection of the Guildhall—Millbank Prison Becomes a Penitentiary—The Royal Mint—Treasury Building on Whitehall—The General Post Office at St. Martin le Grand—The Great Docks—St. Katherine's Docks—The London Docks—The West India Docks—The Thames Tunnel—Pall Mall Lit with Gas—Squares and Parkings Introduced—Formation of Trafalgar Square—The Erection of Blackfriars Bridge—The Building of Waterloo Bridge—Regent's Becomes Vauxhall Bridge—Rebuilding of St. Dunstan's in the West—All Soul's, Langham Place—St. Peter's, Eaton Square—It Rivals St. George, Hanover Square, in Fashionable Weddings—Foundation of the Royal Academy—The Society of Painters in Water Colors—London Acquires the Angerstein Collection—The National Gallery—Whitehall Chapel Royal Becomes the United Service Museum—Geology Finds a Resting-Place—The Soane Museum—The Royal College of Physicians—The Great London Hospitals—University College—The City of London School—Ironmongers' Hall—Grocers' Hall—The Hall of the Fishmongers and Goldsmiths Companies—New Jonathan's Coffee House Becomes the Stock Exchange—The Freemasons Follow

the Example of the Brokers—Their Hall in Great Queen Street—Social Changes of the Later Georgian Period—The Purchase of Buckingham House—The Prince Regent at Carlton House—The Building of Buckingham Palace—The Burning of Westminster Palace—Trinity Oval, by the Tower—Development of Finsbury—The City Left to Caretakers and Business Offices—Fleet Street—Dr. Johnson in Bolt Court—Inns of Court a Place of Residence—Chambers in the Strand—Building of the Adelphi—Benjamin West and Edmund Burke in Bedford Street—The Original Paul Pry—The King and Queen of Hawaii Die in London—Jean Jacques Rousseau Entertained—Lincoln's Inn Fields the Habitat of Bench and Bar—Death of Sir William Blackstone—Sheridan in Great Queen Street—Dr. Abernethy in Bedford Row—Market Stalls in Covent Garden Piazza—Some Famous People Still in Tavistock Row—George Frederick Cooke in King Street—Jane Austen in Henrietta Street—Garrick in Southampton Street—Mrs. Cornelys Gives her Wonderful Parties in Carlisle House, Soho Square—Her Great Fancy Dress Ball—Her Final Downfall and Terrible End—Mrs. Inchbald Writes her "Simple Story"—Charles Lamb at William Hazlitt's Bedside—Macready Appears as Orestes in "The Distressed Mother"—David Hume in Golden Square—Leicester Square—Savile House and the Gordon Riots—Hogarth Lives in Leicester Square—Fanny Burney Writes "Evelina" in St. Martin's Street—The Prince de Condé Comes to London—Dr. Hunter Moves his Anatomical Knick-Knacks to Windmill Street—London House in St. James Square—Astley Divides the Duke of Schomberg's Pall Mall Residence—Mr. and Mrs. Cosway Give their Splendid Musicales at Schomberg House—Sir Joshua Reynolds Gives a Sitting to Gainsborough—Their Final Interview—Edmund Burke in Charles Street, St. James—Charles James Fox in Godolphin House—Mrs. Delany Does her Talking in St. James Place—The Earl of Sefton in Arlington Street—His Magnificent Banquets—Ude Achieves his Culinary Fame—Lord and Lady Nelson's Last Breakfast Together—Devonshire House—Mrs. Coutts on Stratton Corner—The Duke of Cambridge at Cholmondeley House—Lord and Lady Byron Spend a Wretched

Winter in the Haunt of "Old Q's" Ghost—The Duke of Wellington Obtains Apsley House—The Waterloo Banquet—Boswell Gives a Dinner to Dr. Johnson in Old Bond Street—Burlington Gardens Built Upon—"Prosperity" Robinson in Old Burlington Street—The First Brass Plates—Canning in Conduit Street—The Fire in Frederick North's House—Miss Reynolds Presides at Tea in Dover Street—The Russian Ambassador in Ashburnham House—Mrs. Vesey's Literary Evenings in Bolton Street—Sir Walter Scott Calls on Madame d'Arblay—Lord Melbourne's "Little Dinners"—The Making of Portland Place—The Building of Regent Street—The "Quadrantular" Monstrosity—Nash Quarrels with Sir James Langham—The Latter Pulls his New House Down—Southampton House Passes to the Russells—Lord Mansfield's House in Bloomsbury Square a Prey to Incendiaries—Bedford Square—Kemble, the Actor, Collects a Library—Topham Beauclerk Builds a Palace—Russell Square Carved Out of Southampton Gardens—Sir Samuel Romilly Commits Suicide—Baltimore House—Dr. Burney Gives a Dinner to Captain Cooke—Charlotte Street Another Bohemian Centre—The Great Dr. Kitchener Inaugurates his "Committee of Taste"—The Cook's Oracle Vies with Grimod de la Reyniere's Efforts—The Laying-out of Regent's Park—The Zoological Gardens—Mrs. Siddons in Upper Baker Street—George Eliot and Lewes, as a New Paul and Virginia, in St. John's Wood—Cavendish Square—Amelia of Great Britain Holds a Court—George Romney, Reynolds' Rival—Burke "Tends the Steak while Barry Gets Some Beer"—Harley Street—Allan Ramsay Paints the Crown Jewels—Manchester Square—The French Ambassador at Manchester House—Sir William Wallace Cares for the Hertford Collection—Portman Square—Mrs. Montagu Dines the Chimney Sweeps—Cosway's Dead Daughter Becomes a Drawing Room Ornament—Grosvenor Square the Height of Fashion—Henry Thrale, the Great Brewer—Lady Hamilton Stays with the Beckfords—The Misses Berry, Walpole's Friends, Give their Dainty Dinners in North Audley Street—Lord Bute Dies Unpopular—Louis XVIII. Comes to England—The Duke of Gloucester Buys Grosvenor House—Miss Lydia White Gives

her Feasts of Wit in Park Street—The Only Tory at her Table—Bean Brummel Lives in South Street—Development of Berkeley Square—The Raising of Lansdowne House—William Pitt and Walpole in Berkeley Square—Lord Clive Uses his Razor Towards a Bad End—Lady Galway Gives a Ball in Charles Street—Sir Bulwer Lytton Builds a Palace—Mrs. Montagu Inaugurates her “Blue Stocking” Parties—Smollett’s Lady Vane Lives in Hill Street—Park Lane Becomes Built Up—The Earl of Dudley in Dudley House—The Splendors of Chesterfield House—Sir Robert Peel in Great Stanhope Street—“Capability” Brown in Hertford Street—Mrs. Fitzherbert Makes her Morganatic Marriage—Grenville in Hamilton House—Lord Melbourne Entertains at Melbourne House, Whitehall—Bishop Wilberforce Complains Bitterly of Pitt’s Butcher’s Bills—Goldsmith’s Lord Clare in Great George Street—William Smith Gives his “Dissenting Dinners”—Death of Sir Hans Sloane—Division of his Property—The Building of the Cadogans—The Duke of Westminster Plans Belgravia—Lady Blessington and Count d’Orsay Preside at Gore House—Her Brilliant Salon—Lady Holland and the Princess Lichtenstein do the Honors of Holland House—Establishment of the Assembly Balls at Almack’s—The Argyll Rooms in Regent Street—Shady Walks in Hyde Park—Laying-out of the Green Park—Nash Remodels St. James Park—The Four Great Theatres of London—The Haymarket the Home of Opera—The Opera Moves to Covent Garden—The New Covent Garden—The New Drury Lane—Otway’s “Orphan” and Poole’s “Paul Pry” Find an Audience at the Haymarket—The Sans-Souci in Leicester Square—The Adelphi on the Strand—Opening of the Lyceum Theatre—The London Tavern Becomes a Lunch Club—The East India Company Holds its Banquets at the Albion—Garrick at the Queen’s Arms—The London Coffee House on Ludgate Hill—Dr. Johnson and Boswell Hold High Revels at the Mitre, in Fleet—“Harmonic Evenings” in Boswell Court—The Black Horse a Precursor of the Music Hall—Selwyn’s Thursday Club Meets at the Star and Garter—Development of the Club Movement—Maccaroni Club Members Rival the Beefsteakites

—Sir Joshua Reynolds Finds the Literary Club—From the Turk's Head to Parsloe's, in St. James Street—The King of Clubs and the Athenian at the Crown and Anchor—Waiters' Club in Bolton Street—Brooks' and Boodle's are Established in Imitation of White's and Arthur's—The Alfred Becomes the Oriental—The Grillon Club—The Travellers' in Pall Mall—The Union in Trafalgar Square—Foundation of the Athæneum—The Carlton and the Reform, Two Political Opposites—The Union Service and the United University—The Garrick—The Pantheon in Oxford Street—Balls at Ranelagh—The Arcades a Rendezvous—The Apollo Gardens, Lambeth—The Red House in Battersea Tea Gardens—The Surrey Music Hall and Zoo—Canterbury Hall—Covent Garden Market and Street Scenes in Later Georgian Times.

BY the sudden death of George II. the throne of England passed to the grandson of that monarch, who succeeded under the title of George III., and who had only then attained his twenty-second year. Frederick, Prince of Wales, had died nine years previous, leaving a widow and numerous family, of which the new king was the eldest son. Both tall and of powerful frame, the young prince was possessed of an appearance frank and engaging, and of a manner at once dignified and courteous. To his personal charms, and the fact that he was born and educated in England, which was greatly in his favor, he added a behavior which possessed all those qualities which were most apt to recommend him to the consideration of his subjects, and win for him their affection and esteem. His first public acts were guided by tact and discretion, and his marriage, the year following his accession,

to Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, a princess who, though only seventeen years of age, had a reputation for common sense and good temper, met with public approval. The young queen arrived in London September 8, 1761, and the following twenty-second of the same month the coronation took place at Westminster, with great pomp and solemnity, and amid popular rejoicings. No coronation in modern times, unless it be that of Queen Victoria, excited greater national enthusiasm, and as the young sovereigns advanced, the central figures of a brilliant pageant of glittering troops, waving plumes and blazoned heraldry, they were greeted on all sides by unrepressed acclamations of loyalty and affection; nor was the august ceremonial in the abbey less imposing and inspiring. Whatever personal popularity the king may be said to have possessed was, however, largely counterbalanced by the excessive dislike with which his favorite minister, Bute, was generally regarded, and the fact that the latter had influenced the king against Pitt, who had the confidence of the nation. Many members of the Whig party, under the leadership of Pitt himself, now arrayed themselves openly against the unpopular minister. Riots broke out in various directions, and the mob went so far as to solemnly hang and burn a boot-jack at Temple Bar, as the first syllable of the name of that instrument was considered, in cockney language, to pun with the name of Lord Bute.

Meanwhile the war with France continued, and that with Spain had been declared. In these, as in other matters, the opinions of Pitt and those of Bute exhibited a great difference. Other complications followed, and the attention of the government became so distracted, between the occurrences in India and those in the American Colonies, that a peace was determined on, which was brought about by the Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763. The expressions of popular disapproval continuing to exhibit themselves in every direction, Bute was forced to resign, and thus made way for Grenville, who succeeded him. The prorogation of Parliament by a speech from the throne followed. The speech, in which the king referred to the peace then just concluded as honorable both to the crown and nation, gave rise to much criticism, and Wilkes, who at the time commenced to emerge into notice, attacked it himself quite openly in the pages of the forty-fifth number of his publication, "The North Briton." This was the signal, as it were, for an open state of warfare between the adherents of the different factions. A general warrant was at once issued by the ministry for the arrest of those concerned in the production or publication of the article in question; no less than forty-eight printers and publishers, and others held to be implicated, were arrested and thrown into jail, and Wilkes himself was sent to the Tower. A writ of habeas corpus had the effect, however, of bringing him out again, and Chief Justice

Pratt, before whom he appeared, set him at liberty. Indeed, the constitutionality of general warrants was brought into question, and before the end of the year they were condemned by a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas.

An attempt was now made by the House of Commons to show its resentment, for that body was at this time merely the tool of the ministry, by directing the public burning of the offending copy in the place before the Royal Exchange; but when the sheriffs, in obedience to these orders, endeavored to put into execution the directions of the House, the officiating executioner was violently interfered with by the mob, and so great was the confusion that the sheriffs and their officers were compelled to withdraw, and thus the paper was saved. Grenville had now resigned and had been succeeded by the Marquis of Rockingham. This minister adopted measures of a popular nature, and, to quiet the discontent occasioned by the silk tax imposed by Grenville—and which had led to such serious riots the preceding year among the silk weavers at Spitalfields, during which siege had so effectually been laid to the Duke of Bedford's house, in Bloomsbury Square, that it became necessary to disperse the rioters by military interference—he imposed a restraint on foreign silks. He also repealed the unpopular cider tax.

Wilkes' popularity now increased steadily instead of diminishing, and in 1768 he was elected to Parlia-

ment by the voters in the hustings of Brentford, and, when the House refused to receive him, he was returned again and again. So strong was his hold on the people that the mere fact that Turner, the lord mayor, was known to oppose him caused a manifestation, in which the windows of the Mansion House suffered destruction. Indeed, so strong ran the feeling of the street, that only those to whom self-protection had recommended the chalking of No. 45 on their hats were secure from violence. Nor did anything avail. Wilkes was declared an outlaw and condemned by the King's Bench to a fine of one thousand pounds and to imprisonment. A popular subscription, however, placed more money at his immediate disposal than he required to fulfill the obligation, and every possible testimony of public sympathy was showered upon the prisoner, and his popularity, in fact, rather increased in consequence. Everywhere his head, "Wilkes' Head," was a favorite signboard, which gave rise to the oft-repeated witticism of an elderly dame, "He hangs everywhere but where he ought."

His next triumph was his election as alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without, and, when the election of Middlesex came on, he was again returned February 16, 1769, and, on the House insisting on his exclusion, was a third time returned, but was again excluded and a Colonel Luttrell, whom he had defeated, admitted to his place. When the news of

this reached the city the Court of the Common Council called upon William Beckford, then lord mayor, to remonstrate in the name of the city, which had constituted itself Wilkes' champion. Beckford's speech to the king, though couched in respectful terms, was decided in tone, and, though doubt has been expressed as to whether it was merely written or actually delivered, yet it has been considered so representative of the city's attitude in matters of right and popular liberty that an inscription, quoting from it the most salient passage, has been affixed to Beckford's statue in the Guildhall.

Beckford's successor, Bass Crosby, was quite his equal in civic patriotism, and suffered in consequence. A monument to his memory, in the shape of an obelisk, commemorating his bravery in opposing resistance to the illegal act of the Commons, was erected the same year, 1771, at the south end of Blackfriars Road, in the centre where the five roads meet. It is especially commemorative, however, of the fact that it was during his mayoralty that occurred the altercation over the release of the printer, who, for having published the debates of the House, was arrested by order of the Commons, but liberated by Crosby, who, in turn, caused to be arrested the messenger of the House who had performed the first arrest, an altercation of which the result is evidenced by the fact that the debates of the House have been freely printed ever since.

Another triumph for the supporters of Wilkes was his election to the mayoralty in 1774, during which term of office he was again returned to Parliament by Middlesex, and this time permitted to take his seat, the sentence of outlawry passed against him having been reversed by Lord Mansfield in 1768. His triumph was now complete, and his success is perhaps the more notable because of the opposition he encountered. The difficulties between the city and the government were, however, by no means over, and the Gordon riots of 1780 having necessitated the presence of the military in the city, so high a feeling arose in consequence that it was deemed wise and advisable to offer a kind of apology in the speech from the throne, though the severity and the outrages committed by the mob on the occasion of the disturbance alluded to, among which were the destruction of Old Newgate Prison and the desecration of the chapels of the Bavarian and Sardinian legations, were certainly sufficient to have warranted the measures taken.

All this did not, however, affect the loyalty of the corporation, and, on the king's escape from assassination in 1788 and his recovery from the severe attack of illness which he experienced the following year, many were the expressions of congratulation from civic official quarters, and on St. George's Day, on the occasion of the visit of the king to St. Paul's to attend the thanksgiving service in honor of his recov-

ery, he was met at Temple Bar by the then lord mayor with many expressions of loyalty and greeted by the citizens with enthusiasm. The influence of John Wilkes was now on the wane, and, after his acceptance of the city chamberlainship and his resignation of the aldermanic dignity, his name does not figure conspicuously in civic politics.

Meanwhile the situation in the American Colonies had brought about a resumption of hostilities between England and France and Spain, which was only brought to a close by the peace of Versailles; but in these events the city had no immediate share. It still showed its pleasure and displeasure, however, at succeeding ministries; thus while that of the Duke of Portland was much disliked, that of William Pitt was, on the whole, quite popular with all classes in the city and his warlike policy supported. The peace of Amiens in 1802 was received, however, by the citizens with expressions of satisfaction as being to the advantage of commercial enterprise. The death of Nelson, 1805, and his magnificent funeral and interment in St. Paul's Cathedral, Pitt's funeral in 1806, and the celebration of the fiftieth year of the king's long reign in 1810 are perhaps the events which especially stirred the city during the first years of the nineteenth century, while the news of the victory of Waterloo, in 1815, was received in London by demonstrations and street scenes, the like of which have seldom been equalled.

The death of the Princess Amelia, the king's favorite daughter, in November, 1810, produced that unfortunate effect on the king's mind which resulted in the regency of the Prince of Wales, and which continued until that monarch passed away, on January 29, 1819, on which demise George IV.—or, as he has frequently been called, "the first gentleman in Europe"—ascended the throne, and assumed in person the reins of government which he had so long held for another. Unpopular as regent—an unpopularity which had found expression in the smashing of his carriage windows, on his return from the opening of Parliament, on January 28, 1817, and in other similar demonstrations—it was not likely that he would attain popularity on his accession; and even the splendid pageant of his coronation, on July 19, 1821—a pageant almost unparalleled for the sumptuousness of the accompanying ceremonial—did not arouse the populace to any marked demonstrations of devotion or loyalty, nor even to a passing enthusiasm. The lord mayor figured prominently at the coronation, acting, according to ancient custom, as butler on this great occasion. But while the city was represented by its chief official, the king's consort, Caroline of Brunswick, was denied admission even as a spectator, as she humbly petitioned; and yet the corporation had been the first to offer words of sympathy to the queen when the divorce bill had been proposed, and congratulations when it was finally withdrawn, and when

she had proceeded to St. Paul's to render thanks therefor, had received her in solemn state. The unfortunate woman did not long survive her disgrace, for she developed shortly afterwards an internal malady, from which she died, and her funeral cortege crossed the city—perhaps the saddest sight of such a nature which London streets have seen—on its way to the ship which was to convey the mortal remains of the miserable princess to her native home in Germany.

If the reign of George IV. was not productive of any important measure or incident intimately connected with the history of the city, that of his aged successor, William IV., was in this matter equally colorless. George IV. died on June 26, 1830, and his brother, the Duke of Clarence, then in his sixty-fifth year, ascended the throne, which he and his consort, Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, occupied for the short period of seven years, at the conclusion of which, on June 20, 1837, William IV. died, and Victoria, daughter of a still younger brother, Edward, Duke of Kent, succeeded to that crown which adorned her brow for a period as long in years as it was distinguished in the history of British influence.

The three reigns which have thus been briefly touched upon while not, as has been said, productive of any measure important in the development of civic institutions, left, nevertheless, a very decided mark on the appearance of the city. That of George

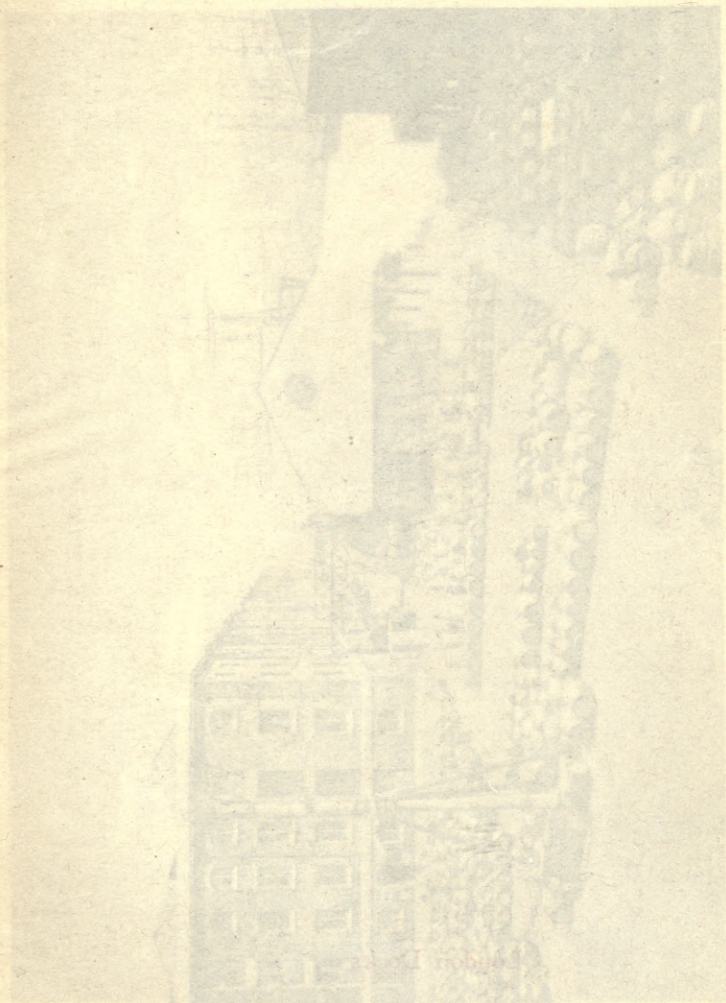
III., doubtless partly because of its long duration, but also in a great measure because of the progressive spirit which seemed to characterize the times, was especially prolific in public works and municipal improvements. The year 1776 witnessed the reconstruction of Somerset House, under Sir William Chambers, whereby the old palace of the Protector Somerset was transformed into the present pile of public offices. The building was completed about 1786, the river front, in anticipation of the long-projected embankment, presenting a grand and noble facade. A number of additions and alterations have, however, since been made, and two wings added to Chambers' building—the east wing in 1828–1831, by Sir Robert Smirke, and which now contains King's College; and the left wing in 1853, by Sir James Pennethorne, which now contains the Inland Revenue Department. Other public offices now established in Somerset House are the Exchequer and Audit Department, the Probate Office, the Legacy Duty Office, the Accountant and Comptroller General's Office, and the Office of the Registrar General.

The erection in 1788, under Sir John Soane, of the present building of the Bank of England; the rebuilding of Newgate Prison, which had been destroyed during the Gordon riots, and which rebuilding was effected in 1770–1783, from the designs of George Dance; the erection in 1789 of the present Guildhall, also from the designs of Dance; the building in 1794—

1816 of Millbank Prison, better known as the Penitentiary, and now destroyed; the building in 1805–1810 of the Royal Mint, on Tower Hill, erected from the designs of Mr. John Johnson and Sir Robert Smirke, on the site of the old Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary of the Graces; the building in 1814–1817 of the present Custom House, in Lower Thames Street, erected from designs of David Laing and Sir Robert Smirke, on the site of Wren's and Ripley's structures; the altering and partial rebuilding in 1824–1828, under Sir John Soane, of the Treasury Building, at Whitehall; and the erection in 1825–1829, under Sir Robert Smirke, of the present home of the General Post Office, at St. Martin le Grand, may be mentioned as the principal works of a public character undertaken and carried out during the later Georgian period. Originally in Cloak Lane, Dowgate Hill, the General Post Office was moved to the so-called Black Swan, at Bishopsgate, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. From there the office was transferred to Brydges Street, Covent Garden; and another move, in 1690, took it to Lombard Street. As the work of the office increased steadily, however, it was finally decided to erect a building, specially designed and of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the business transacted. The site chosen was that on which in former days had stood the collegiate house of St. Martin le Grand. The edifice, which, as has been said, was erected from the

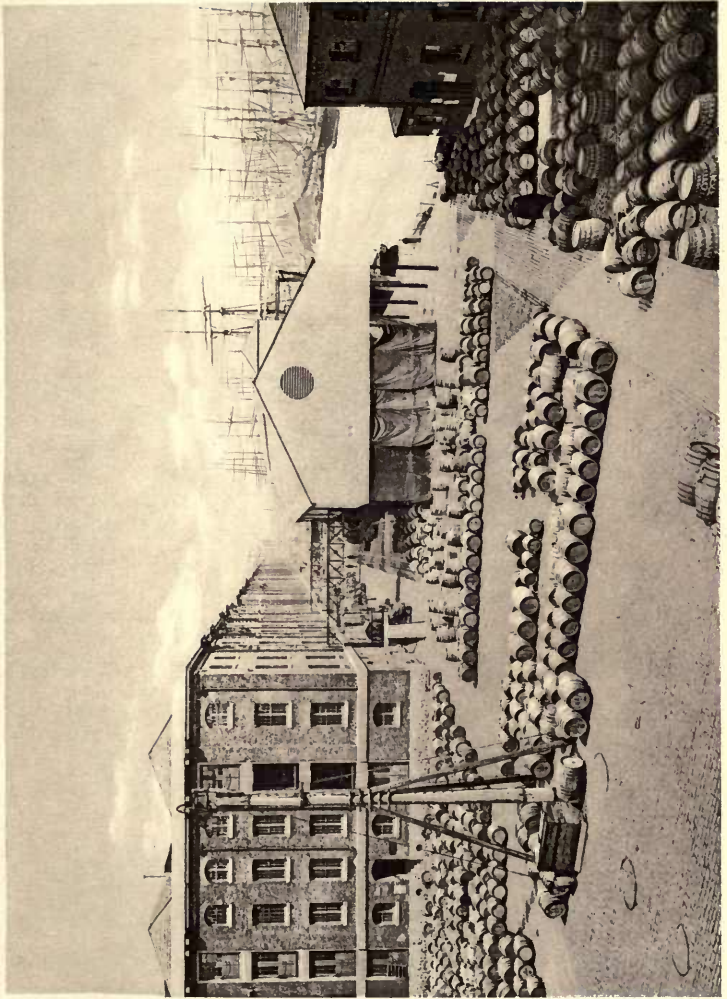
designs of Sir Robert Smirke, is in the Ionic style, and possesses a lofty central portico, surmounted by a pediment. It was finally completed and opened in 1829; but while still retaining its position as the headquarters of the Post Office Department, ever-increasing business has required the erection of a number of auxiliary offices.

Other works of great importance achieved during the later Georgian period include those splendid constructions, the West India, London and St. Katherine's Docks. The first of these, of which the first stone was laid by William Pitt, on July 12, 1800, and which were ready for use on August 21, 1802, were at the time of their construction the finest in the world, and cover an area of two hundred and ninety-five acres, and can accommodate some four hundred vessels of three hundred tons each. The London Docks, which are situated between St. Katherine's Docks and Shadwell, are divided into a western and an eastern basin. The area covered by them is about ninety acres, but the water room is said to be able to accommodate some four hundred vessels, equal to the number capable of being accommodated at the West India Docks, while the warehouse room is of the capacity of two hundred and twenty thousand tons of goods, and the vault room of the capacity of sixty thousand pipes of wine. The St. Katherine Docks, constructed in a great part on the site of the old hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower, and of which the first stone was



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laid on May 3, 1827, and the last on October 25, 1828, lie near to the city, between London Docks and the Tower itself. Twelve hundred houses were pulled down and eleven thousand inhabitants ejected to make way for their construction, and though their water room and warehouse capacity is less great than that of those splendid pieces of engineering first alluded to, yet they should rank as among the best achievements of the kind. The Thames Tunnel is another piece of engineering which owes its inception, and in a great measure its construction, to the same period. Begun in 1825, it was not, however, finally opened to the public until March 25, 1843.

If the later Georgian period was remarkable for the number of the public works undertaken and carried out, it may also be said to have revolutionized the appearance of London, as it was during this period that a number of its most important streets and thoroughfares were constructed and opened to public traffic. But not only were new streets and new quarters opened and developed during this period, but others already existing were paved and bettered, and a number of modern municipal improvements introduced. Thus, in 1808, Pall Mall, the first street in the metropolis to be thus favored, was lighted by gas, while others were soon accorded the benefit of this example. Squares and parkings were also formed in different places, where it was judged that such openings would be especially desirable. Trinity Square and Finsbury

Circus are among the evidences of this movement. A number of public monuments, intended to beautify the metropolis, as well as others of a commemorative character, were erected. The year 1828 saw the construction of the triple monumental entrance to Hyde Park, which is one of the most conspicuous and imposing gateways in London, while the year following, 1829, witnessed the formation of Trafalgar Square, though this magnificent square, the designs for which were made by Sir Charles Barry, was not completed until 1841, and Nelson's Column not erected until 1843. The statue of George III., at the intersection of Pall Mall and Cockspur Street, was placed there in 1831, while York Column, a granite pillar surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke of York, second son of George III., in whose memory the column was reared by public subscription, was erected in Carlton Gardens, south of Waterloo Place, and just at the head of the steps leading down to St. James Park, in 1830-1833.

The year 1765 witnessed the bridging over of the Fleet and the opening of New Bridge Street. This was followed by the erection and opening of Blackfriars Bridge. Westminster Bridge, the second bridge over the Thames, had been opened in 1750, and the act empowering the construction of Blackfriars Bridge passed during the preceding reign. George III. ascended the throne on October 25, 1760. The first pile of the new bridge had been driven on June 7



Nelson Monument, Edinburgh, Scotland

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preceding, and the first stone laid six days after that monarch's accession—that is, on October 31 following. It was opened as a bridle path on November 19, 1768, and the public finally admitted to it in its complete width just one year to a day later. By government purchase of the toll the bridge was made free in 1785. The original structure had had Robert Mylne as its architect. In 1860, after a number of extensive repairs, it was declared unsafe, and the present handsome structure, with J. Curbitt, C. E., as its architect, erected and opened by the late queen on November 6, 1869. But Blackfriars Bridge was not the only roadway made to span the river during the reigns of the last two Georges and the fourth William. The first stone of Waterloo Bridge, uniting Wellington Street, Strand, with Waterloo Road, on the Surrey side of the Thames, and which was first called Strand Bridge, was laid in 1811, and the bridge publicly opened by George IV., then prince regent, on June 18, 1817. The engineer was Sir John Rennie, son of a farmer of East Lothian, who numbered several notable public works among his achievements, and who was honored by being placed in death beside Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's Cathedral. This famous bridge, one of the most notable in London, consists of nine equal elliptical arches, each of one hundred and twenty feet span, supported on piers twenty feet wide at the springing of the arches. The bridge itself and its approaches forms a pile of masonry some two thousand

four hundred and fifty feet in length. At first a commercial speculation, it was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1877, and on October 5, 1878, opened to the public free of toll.

The same year that saw the laying of the first stone of Waterloo Bridge also witnessed the commencement of work on what was first called Regent's Bridge, now Vauxhall Bridge, which was opened on June 4, 1816. Three years later, on March 24, 1819, another bridge, this one Southwark Bridge, of which Rennie was also the engineer, was opened to the public. The first pile of the new London Bridge was driven on March 25, 1824, and the first stone laid in the presence of the Duke of York on June 15, 1825. The designs for the new structure were also the work of Rennie, but as he died before they could be executed, his son was really the sole engineer and superintendent of the construction. The bridge was formally opened by William IV. and his royal consort, Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, on August 31, 1831. The bridge itself is of granite and has five arches, of which the central one is one hundred and fifty-two feet span, with a rise of twenty-nine feet and six inches, the two next to the centre of one hundred and forty feet span, and the abutment arches of a span of one hundred and thirty feet. The roadway itself is fifty-four feet wide, but it has been found insufficiently so, and plans are now on foot to increase it several feet by projecting cornices.

It cannot be said that the reign of George III. and

his immediate successors was very prolific in the matter of important churches, for few of any architectural pretensions, and none of any special or historic interest were erected. It is true that the church of St. Dunstan in the West, on Fleet Street, and almost opposite the entrance of the Temple, was rebuilt during this period. The plans for the new church were the work of John Shaw, the architect of New Hall, at Christ's Hospital, but as he died during the progress of construction it was finished by his son. The first stone was laid on July 27, 1831, and the consecration took place two years later, on July 31, 1833. The church itself is octagonal in plan, and is built of white bricks and stones, with a groining of ironwork, while the tower, which is of yellow freestone, is copied after that of St. Helen at York, and reaches a height of one hundred and thirty feet. It is greatly to be regretted that the old clock, the work of one Thomas Harris, clockmaker, "at the end of Water Lane," with its brace of figures to strike the hours, and which was a great attraction to country visitors, was not placed in its accustomed position in the new church. The figures were bought by the late Marquis of Hertford and removed to his villa in Regent's Park. The statue of Queen Elizabeth, over the Fleet Street doorway, is a memorial of the older building, and possesses besides the additional celebrity of having once adorned the west front of Ludgate. The history of its removal and of the fate experienced by the statue of

Lud and his sons, has already been given in foregoing pages. The eminent persons buried in the church and adjoining churchyard include Simon Fish, author of the "Supplication of Beggars" (died 1531), Davis, the poet and writing master (died 1619), Simon Wadloe, the famous landlord of the Devil Tavern, called by Ben Jonson the "King of Skinners" (died 1627), and one who is of special interest to Americans, the great Lord Baltimore, secretary of state, and one of the early colonizers of Maryland, the principal city of which colony bears his name (died 1632). Other churches of the later Georgian period include also All Soul's, Langham Place, built from the designs of Nash, in 1822-1824, and St. Peter's, Eaton Square, built from the designs of Henry Hakewell, in 1824-1826, and rebuilt after injury from fire from the designs of Gerrard, in 1837. The former is especially distinguished for its circular portico, which surrounds a circular tower surmounted by a circular spire, and both, especially the latter, are noted as the scene of many fashionable weddings.

The year 1768 will ever remain conspicuous in the annals of art as that in which George III., as patron, on December 10 founded that important institution, the Royal Academy. The instrument whereby it was constituted describes it as a "Society for Promoting the Arts of Design," which is to "consist of forty members only, who shall be called Academicians of the Royal Academy," and who "shall all of them be

artists by profession at the time of their admission—that is to say, painters, sculptors or architects.” The academy had its first rooms at Dillon’s print warehouse, which had been Lamb’s auction rooms. The place was in Pall Mall, adjoining Carlton House, and east of the site on which the United Service Club now stands. Here, on January 2, 1769, the first meeting of the academy took place, on which occasion Sir Joshua Reynolds delivered the first of his famous presidential discourses, and here, on April 26 following, the first annual exhibition of paintings was opened with one hundred and thirty-six pictures by members of the association. The December following it was decided to create a class of associates, not to exceed twenty in number, and from whom future academicians were to be elected. This was done, and it was also resolved that there should be six associate-engravers, who should not, however, be eligible to the higher class. In 1771 George III. assigned to the academy apartments in Somerset House, in that more ancient part of the mansion facing the river, which was the work of Inigo Jones; but, though the meetings of the society were immediately transferred thither, the exhibitions were continued to be held in the rooms on Pall Mall, as better suited to such purposes. That year the apartments built by Sir William Chambers for the use of the academy, and which were situated in the then newly-erected portion of Somerset House, being in readiness, it removed its

exhibitions there by special desire of the king, and here it continued to hold these annual functions for fifty-eight years, until May, 1858, when the exhibitions were transferred to Trafalgar Square and continued to be held there until 1869, when the academy found its final abode in Burlington House. Here are now held the annual exhibitions, from the first Monday in May to the first Monday in August. The pictures exhibited must be the work of living artists, and the exhibitions, which are one of the most important events of the London season, attract a large and fashionable attendance. There is besides a permanent exhibition, which owes its origin to the by-law passed in 1770, whereby every member is commanded on his election to present to the academy a specimen of his work. The collection thus formed has become both valuable and interesting, and contains many pictures the fame of which has outlived the artist.

What had happened to the painters in oils in 1768 happened to those artists whose work lay in water colors in 1805, for in that year the Society of the Painters in Water Colors was established in rooms in Pall Mall East, and the same year held its first exhibition at No. 20 Lower Brook Street, Mayfair. This was followed in 1831 by the establishment of a new association, the members of which were drawn together by much the same interests, the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, founded in 1831 as the New Society of Painters in Water Colors. Originally with

rooms in Pall Mall, it removed in 1883 to its present splendid quarters in Piccadilly. Both associations hold annual spring exhibitions, which are among the most attractive and interesting in London. Another branch of art—*i. e.*, architecture—was as yet unrepresented by any corporate body devoted to its interests. The establishment of such a body came about in 1834, in which year, for “the advancement of architecture,” was founded the Royal Institute of British Architects. It was not, however, till three years later, in 1837, that it was incorporated by royal charter. The association is composed of fellows, associates and honorary-associates, also of honorary-fellows and corresponding-members, not British subjects. The headquarters of the society is in Conduit Street.

Meanwhile London had, in 1824, under the authority of an act of Parliament, acquired by purchase the art treasures collected by the recently deceased John Julius Angerstein, Esq., an acquisition by which London has so vastly benefited. This collection is that which formed the nucleus and the beginnings of the National Gallery. It is to the arguments of Sir George Beaumont, who promised to present to the nation sixteen pictures which he had himself collected, if the Angerstein pictures were purchased, that the nation is indebted for the passing of the act authorizing the acquisition of this important collection; for it was he who persuaded Lord Liverpool, at the time prime minister, as to the desirability of this measure.

Benjamin West and Sir Thomas Lawrence had been Mr. Angerstein's advisers in the forming of his gallery, and among his pictures were a number of paintings in themselves celebrated and by the most famous artists. These included "The Raising of Lazarus," by Sebastiano del Piombo; Raphael's "Julius II.," Rembrandt's "Woman Taken in Adultery," Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," Van Dyck's "Portrait of Gervatius," Reynolds' "Lord Heathfield," several Claude Lorraines, and other masterpieces. For some years the pictures remained in Mr. Angerstein's house in Pall Mall, which stood on a part of the site of the Reform Club. In 1832 the present building in Trafalgar Square was commenced, W. Wilkins, R. A., being the architect. It was finally completed and opened in 1838. The building, which is Grecian in style, has a facade some four hundred and sixty feet in length, with a central portico, the Corinthian pillars of which once adorned that of Carlton House. The original building was greatly altered and considerably enlarged in 1860, and another extensive addition made by E. M. Barry in 1876. The building was, however, in the beginning divided, the western half being occupied by the National Gallery, while the eastern half was the home of the Royal Academy, and remained so until 1869, when that society removed itself and its possessions to Burlington House. The first enlargement in 1860, which consisted of one large room, had been effected to accommodate the J.

Benjamin West and Sir Thomas Lawrence had been Mr. Angerstein's assistants in the forming of his gallery, and among the pictures were a number of paintings by the most eminent masters and by the most famous artists. These included "The Raising of Lazarus," by Francesco del Piombo; Raphael's "Julius II.," Rembrandt's "Woman Taken in Adultery," Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," Van Dyck's "Portrait of Gervinus," Reynolds' "Lord Heathfield," several Claude Lorraines, and other masterpieces. For some years the pictures remained in Mr. Angerstein's house in Pall Mall, which stood on a part of the site of the Reform Club. In 1832 the present building in Trafalgar Square was commenced, W. Wilkins, R. A., being the architect. It was finally completed and opened in 1838. The building, which is Grecian in style, has a facade some four hundred and sixty feet in length, with a central portico, the Corinthian pillars of which were adapted from those of Carlton House. The original building was greatly altered and considerably enlarged in 1860, and another extensive addition made by E. M. Barry in 1876. The building was, however, in the beginning divided, the western half being occupied by the National Gallery, while the eastern half was the home of the Royal Academy, and remained so until 1869, when that society removed itself and its possessions to Burlington House. The last major alteration in 1890 consisted of one long aisle, and had been effected to accommodate the J.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square



M. W. Turner bequest. The rooms which were added in 1876 formed the so-called "new wing" at the back of the eastern half of the building, and that year the whole collection, for the first time united under one roof as the pictures of the English School, which had been exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, was brought to Trafalgar Square. Another large addition was built in 1887. While the Angerstein collection, which formed the nucleus of the original gallery, consisted of only some thirty-eight pictures, donations, legacies and purchases have so greatly added to the number that the National Gallery now comprises no less than one thousand pictures exhibited in twenty rooms. The most important additions have been those effected through the donations or bequests of Sir George Beaumont in 1826, Lord Farnborough in 1838, Mr. Robert Vernon in 1847, through which latter the gallery acquired one hundred and fifty pictures of the English School. In 1856, by the Turner bequest, a number of masterpieces were acquired by the gallery, while a fine collection of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer were in 1859 bequeathed by Mr. Robert Bell. The collection of seventy-one pictures made by Sir Robert Peel was purchased in 1871, by the bequest of Mr. Wynn Ellis nearly one hundred pictures by foreign masters were added in 1876, and in 1885 the *Ansdei Madonna* of Raphael and the portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyck were purchased from the late Duke of Marlborough.

Three important museums were opened between the years 1830 and 1837, those of the United Service Institute, the Museum of Practical Geology and the Soane Museum. The first mentioned was formed in 1830, as a repository for implements of warfare and other objects connected with military and naval arts and for all books and documents relating to these subjects. The Chapel Royal of Whitehall, which was none other than the transformed banqueting hall—that only part of the planned reconstruction of Whitehall Palace which Inigo Jones had succeeded in accomplishing when his labors were interrupted by the civil war—was turned over to the newly-founded institution and became the principal chamber wherein its collections are displayed. There have been many additions to the museum since its foundation. The Asiatic room contains a varied and interesting collection of Indian, Afghan, Chinese and Japanese arms and armor, while in the African rooms is an equally curious collection of Moorish, Abyssinian, Ashantee and Soudanese weapons and other instruments of warfare.

The Museum of Practical Geology had its origin in the suggestion made by Sir H. T. de la Beche, then director general of the Geological Survey, which at that time was a branch of the Ordnance Survey, as to the wisdom of “collecting specimens for the application of geology to the useful purposes of life.” The suggestion having met with the approval of the

government, the house at No. 6 Craig's Court was assigned to receive those specimens which had already been collected under the name of the Museum of Practical Geology. In 1839 the Mining Record Office was founded, and is connected with the museum. The original building being found unsuited to these combined uses, it was decided to erect a building especially adapted to the requirements. The matter was entrusted to Sir James Pennethorne, and the present edifice, in Jermyn Street, which was opened by the prince consort in 1851, is the result. The Soane Museum, a collection of miscellaneous objects of considerable interest, including architectural fragments, paintings, furniture, curios and other specimens of mediæval, Indian and Peruvian art, and exhibited in the mansion of Sir John Soane, architect of the Bank of England, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was founded by him in 1812, in which year the building was erected, and the collection, which is distributed in its twenty-four rooms, forms one of the most interesting private collections in London.

If the age was less prolific than preceding ages as regards the erection of edifices intended to care for the cure of souls, it produced a large number of institutions in which the cure of the sick, the maimed and the physically unfortunate was the essential object; and no small share of the credit of this work is due to those splendid institutions of learning and influence, the Royal College of Surgeons and the

Royal College of Physicians. We have in a preceding chapter witnessed the struggle for freedom and final emancipation of the surgeons from the thralldom of association with the barbers, and the establishment of the first above-mentioned bodies corporate. The physicians had been more fortunate. As early as 1518 they had, through the influence of Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., obtained a charter of incorporation. By this charter and the confirmatory act, 14 Henry VIII., it was enacted that "no person, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge excepted, should practice medicine without license from the college." This remained the law until 1858, when by the so-called medical act other bodies corporate were empowered to grant such permission to those who had filled the condition admitting of their enrollment in the General Medical Register created by that act. The first place of meeting of this illustrious body was at Linacre House, No. 5 Knightrider Street, which he bequeathed in dying to the association, and here they continued until, in 1560, the house was demolished to make room for the new Probate Court. Their next place of meeting was in a house in Amen Corner, and it was here that Harvey read his famous lectures on the circulation of the blood. From here, after the great fire, they removed to Warwick Lane; and from there, in 1825, to their present building, in Pall Mall East, corner of Trafalgar Square. The present college, which was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, was

opened on June 25 of that year, on which occasion Sir Henry Hallford delivered himself of his famous Latin oration. The college contains a fine library and the portraits of its most distinguished members.

The year 1715 had, largely owing to the efforts of Dr. John Seake, seen the foundation of the General Lying-in Hospital, which institution had its first home in Westminster Bridge Road, then called Surrey New Road, and removed from there to its present quarters, on York Road, Lambeth, in or shortly after 1828. In 1792 the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was founded, largely through the exertions of the Rev. J. Tounsend. The first stone of the present building, in Old Kent Road, was laid in 1807, and the structure greatly enlarged in 1819. The year 1801 saw the foundation of the Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea, for the maintenance and education of the orphan children of British soldiers. The same year the London Fever Hospital, on Liverpool Road, Islington, "for the gratuitous treatment of poor patients suffering from contagious fevers," was instituted. The year 1812 witnessed the laying of the first stone of the new building of the Bethlehem Royal Hospital for the Insane, in Lambeth Road, St. George's Fields, which was finally completed in 1815. This edifice, a majestic structure, consisting of a centre, with advanced wings, and having a principal front, five hundred and eighty feet long, with Ionic portico and lofty cupola, was subsequently enlarged

and extensive additions erected, under Mr. Sidney Smirke, in 1843–1868, and is now one of the finest institutions of the kind in the world. In 1825 the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine was removed from St. Katherine by the Tower to its present home, an imposing Gothic edifice of yellow brick, at the north-east corner of Regent's Park. Three years later, in 1828, the Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's Inn Road, was founded for the reception of all destitute sick of no matter what nation ; and lastly, in 1833 the University College, or North London Hospital, in Gower Street, opposite the University College, was founded for the gratuitous relief of "poor, sick and maimed" persons, and calculated especially to afford means of instruction to the medical and surgical students of University College.

As has been said, the last-named hospital is situated opposite University College, which stands on the east side of Gower Street. The latter was founded principally through the efforts of Lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, the poet, and others, in 1826, as the London University ; but the title was subsequently changed, under the charter of incorporation, to University College. The central building, some four hundred feet in length, and surmounted by a handsome dome, was erected, from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A., in 1827–1828. The imposing dodeca-style Corinthian portico, which forms the front of the main edifice, is approached by a fine flight of steps.

The course of instruction is of a comprehensive character, and includes all the branches which fall usually under a university curriculum, except theology, which by its charter is excluded. The school of medicine has a good reputation, and also attached to and dependent upon the college is a junior school for boys between seven and fifteen years of age, of which the entrance is on Upper Gower Street, and at which the subjects taught include the more usual branches of a liberal education. Originally a proprietary institution, entirely independent of any other, University College has, by virtue of the reorganization of the University of London, come to form part of that corporation.

Another institution of learning which owes its establishment to the same period is the City of London School. Partly founded on an income derived from tenements bequeathed by a certain John Carpenter, who was town clerk of London in the reign of Henry V., wherewith to "bring and educate the children of four poor men," partly on other funds and bequests, the City of London School was established, in 1835, in Milk Street, Cheapside, more especially for the sons of "respectable persons engaged in professional, commercial or trading pursuits." The building, of which the design was made by J. B. Bunning, and of which the first stone was laid by Lord Brougham on October 31, 1835, occupied the site of the old Honey Lane Market. The school itself was opened in 1839.

The inadequacy of the quarters soon became apparent. This, and the lack of a proper playground, finally decided the corporation to find more suitable quarters. A new site on the Thames embankment, to the west of the Royal Hotel, and almost opposite the beginning of Blackfriars Bridge, having been selected, work was soon started on the new structure, the designs of Messrs. Emmanuel and Davis being selected. The building, which is early French renaissance in style, and which is of red brick, with Ancaster dressings, is, from its great size and its ornate architecture, one of the most conspicuous features on the embankment, and, with the playground, covers about one acre and a half. Boys are admitted between seven and fifteen years of age, the general course of instruction covering the most usual subjects preparatory to higher training.

The last half of the eighteenth century may be said to have been largely dominated by the appreciation of the value of a permanent place of meeting for persons of the same taste or employment. The city companies, as we have seen, had had their places of reunion already for several centuries. Some destroyed in the great fire had been rebuilt at the time, and were mentioned when discussing that event; others, though spared from that catastrophe, had become inadequate to the demands made upon them. Already (in 1748) the hall of the Ironmongers had been rebuilt on a larger scale more suited to modern requirements.

Thomas Holden had been selected as the architect, and his name was made to appear on the front, in the construction of which Portland stone was the material selected. The classic style of the time was that adopted, with rustic basement, pilasters of an Ionic order, a central pediment with the company's arms in the tympanum, and an attic with pilasters and vases. Inside equal splendor was displayed in the decoration and arrangements, and while much of the interior renovation is due to the extensive alterations in 1847, yet, even in the time referred to, Ironmongers' Hall was esteemed among the finest in the city. To-day it possesses a number of objects of general interest, including a statue of Beekford, presented to the company by his son, the author of "Vathek," a portrait of Admiral Lord Hood, by Gainsborough, one of Admiral Lord Exmouth, by Sir William Beechey, and one of Izaak Walton, the angler, who had served as warden in 1637-1639. The Grocers, who had suffered the loss of their hall in the great fire, had caused it to be afterwards rebuilt. The new hall was never satisfactory or suited to the demands made upon it, and it was therefore decided to pull it down and erect a third hall on the same site in Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry. Thomas Leverton was selected as the architect, and the present hall, the first stone of which was laid in 1798, was opened on July 21, 1882. It was, however, altered, and in a great measure rebuilt, in 1827, under the superintendence of John

Guilt, and the present entrance on Prince's Street constructed. The old hall had been the scene of numerous historic gatherings, and a long line of distinguished persons had been freemen of the company.

The halls of the Fishmongers and Goldsmiths Companies had long seemed unsuited to their wants. Early in 1831 the first mentioned company determined on the reconstruction of their premises. The new building, of which Henry Roberts was the architect, stands on a site near that of the old hall, and was ready for occupancy in 1833. While of not very special interest externally, the interior is unusually splendid. Its chief feature is the banqueting room—a superb apartment seventy-three feet in length, thirty-eight feet wide and thirty-three in height, and which is richly decorated. The adjoining court drawing room and court dining room, while also splendid apartments, are considerably smaller in size. The Goldsmiths, on their side, had begun operations in 1829. Already in that year the old hall, and a number of adjoining houses which had been purchased by the company, were pulled down, and work on the new hall, of which Philip Hardwick, R.A., had been selected as architect, was begun. The hall is completely isolated; but, owing to the nearness of adjacent buildings, cannot be properly appreciated. The materials are of Portland stone on a granite plinth. The principal facade, which is about one hundred and fifty feet in length, possesses a projecting centre,

with six Corinthian capitals; and the other fronts, though less ornate, yet correspond in character. In the vestibule a splendid marble staircase leads to the reception and drawing rooms, to the galleries and the superb banqueting hall—eighty feet in length, forty feet in width and thirty-five in height—in which the company holds its banquets. The livery hall contains full-length portraits of Queen Adelaide, by Shee, Queen Victoria, by Hayter, and the Prince Consort, by Smith; and busts by Chantrey of George III., George IV. and William IV.; also Storey's statues of Sybil and Cleopatra. The plate of the company used at its banquets is also of interest as especially magnificent.

The city companies were not, however, the only bodies corporate to recognize the great advantage of having a permanent place of reunion. Other bodies having mutual interests were not long in arriving at similar conclusions and similar wisdom. The Stock Brokers had up to this time met indifferently at various coffee houses, seeking those houses where they thought they were the most likely to find others with whom they could favorably transact business. They had finally elected, by a sort of mutual understanding, that New Jonathan's Coffee House, in Change Alley, should, by general consent, be the place of meeting, certain hours being set aside in which business was to be transacted. On July 14, 1733, they came to a new decision whereby, "in-

stead of being called New Jonathan's, it should be called the 'Stock Exchange,'" the name to be "wrote over the door." A small tax was then levied all around, and the place christened with punch. Thus originated that far-famed institution, the London Stock Exchange. A new building was erected in 1801, and opened the following year. This gave place to the present structure, which was built in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason, Jr., and in 1884 the splendid new annex, quite equal in size to the original building, was added. This annex was designed by J. J. Cole, and includes the additions in Throgmorton and Old Broad Street. The interior, with its dome, is lined with marbles, and is both costly and handsome. Capel Court, in which the Stock Exchange stands, is so called after the London residence and place of business of Sir William Capel, ancestor of the Capel, Earl of Essex and lord mayor of London.

It was not long before the example of the Stock Brokers was followed by the Freemasons. These latter, who had until then been in the habit of holding the meetings of their various lodges at the halls of the great city companies, now decided that a permanent and general place of meeting for all the lodges should be erected. The designs of T. Sanby, R.A., were accepted, and the building, of which the first stone was laid in 1775, was formally opened with imposing ceremonies the year following. The first building

having been found inadequate, a new one was erected from the designs of Sir John Soane; but this again was remodeled, and in greater part rebuilt, in 1867 from designs of Mr. F. Pepys Cockerell. The semi-classical facade in Great Queen Street, and which is ornamented by statues and Masonic symbols, is of more recent construction.

Social changes during the later Georgian period were great, not only as to the number and variety of the persons who came to constitute society, and a greater breadth was distinctly observable in its limitations, but also great in regard to the areas which now came to be considered as distinctly fashionable or otherwise. Covent Garden had by this time lost almost every trace of its former aristocratic atmosphere, and the great development of the Grosvenor estate was followed by similar building operations on the Russell and Montague and Sloane estates. Mayfair had become, and has since remained, the most fashionable residential quarter, though it is now closely rivaled by Belgravia and the Cadogans. The first great change had been effected by the king himself when he purchased Buckingham House in 1761, a year after ascending the throne, and though this mansion did not at once supplant St. James as the royal residence, yet it was the first step in that move whereby Buckingham House was to become the town residence of the monarch, and the permanent headquarters of the court.

Buckingham House had been originally built for John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, but passed from the hands of the family of the original owner when it was sold, as has already been stated, to George III. The house was, in its unaltered condition, hardly adequate in accommodation for the residence of the sovereign, and was only therefore occasionally inhabited by George III. in his more "rural" moments, the court still retaining its headquarters at St. James Palace. In 1825 George IV., who had already shown his taste for splendid residences in the erection and fitting up of Carlton House during the regency, obtained a grant from Parliament wherewith to "restore" and "alter" Buckingham House, probably because he feared the impossibility of obtaining from Parliament a grant of funds for an entirely new palace. The result, however, was the almost complete rebuilding of the newly acquired royal residence, from the designs of John Nash. Many serious defects in the plan were not long in showing themselves, and the palace, on which so large a sum had been expended, was not completed until during the reign of William IV., and never inhabited by that monarch. Indeed, Buckingham Palace remained practically untenanted until the accession of Queen Victoria, shortly after which it was greatly enlarged and altered, and became the permanent town residence of the queen and her royal consort.

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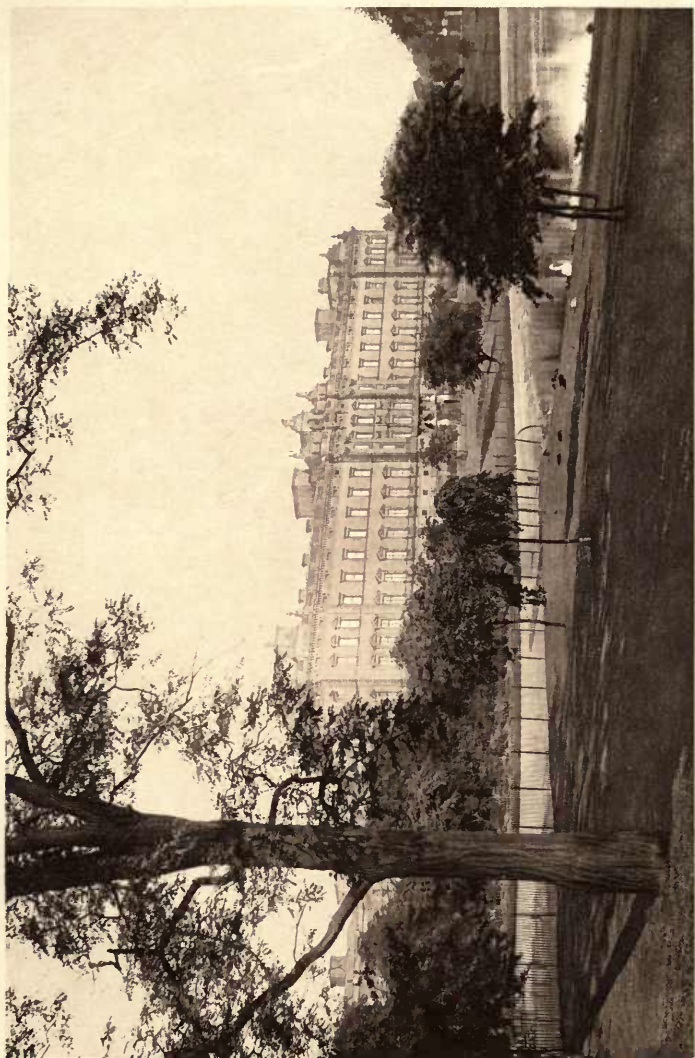


Buckingham Palace, from the Mall

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Buckingham Palace, from the Mall



alterations which he caused Nash to execute on Buckingham Palace, George IV. had devoted his attention to rebuilding and altering Carlton House. This famous mansion had, in the first instance, been erected in 1709 for Henry Boyle, Baron Carlton, on a piece of ground leased to him by Queen Anne, and which was described as "a parcel of the Royal Garden, near St. James Palace." On his death, in 1725, it passed to his nephew and heir, Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington, who in 1732 bestowed it upon his mother, by whom it was sold the same year to Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II. The prince, however, seems to have preferred his residence at Leicester House, where he habitually lived and entertained, and to have only used Carlton House for purposes of special ceremony. His widow, Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, and dowager Princess of Wales, took up her abode here on his demise, and here she lived and held her court until her death in 1772. The house was assigned to George IV., when as Prince of Wales he was, in 1783, provided with a separate establishment. His honeymoon was spent there, and the Princess Charlotte born there in 1796, and here she was married to Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians, on May 2, 1816; but it was not until his appointment to the regency that Carlton House attained that social fame for smart levees and brilliant little suppers for which it became so duly celebrated. Here that famous beau, George

Brumel, held forth the elegancies of fashion, and exercised such an undisputed sway as *arbiter elegantiarum* over the prince regent and his *entourage*. The first Carlton House had been a rather plain structure of red brick, with a central stone doorway and wings. It was afterwards cased with stone and altered, from designs by Sir Robert Taylor. When George IV. moved to St. James Palace on his accession in 1825, Carlton House lost its host and its prestige. In 1826 it was pulled down, and its columns went, in 1832, to adorn the portico of the National Gallery.

But while in the reign of George IV. the nation gained a new royal residence in Buckingham Palace, it lost one of far greater historic interest in the fire which, in 1834, destroyed almost all of the remaining portions of what had once been the royal palace of Westminster, of which to-day nothing but Westminster Hall and the crypt of the chapel of St. Stephen remain. That fire has been regarded as disastrous by all antiquaries, and profoundly regretted by other relic lovers of the nation. Other fires and necessary alterations and improvements had caused a number of unavoidable changes in many parts of the metropolis. Several formerly fashionable quarters had well nigh ceased to be residential in their character, and had come to be almost entirely turned over to the demands of trade. All kinds of business flourished in mansions that had once been the homes of aristocracy and the scenes of important social gatherings. Such

changes occur in the course of time in all cities, but in London they were slower in their operation, and even as late as the close of the eighteenth and the opening of the nineteenth century the city proper, Bishopsgate and Finsbury, and other formerly brilliant quarters, by that time reduced in a large measure to the dead level of business occupancy, still retained some merchant mansions of note and other residences of importance.

Finsbury Square, in fact, cannot be said, properly speaking, to have come into existence until 1777, when it was laid out under the superintendence of the younger Dance, with the intention, it has been said, of staying the march of time, and as an inducement to those who were moving westward to remain in the neighborhood. There can be no doubt that Finsbury Circus, which was planned and built about 1814, had this as its object. Both failed in producing the desired effect, and notwithstanding that the houses erected around these "breathing spaces" were capacious and in some cases elegant, the tide of westward migration was but momentarily stayed by their erection, and instead of becoming the residence of merchants and professional men, they soon came to be let out in chambers and business offices. It is true that Grub Street, Bishopsgate, still retained its popularity among "writers of small histories, dictionaries and temporary poems," for which reason it came to be that this class of literary hacks are so frequently referred to as

“grubbers,” or as “grubbing” for their food, one of those interesting derivations for which London is so famous. Tower Hill and its neighborhood had long since been abandoned by the fashionable world, and though the scaffold on Tower Hill had come to be replaced by the verdant oval which now bears the name of Trinity Square, yet here also there was no recalling the days which had passed. Billiter Square, Fenchurch Street, not far away, retained still a certain semblance of respectability, and here it was that Voltaire, when in England, put up at the house of a Mr. Cavalier.

On Fleet Street private houses had long since given place to commercial establishments, and the Strand and Covent Garden district retained the distinctly theatrical and Bohemian character which they had acquired during the preceding years. The fact that it was the haunt and for many years the residence of Dr. Johnson has rendered Gough Square, and afterwards Bolt Court, to the north of Fleet Street, deservedly celebrated. It was at No. 17, in the first mentioned locality, that he compiled the greater part of his dictionary, and at No. 8, in the last mentioned place, he spent his declining years and finally expired. Gough Square was also the residence of Hugh Kelly, who, starting as a staymaker's apprentice, became so popular as a dramatist. Near by, in Wine Office Court, also off Fleet Street, Goldsmith had his rooms in 1761, and here, in May 31 of that year, he gave his famous

supper party, at which Johnson and Percy were among his guests. In Boswell Court, not far away, Francis Hargreave lived and had managed to collect his remarkable library.

The erection in 1768 of the Adelphi Building had added another to the already existing structures where professional and literary men could find suitable chambers at moderate prices, and was particularly favored as not possessing the restrictions appertaining to those within the precincts of the Inns of Court. These, however, provided quarters to numerous men of the same calling. Jekyll, the noted wit and favorite of George IV., among others, had chambers in the Inner Temple, his chambers overlooking the King's Bench Walk, and here also Goldsmith at one time had his rooms. In the Adelphi "Monk" Lewis, Canning, and Lord Althorpe had their chambers, and Byron wrote his "Lara." The side streets off the Strand had become very popular. Mrs. Porter, the noted actress, had rooms in Arundel Street, while in Surrey Street, a little further west, Sir William Congreve resided. Garrick had on his marriage taken rooms in Southampton Street, to the north of the Strand, while in Bedford Street, leading out of the Strand in a northerly direction, Benjamin West had a studio and Kynaston, the actor, in his old age lived at the house of his son, an opulent mercer. Here also lived Thomas Sheridan, patentee of the Drury Lane Theatre and father of the author of "The Rivals."

Of the streets leading south from the Strand Cecil Street was among those largely frequented by actors. Here Edmund Kean, the great tragedian, had his chambers in 1814, at the time when he first made his appearance as Shylock. In John Street, Adelphi, Thomas Hill, the original Paul Pry, and the "Hull" of Theodore Hooke's novel, resided for many years and finally died. The Osborne Hotel, in the same street, was the residence of Rhio-Rhio, King of Hawaii, son and successor of Tamehameha, and of his queen on the occasion of their visit to England in 1824. The king had travelled from his far-distant home to place his country under the protection of George IV. The dusky potentates, who were received with that state and ceremony accorded to non-European princes, attended a court ball at Buckingham Palace and were much entertained, so that great was the shock to society when the queen, after a brief illness, died, and was succeeded to the grave a week later by her husband, the king's death occurring on September 14, 1824. In Buckingham Street John Stuart, the friend of Hume, had his rooms, and here he entertained Jean Jacques Rosseau on his visit to London in 1765, while further west, in Craven Street, also leading southward from the Strand, Akenside, the poet, was living in 1761; and here it was that Benjamin Franklin resided for some eighteen years during his stay in England and that Heine lived in 1827, on the occasion of his visit to London.

Lincoln's Inn Fields had become essentially the habitat of bench and bar. Sir Philip York, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, had a house in Arch Row. William Pitt was living here in 1778, and here also Lord Chancellor Ellenborough resided for some years. That famous jurist, Sir William Blackstone, died in his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields on February 14, 1780, and John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, passed away in his mansion on August 18, three years later. Lord Erskine lived at No. 35 and Henry Cline, the great surgeon, who attended Gibbon on his death-bed, lived at No. 2 on the north side and died in this house in 1827. Here Sir Samuel Romilly lived before he moved to Russell Square, and here Arthur Murphy, the critic, and other celebrities had their chambers, while in Serle Street, adjoining, Sir James Mackintosh resided. In Great Queen Street, also near by, Sheridan was living in 1780, and here also lived Sir Robert Strange, John Hoole, the dramatist, Fuseli, the painter, and John Opie, who, brought by Dr. Wolcot from the provincial obscurity of Cornwall to London, rose to become a Royal Academician. Nor was Lincoln's Inn alone in favor among the members of the profession as a place of residence, for Gray's Inn, Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn were still frequented by many, and it was in his chambers in the latter inn that Peter Woulfe, the alchemist, gave his famous breakfast parties. Near Gray's Inn is Bedford Row, and here John Abernethy, the noted sur-

geon, had his house, while in Red Lion Square, also not far distant, lived Dr. Parsons, the philologist, Hayden, the historical painter, and Henry Mayer, the portrait painter, and here it was that Charles Lamb sat to him for his portrait in 1826. The square was in good repute as a place of residence for solicitors, and Sharon Turner, the historian, practiced that profession for a number of years at No. 32, where he had both his home and office, and here he died in 1847.

The unpleasant noise and confusion, brought about by the presence of the ever-increasing number of market stalls and wagons, and the resultant debris, had rendered Covent Garden Piazza one of the most undesirable places of residence in the metropolis. Some there were who still remained faithful to their old quarters, and among these few was James West, whose mansion at the northwest corner of the Piazza contained his remarkable library. The house had belonged to Edward Russell, Earl of Oxford, and later to Lord Archer, but was finally converted into Evans' Hotel. On the south side, commonly known as Tavistock Row, a number of well-inhabited houses remained, but the occupants, even when they were respectable, were of the literary and artistic classes. Here resided Dr. Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, the author of "The Lousiad," after moving from Great Queen Street; Charles Macklin, the actor; William Goodwin, famed for his political essays; Charles Grig-

nion, the engraver, and Charles Mathews, the comedian and humorist. Here Lord John Campbell had his first London lodgings, and here lived Mrs. Martha Reay, mistress of Lord Sandwich, who was killed by the Rev. James Hachman almost in front of her house while crossing the Piazza. The greater number of the Piazza's former inhabitants had, however, already sought quarters further westward or in the streets adjoining. In James Street, among other celebrities, lived Sir James Thornhill, and in King Street George Frederick Cooke, the famous actor, had his rooms, while in Henrietta Street, leading west from the southwestern corner of the square, Jane Austen resided for some time at the house of her brother, who was employed in a bank in the neighborhood. Near at hand, in Broad Court, Bow Street, Douglas Jerrold, the great wit, was living with his father in chambers in 1816, in which year he was apprenticed to a neighboring printer, while in Bow Street itself Garrick was living before he removed to Southampton Street, that thoroughfare which is the most direct egress from Covent Garden to the Strand.

Soho, like Covent Garden, had suffered reverses, and the place was already acquiring a suspicion of that peculiar repute by which it is to-day characterized. Already, in the early years of the reign of George III., Mrs. Cornelys had, by the extraordinary hospitality which she dispensed at her house on the square, given the tone which the rest of the neighborhood was not

loth to follow. Her house, which bore the distinctive appellation of Carlisle House—so-called from Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, by whom it was built—stood on the southeast corner of the square and of Sutton Street, and here she gave her notorious parties in a ball room, which has since been transformed into the nave of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Notorious though she was herself, and notorious though her parties were, it did not prevent the *fine fleur* of the male portion of the community from courting her and attending them, and the more inquisitive members of the gentler sex from occasionally unblushingly mingling in the giddy throng. Mrs. Cornelys was by birth a German, and by profession a public singer, but her principal celebrity lies in the remarkable series of entertainments with which she edified society at large, and a very mixed assemblage it often was. Her balls, concerts and masquerades have no parallel in the annals of fashion. At one of these, probably the most notable one of which record has descended to us, and which occurred on the night of February 26, 1770, the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III., appeared in the character of Edward IV., with Lady Waldgrave as Elizabeth Woodville. But in the days of adversity which followed upon so unusual an expenditure, the gay world which had danced and fed at her parties deserted her, and after being twice declared a bankrupt, and making a final struggle as a vendor of asses' milk on the road to Knightsbridge, she

ended her life in the Fleet prison, and died there in 1797.

Notwithstanding the fact, however, that the tone of the neighborhood had very greatly deteriorated, we find that as late as the early part of the nineteenth century Soho Square was still inhabited by some respectable people. Here Sir Joseph Banks and Richard Payne Knight had their residences, while in the adjoining Greek Street, Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A., had his studio. Here also Wedgewood, the pottery maker, had his work rooms. In Frith Street Mrs. Inchbald was living in 1790, when she wrote her "Simple Story." Here in 1801 Arthur Murphy, the critic, had his chambers, and here Macready was living when, in 1816, he made his first appearance as Orestes in "The Distressed Mother." William Hazlitt came to live at No. 6 in the same street in January, 1830, and his weary life ended on September 18 of the same year. Charles Lamb, his faithful friend, was with him and by his side when he passed away. Dean Street had also a number of distinguished inhabitants. Here, in No. 75, Sir James Thornhill removed on leaving James Street, Covent Garden, and here Hayman, the painter, had his house and studio. It seems to have, like St. Martin's Lane, been especially favored by artists, and here Hamilton and George Henry Harlow had their studios, while Baily, the sculptor of "Eve at the Fountain," came subsequently to live at No. 75, which had been Thornhill's

house. Behnes, the sculptor, and James Ward, the animal painter, also lived in the street, and Mrs. Thrale lived here before her marriage. In Great Marlborough Street the Rev. John Logan had his residence, and here also for a time lived the great Mrs. Siddons, while Dr. Burney in 1760 was living near by, in Poland Street. David Hume had preferred Golden to Soho Square, and was living here between 1765-1767. Gerrard Street was still honored by the presence of some great names, and here, at No. 37, resided Edmund Burke. He was living here during the Hastings trial, and it was on his table in this house that his venerable friend, Dr. Brocklesly, left his famous letter of July 2, 1788, enclosing a draft of a thousand pounds as evidence of his personal friendship.

This brings us again to the neighborhood of Leicester Square. Though already losing its prestige as the exclusive home of fashion, it still boasted of a goodly number of prominent inhabitants. On the north side of the square was Savile House, the residence of Sir George Savile, the friend of Burke. In the Gordon riots of 1780 it was, because of his bill for the relief of Roman Catholics, the first house to be attacked by the mob. Lord Rockingham's was also seriously threatened, and Burke, though his own house was in no small danger, was among those who went to that peer's assistance, and to that of Sir George Savile. The site of Savile House is now covered by the

Empire Theatre. Hogarth's house was on the east side of Leicester Square; close by it, on the south side, lived Theodore Gardelle, the enamelist and portrait painter, who here murdered his landlady in February, 1761, under very unusual circumstances. Edward Fisher, the mezzotint engraver, had his rooms at the Golden Head, also on the south side of the square, and here also James Athenian Stuart had his house, at the back of which he had built a large room for his drawings and collections. The same thing was done by John Hunter, and the Hunterian Collection, which forms the nucleus of that of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, had its first home in a building erected by its founder in the rear of his residence, which stood next to Hogarth's, but after the latter's death. On the west side of the square lived Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a house which later became the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin; while in St. Martin's Street, leading from the south side of the square, was the house of Sir Isaac Newton, on the roof of which he had a small observatory. The house was subsequently occupied by Dr. Burney, and there his daughter Fanny wrote her "Evelina." Mrs. Inchbald was living in the street at the time, and the Prince de Condé had a house next door to her during the period of exile which he spent in England. In Castle Street, back of Leicester Square, and now Charing Cross Road, lived Sir Robert Strange, the engraver, and Samuel Dyer, the friend of

Dr. Johnson, also had his chambers here. In the same street Benjamin West had his studio.

That district which rejoiced in the general appellation of the Haymarket cannot be said to have been especially desirable or popular, though the great Dr. William Hunter, elder brother of John Hunter, having failed to secure from the government a proper site for his institution, erected a large mansion on Great Windmill Street, and here removed, with his famous anatomical collection, from Pall Mall in 1770. Notwithstanding Dr. Hunter's desertion, this famous street, and the adjacent quarter of St. James, remained the most desirable residential section, and quite the centre of the fashionable world. In 1771 the Bishop of London, who from the first days of the Restoration had had his residence at Petre House, Aldersgate Street, made the momentous move westward, and a house was purchased as an episcopal residence for the See of London in St. James Square. The house—now London House—was, however, in an old and sorry state, and an act was obtained from Parliament entitling the bishop to borrow ten thousand pounds wherewith to restore it. This was done, and the house has remained to this day, with Fulham Palace, the residence of the Bishop of London. Not far away, also on St. James Square, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, Sir William Wyndham and Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough had their residences. In Pall Mall rank and fashion were largely represented.

Here stood Carlton House, which, during the regency, was the principal centre of London fashionable life. Close by, also in Pall Mall, the Duke of Northumberland had taken up a temporary residence. Meanwhile that historic pile, Schomberg House, had undergone considerable transformation. After the Duke of Schomberg's death it had passed into the possession of Lord Holderness, and was by him leased, in 1760, to the Duke of Cumberland, of Cul-loden fame. Five years later it was purchased by John Astley, the portrait painter, who had won the heart of Lady Daniel of Duckinfield, who sat to him for her portrait, and offered him her hand. He divided Schomberg House into three parts, reserving the central portion for his own use, which he fitted up with much care and expense; but, determining to live in the country, he decided to lease the part he had reserved for himself, and here it was that, in 1786, Richard Cosway and his charming wife, Maria Hadfield, made their home, where the fame of the one and the charms of the other soon formed for them a most delightful *entourage*. The house became, in fact, one of the great resorts of the fashionable world, and their Sunday evening musicales, at which the prince regent was not unfrequently present, and at which one was always "sure to hear the latest singer and the most popular pianist," came to be deservedly celebrated. It would appear that so large was the attendance, that on these occasions the stream of car-

riages rendered Pall Mall hardly passable. But Cosway and his wife were not the only occupants of Schomberg House, for Gainsborough had, when he removed from Bath to London, rented the west wing; and here it was that Sir Joshua Reynolds gave his great rival his one famous sitting for his portrait, and here took place that affecting interview between the two great artists at the bedside of Gainsborough, who passed away in August, 1798. Nathaniel Hone, R.A., also for a time lived in Schomberg House. Also in Pall Mall was the mansion of Mr. Angerstein, who collected the nucleus of that collection which now adorns the National Gallery, and five doors beyond was the residence of William Wyndham. Gibbon, the historian, lived in the same street before he moved himself and his precious books to Bentinck Street. On May 1, 1812, David Wilkie opened, at No. 87 Pall Mall, an exhibition of his pictures, but the experiment was not a success; and it was in the same street that, in 1826-1827, Sir Walter Scott, on the occasion of his visit to London in those years, had his chambers. In Charles Street, leading west from St. James Square, Madame Catalini, the great singer, had her residence, and held a small court; and here also Edmund Burke was living at the time of the Gordon riots, when his house was threatened by the mob. Sir John Pringle, president of the Royal Academy, had his house in King Street, leading west from the same square, while in Duke Street Mrs.

Bellamy, the noted actress, had her rooms; and here also, after leaving Charles Street, Edmund Burke had his last London lodgings. Bury Street and Jermyn Street had already become specially noted for their bachelor chambers. In the latter Moore had his rooms for some years. Godolphin House, the site of which is now occupied by Stafford House, was then the residence of Charles James Fox, and here he lived till shortly before his death. St. James Street was inhabited by persons of the highest fashion, and here, in 1811-1812, Byron had his lodgings. He was living here when he made his maiden speech in the House of Lords, and when he gave to the world the first two cantos of "Childe Harold." Nor was St. James Place less well inhabited. Mrs. Delany, that great gossip, was living here in 1780, and here she died in 1788. In 1814 Lord Cochrane was living here, and had as his near neighbor Anastasia Robinson, the fair "Perdita," as she was called. Arlington Street was perhaps even more fashionable, if that were possible, than St. James Street. Here, at No. 21, the great Earl of Sefton gave his series of magnificent dinners, in the dressing of which Ude obtained much of his culinary renown. Next door to him lived the Marquis of Camden, whose house subsequently became the residence of the Duke of Beaufort. Thomas Pelham's (Earl of Chichester) house became, in 1768, the residence of the Duke of Grafton, and the same year Lord Weymouth took the Duke of Dorset's

house for a term. Lord Melville, the friend of Pitt, lived at No. 6, and it was at their lodgings on Arlington Street that, on January 13, 1801, Lord and Lady Nelson, after breakfast, had their last and stormy interview. Pitt himself retired to No. 12 Park Place in 1801, while in Benet Street, which also communicates between St. James and Arlington Streets, a number of celebrities, including John Zoffary, the painter, and Richard Glover, author of "Leonidas," had their habitat.

Piccadilly was by this time completely built up, and had already become a noisy thoroughfare. Though Clarendon House had been destroyed, yet other splendid mansions had arisen in its stead. Devonshire House reared its stately facade where Berkeley House had been. The large red house at the corner of Stratton Street was the residence of Mrs. Coutts, afterwards Duchess of St. Albans. No. 94, now the Army and Navy Club, was for a long period of years one of the most popular as well as one of the most magnificent houses in London. At first Egremont House, then Cholmondeley House, it became eventually the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, brother of George III., and thus acquired the name of Cambridge House. In what was No. 23, and is now 99, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, the former the collector of the Hamilton Gems, the latter the *chère ami* of Nelson, resided for a number of years. It was from this house that Sir Francis Burdett was taken to

the Tower, April 6, 1810. No. 105 was Pulteney's Hotel, rendered especially famous as the residence of the Tzar of Russia during the visit of the allies to London in 1814. When it was torn down the Marquis of Hertford erected, though he never occupied it, Hertford House. The sixth Earl of Coventry and his attractive wife, Maria, the elder of the two beautiful Miss Gunnings, held hospitable court at Coventry House, now the St. James Club. It was to No. 137, at the corner of Park Lane, then Lord Elgin's, that the Elgin Marbles were first brought, and at Nos. 138 and 139, then one house, lived that reprehensible old *roué*, the Duke of Queensbury, "Old Q," as he was called by the generation in which he lived. He was forever at his window, we are told, ogling the women and scowling at the men. Here he died, aged eighty-six, on December 23, 1810. The house was then divided into two, and in that section which bore the number 139 Lord Byron lived during that year of his married life which he spent in London. Here he brought his wife on March 18, 1815, and Mrs. Mule, "that hag of a housemaid," of whom Moore has given us so amusing a description, and from here was it that Lady Byron left him the following January, never to return to the family roof. Further west again was the house of Lord Chancellor Eldon, which stood on the corner of Hamilton Place. Finally came Apsley House, the last house in Piccadilly, on the north side. The original house was built by Henry,

Baron Apsley, Earl Bathurst, and Lord High Chancellor, the site having been granted for the purpose by George III., under letters patent bearing the date May 3, 1784. Lord Bathurst died in 1797, and in 1808 Apsley House passed into the possession of the Marquis Wellesley, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington, who acquired it by purchase from his brother in 1815. Originally of brick, and inconveniently planned, the duke, in 1828, availed himself of his official residence in Downing Street to put it in the hands of Messrs. Benjamin and Philip Wyatt for repairs and alterations. They it was who added the west wing and portico and faced the front with Bath stone. The annual Waterloo banquet was, until the duke's death, held in the great west gallery, a magnificent gallery some ninety feet in length, with seven windows overlooking Hyde Park. The works of art distributed through the house are both numerous and valuable.

But it was not only Piccadilly which had itself come entirely to be built up; the streets leading northward were now lined on both sides by an uninterrupted row of houses, each inhabited by some mighty unit of the social world. Sir Everard Home, Dr. Joseph Wharton and Arthur Young, among other celebrities, lived in Sackville Street. Bond Street, both Old and New, was inhabited by many persons of the highest fashion. In Old Bond Street, among others with equal right to fame, lived James Northcote, R. A., Ozias Humphrey,

the fashionable miniature painter, and no less a celebrity than the indefatigable Boswell, the biographer of Johnson; and here at his lodgings in Old Bond Street was it that Boswell gave that famous dinner in honor of Johnson, on the evening of October 16, 1769, at which, among other distinguished guests, were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick and Goldsmith, the last mentioned of whom appeared in the "bloom colored coat," which he had specially made for him by "John Filby, at the Harrow, in Water Lane." In New Bond Street were Sir Thomas Picton, Lord Camelford, so noted for his duels, and Mrs. and Miss Gunning. Lady Hamilton came there also after leaving Clarges Street, and established herself at No. 150. Burlington Gardens, a quarter which lay between Bond Street and Sackville Street, and which had arisen on the site of the gardens of Burlington House, was, because of its comparative retirement and yet central situation, deservedly popular. Uxbridge House, on the corner of Old Burlington Street, now the western branch of the Bank of England, was perhaps the most imposing mansion in the neighborhood. Designed by Vardy and Bonomi in 1790, it was for over half a century the town house of the Earl of Uxbridge, Marquis of Anglesea. In Old Burlington Street itself, that splendid specimen of English nobleman, soldier and statesman, the Marquis of Cornwallis had his town house, and here, at No. 26, the Misses Berry, those delightful dinner-givers and friends of Walpole, had their resi-

dence. Here also lived Dr. Akenside, author of "The Pleasures of Imagination," and the Honorable Frederick Robinson, known as "Prosperity Robinson." In Savile Row the old Countess of Suffolk, who had been the mistress of George II., held a miniature court in her declining years, and in the same street, William Pitt and his brother, Lord Chatham, came to live in 1781. Here, at No. 17, Sheridan died in the summer of 1816. Dr. Addington and Henry Addington, Lord Sidmouth, so famous for his having prescribed a pillow of hops as a sleep restorer for George III., had rooms in Clifford Street, near by, while in New Burlington Street the custom of having the name and title of the tenant of each house engraved on a brass plate fastened to the front door was introduced—a fashion soon universally adopted, though of recent years discontinued. Conduit Street, which runs parallel to the last mentioned, was not then as to-day almost exclusively the home of shops, but contained many fine mansions. No. 36 was the residence of Sir Walter Farquhar, Pitt's physician and friend; No. 37 Canning's house during the Addington administration, and afterwards the house of Dr. Elliotson; at No. 39 lived the great surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, while at No. 61 resided Frederick North, in the removal of whose library, endangered by a neighboring fire, Wyndham sustained the injuries from which he died. Here also, in Conduit Street, that noted *raconteur*, Bishop Wilberforce, was living in 1786. In George Street, lead-

ing north to Hanover Square, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu spent the last seven months of her life in what she called a "harpsichord house," and died here on August 21, 1762. No. 8 was the house of Mrs. Hadfield, the mother of those charming women, Mrs. Richard Cosway and Mrs. William Combe. It became afterwards the house of Sir William Beechey, R.A., and he was in turn succeeded by Thomas Phillips, R.A., and here it was that Byron sat to that artist for his portrait, while at No. 9 Sheridan and his son Thomas had lodgings in 1803. He was buried from Peter Moore's house in this street. Madame de Stael was living at No. 3 in July, 1813, and held a veritable court here during her sojourn in London. In the days of the regency it was in George Street, Hanover Square, that took place the start of the Coaching Parade. From here they would drive in regular order to Salt Hill, where they dined, returning to town in the same order.

Dover, Albemarle and Grafton Streets were equally well inhabited. In the first mentioned lived Miss Reynolds, Sir Joshua's maiden sister, and here on Friday evenings she had her *conversazioni*, at which many celebrities were wont to attend. Ashburnham House, in Dover Street, was for a number of years the residence of the Russian Ambassador, from the time of Prince Lieven to that of Prince Pozzo di Borgo, and the scene of many splendid entertainments. Grafton Street was the residence of Fox

when he was foreign secretary, and here, at No. 24, Mrs. Fitzherbert gave her evening parties in 1796. In 1809 George Tierney was living at No. 20, and Watson Taylor's last London house was in this street, and here in 1832 took place the sale of his effects. Bolton Street had also its fair share of celebrities, for here we find Mrs. Vesey giving those fashionable and literary evening parties for which she became justly famous, until in 1780 she removed to Clarges Street. Mrs. Delany had lived in Bolton Street during the preceding reign, and, as though to complete the trio of remarkable women who made it their home, Madame d'Arblay removed here on October 8, 1818, shortly after her husband's death. Rogers took Sir Walter Scott to see her there, and the latter found that she still retained the power of saying pleasant things when she told him there were "only two people in London" she cared to see, Canning and himself. Women were not, however, its only inhabitants of note, for here George Grenville lived for a number of years before his death. Here also Lord Melbourne gave his celebrated dinners, which came to be known as the "little dinners," in contradistinction to Lord Sefton's feasts. In 1780, as has been said, Mrs. Vesey moved herself and her parties to Clarges Street, a block further west. In this she acted differently from Madame d'Arblay, who, having lived in Half Moon Street, left it to move eastward to "Bolton Row," as she sometimes called it. Further

west again, in Half Moon Street, Mrs. Pope, the actress, had her snug quarters, which were the scene of so many pleasant gatherings, and here she died in 1797.

If the later Georgian period was remarkable for the number of the public works undertaken and carried out, it may also be said to have revolutionized the appearance of London, as it was during this period that a number of its most important streets and thoroughfares were constructed and opened to public traffic. The planning by the brothers Adams and subsequent building of Portland Place was at the time considered a matter of great moment, though it has proved to have only very temporarily influenced the habitat of the fashionable world. Strange to say, this extension, as it were, of Regent Street, and which might very justly be supposed to have been designed as a continuation of the latter, intended to act as a means of communication between it and Regent's Park, was in existence as early as 1778—that is, some thirty-five years before Nash began the building of Regent Street itself. The last mentioned thoroughfare was undertaken under an act of Parliament obtained in 1813 and was intended as a means of communication between Carlton House, then the residence of George IV., at the time prince regent, and Regent's Park. It is said to have been Nash's intention that the street should proceed in a straight northerly direction from Carlton House to the entrance of the park itself, but lease-

holds and other vested interests interfered, and it was found necessary to curve it north of Piccadilly Circus, whereby the so-called "quadrant," now so conspicuous a feature of the thoroughfare, came into existence. With regard to the original plan, Foley House, now the site of the Langham Hotel, had been purchased, that Regent Street might merge at this point into Portland Place; but Sir James Langham had meanwhile acquired certain rights in the place, and, Foley House having been torn down, Nash had erected for him an immense and costly mansion on the site, which, however, was so badly constructed that Langham dismissed Nash, caused the house to be torn down before it was even finished, and a new one erected. To spite Nash, he now refused to come to an understanding whereby the architect's plans should not be frustrated, and, in consequence thereof, the proposed straight line had to be altered to the present crooked one.

It can never be said that Regent Street was a place of fashionable residence. It was never intended that it should be, but, on the contrary, always intended that it should be a business thoroughfare. It had, however, a very marked influence upon the development of the whole section of residential London north of Oxford Street, and though considerably further east and already in a great part developed, Bloomsbury was not the last to profit by its construction. We have already seen how numbers of prominent people

had in preceding reigns settled in these northern liberties, and how Bloomsbury Square had been planned and laid out. The reign of George III. saw the laying out of two new squares in the vicinity—Bedford Square, which was laid out in 1782, and Russell Square, which was in 1804 carved out of the back garden of Southampton House. This vast construction, a veritable palace, and which had by the marriage of Lord Treasurer Wriothsley's only daughter and heir, Rachel, to William, Lord Russell, the patriot, passed into the possession of the Bedford family, still reared its gigantic facade on the north side of Bloomsbury Square. Also on the same square, at the north end of the east side, was the residence of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, which, together with his valuable library, suffered destruction by fire during the riots of 1780, Lord and Lady Mansfield effecting their escape in disguise by a back door but a few minutes before the rioters took possession of the premises. Some years later another Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Ellenborough, lived a few doors away, at No. 30. Another valuable library in the near neighborhood was that of John Philip Kemble, the actor, who lived at No. 13 Caroline Street, Bedford Square. It contained a complete collection of the drama. It was to this house that he brought his smiling bride, Mrs. Brereton. Near by, in the same street, Mrs. Barbauld, the authoress, had her residence. In Bedford Square itself Lord Chancellor Eldon had an imposing

mansion. This was before he moved to Piccadilly. In Great Russell Street, besides Montague House, which has, as we have seen, been transformed into the British Museum, a number of other excellent residences had grown up. Here Topham Beauclerk had built for himself a splendid mansion, and housed his magnificent library, and here Beauclerk died in March, 1780. It was to Great Russell Street that Kemble moved on leaving the adjoining Caroline Street. He was living here during the O. P. riots, when the song of "Heigh Ho," says Kemble, "written by Horace Smith, was sung by ballad singers under his windows, accompanied by shouts and imprecations, which Mrs. Inchbald tells us nearly frightened Mrs. Kemble into a better world. Kemble's house was destroyed in the erection of the eastern wing of the museum. In the same street Lord Mansfield took a house after the destruction of his house in Bloomsbury Square, and the Earl of Thanet had, after removing from the city, built a new Thanet House in Great Russell Street. Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, lived in the street, as did Sir Sydney Smith, the hero of Acre, and Charles Mathews the elder. Russell Square soon became highly favored as a residence by members of the bench and bar, and long continued so. No. 28 was the residence of Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, and here he died in 1832, while at No. 21 lived Sir Samuel Romilly, and here on November 2, 1818, utterly prostrated by his wife's

death, which had occurred the month preceding, he killed himself. On what is now the south corner of the square and of Guildford Street stood Baltimore House, built in 1763, long before Russell Square was formed by George Calvert, last Baron Baltimore. It was subsequently the residence of the Duke of Bolton, and came thus to be called Bolton House. From him it passed to Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, and from his subsequent title of Earl of Rosslyn acquired the name of Rosslyn House. In Guildford Street itself that renowned wit the Rev. Sydney Smith had for some time his London lodgings. He merely slept and breakfasted there; for his lunch and dinner invitations were more numerous than the days of the year. In the adjoining Queen Square the famous Dr. Burney, father of Madame d'Arblay, was living in 1771, and it was here that in February of the following year he gave his celebrated dinner to that intrepid navigator, the illustrious Captain Cook, at which it was arranged that the doctor's elder son, afterwards Admiral Burney, should accompany the captain on his forthcoming voyage.

But it was not only the immediate neighborhood of Bloomsbury Square which sprang into a new life under the impulse which had created Bedford and Russell Squares; the adjacent quarters to the north, the east and the west were laid out into regular streets, other squares planned and houses built in rows on every side. The principal squares thus

formed came to be known by the names of Brunswick, Mecklenburgh, Gordon, Tavistock, Euston and Fitzroy. If they never attained the same degree of fashionable distinction as Bedford or Russell Squares, they were, nevertheless, for a period of upwards of thirty years—the first thirty of the last century—very well inhabited. Access to the last mentioned was made easier by the opening of a broad thoroughfare, to which the name of Charlotte Street was given, in honor of the wife of George III., and which soon became, as it were, the centre of a sort of new Covent Garden of Bohemian celebrities, which extended and still extends to the obscure streets of the neighborhood, and was especially favored by actors, artists and musicians. Here Farringdon, Constable and Richard Westall had their studios, and Tom Dibdin his chambers. O'Keefe, the actor, also at one time resided here. At 43 Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, lived the great Dr. Kitchener, the author of "The Cook's Oracle," and here, in imitation of the "Jury Degustateur," instituted by his prototype across the channel, the famous Grimod de la Reyniere, Dr. Kitchener presided over the meetings of the "Committee of Taste." The last of these delicate and dainty dinners was held on February 20, 1827, and some six days later the doctor ended his earthly career, leaving behind him a monument of gastronomy in his famous book.

As has been said, the opening of Regent Street had

had a very direct influence on the development of those quarters to the north of Oxford Street, but that influence was but an extension of the impetus given by the laying out of Regent's Park. This now famous park, originally part of the old Marylebone Farm and Fields, owes its formation to the act of Parliament, obtained by the crown on the falling in of the crown lease which had been granted to the Duke of Portland in January, 1811, whereby a commission was appointed to form a park and let the adjoining ground on building leases. Nash was engaged to make the plans, and his ideas were in a great measure carried out by James Morgan. The park derives its name from George IV., then prince regent, who had the intention of building a species of villa-residence at the northeast corner of the park, and Regent Street was intended as a communication between his residence at Carlton House, St. James, and the new summer palace which he contemplated. But even royal plans are not always carried out; the villa was never built, and that part of the park which had been especially laid out in anticipation of the event became the grounds of the Zoological Society, instituted in 1826, through the efforts of Sir Humphry Davy and Sir Stamford Raffles, "for the advancement of zoology," and which was incorporated by royal charter in 1829. The whole neighborhood rapidly developed and rows of houses rose on every side. Like Bloomsbury, it never attained the height of

fashion. For a brief period, some twenty or thirty years at most, it was, however, well thought of and came very soon into high favor as a place of residence with the dramatic profession, Mrs. Siddons herself setting the example by buying the lease of a house in Upper Baker Street, where she died in 1831. St. John's Woods, lying to the northwest of the park, was soon sprinkled over with pretty villas and became popular as the home of artists and men of letters, and here George Eliot and George Henry Lewes led their ideal existence. Both classes have, however, migrated to Westminster and Chelsea.

Cavendish Square, as has been said, had been laid out in the second decade of 1700, and, by the time the last two decades of the expiring century had been reached, it had, though some of the great expectations which had been entertained for it had not come to pass, attained a certain degree of popularity and no inconsiderable degree of fashion. The Duke of Chandos' magnificent mansion was never completed, but that portion of it which was situated on the corner of Harley Street, and which had been intended as the west wing only of the prospective palace, was on the death of George II. purchased by his daughter Amelia, and here this princess held a small court until her death in 1786. George Romney, the great painter, lived for over twenty years at No. 32, in consequence of which his great rival, Sir Joshua Reynolds, always referred to him as "that man in Cavendish Square."

In this same square James Wootton, the animal painter, lived for a number of years and finally died here in 1765. "Captain and Mrs. Horatio Nelson," Matthew Baillie, the great doctor, and Viscount Barington were also residents of Cavendish Square. But the neighboring streets were not less well inhabited. In Henrietta Street were the mansions of Lord North, afterward Earl of Guildford, who died here in 1792, and of Anne, Countess of Mornington, mother of the Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. No. 17 was the house of Sir George Cornwallis Lewis. William Hayley had rooms for a considerable period of time in Great Castle Street, "for the sake," he said, "of being near my dear friend Romney." Here he received a number of visits from Gibbon and other celebrities. In the same street lived that remarkable personality, James Barry, and here he gave his extraordinary dinner to Burke, which he cooked himself, the great statesman watching the steak while he went to a neighboring public house for a pint of beer.

Of all the streets leading from Cavendish Square, Harley Street is, however, perhaps the most justly celebrated. From his lodgings in this street Pitt wrote to his mother, describing his father's funeral, and here Allan Ramsay, the royal portrait maker, had his famous studios, where, during his work on the portrait of Queen Charlotte, all the crown jewels were at his disposal. Count Woronzoff lived here at No. 36 in 1792, and Robert Orme, the Indian his-

torian, at No. 11 in 1792-1796. At No. 45 lived Admiral Keith, the capturer of the Cape of Good Hope and the husband of Johnson's "Queenie," Miss Esther Thrale; while No. 64 was Turner's first house. Here it was that he came from his father's shop in Maiden Lane, and here he remained till he removed to Queen Anne Street West in 1812. Sir Arthur Wellesley, M.P., Sir William Beechey, R.A., and Frederick Richard Say, the great portrait painter, lived also in Harley Street, and here Frances (Lady Nelson), widow of the great Nelson, died, in 1831, aged sixty-eight. In the immediate neighborhood, in Mansfield Street, was the magnificent residence of Thomas Hope, the author of "Anastasius," and here he gave his famous parties. In this street also was the London residence of Lord Cornwallis after he returned from the American War. If Turner deserted Harley Street for Queen Anne Street, Burke left Wimpole Street for the same thoroughfare. Wimpole, Welbeck and Wigmore Streets were, however, equally popular. In the first of these, as has already been said, Burke lived for a time, and here, at No. 37, Hallam wrote his "History of the Middle Ages;" while Welbeck Street was the residence of Tyrrwhit, the editor of the "Canterbury Tales," and Edmund Hoyle, the whist expert. Wigmore Street, starting at Cavendish Square, went westward to Duke Street, that thoroughfare which leads from Oxford Street to Manchester Square.

This last mentioned square was begun in 1776 by the building of Manchester House, which occupies the entire north side. The house was not finished until 1788. Originally erected as the town house of the Dukes of Manchester, it seems to have been to let as early as 1808, when Lord Palmerston had thoughts of taking it. It was for some years the residence of the French ambassador, and here both De Talleyrand and Guizot resided. It had by this time become the property of the Marquis of Hertford, the great friend of George IV., and at the door of this aristocratic mansion the prince's old yellow chariot was often seen standing, while orgies went on within; but the marquis preferred his retreat in Regent's Park, and even better preferred Paris, where he spent his declining years. Manchester House was largely added to by Sir William Wallace, the Marquis of Hertford's adopted son and heir, and contains the Hertford collection of paintings, costly furniture and works of ornamental art, which, with the house, have recently passed into the keeping of the nation. The laying out of Portman Square had, however, antedated that of the last described by a good decade, and, if it preceded it, has also retained well-deserved popularity. The house at the northwest angle of the square, and which may be said to be the most important mansion thereon, was built by James Stuart, the architect, for Mrs. Montagu, authoress of "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare." Here she had her

famous breakfasts and her celebrated evening parties; here, on May 1 of every year, she gave a feast to the chimney sweeps of London, and here she died on August 25, 1800. No. 12 (since No. 15) was the Duke of Hamilton's, while Lady Garvagh lived at No. 26, and here she gave her artistic little dinners. As in the case of the formation of Bedford and Russell Squares, other minor squares soon formed themselves to the north of the greater ones. Thus Montague and Bryanston Squares arose, as it were, to the northeast of Portman Square, as Gordon and Tavistock Squares had done to the north of Russell Square. In fact, the whole neighborhood, from Marylebone Road to Oxford Street, soon came to be laid out and well built up. In Gloucester Place, leading north from Portman Square, we find Thomas Monkhouse, the friend of Wordsworth, established at No. 34, with Lord Sidmouth and Lady Louise Stuart, daughter of the minister, Lord Bute, and grand-daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, as comparatively near neighbors. Lord Erskine was, in 1819, living at No. 26 Upper Berkeley Street, whence he had moved from Lincoln's Inn Fields. Moore's first London lodgings were in George Street, near by, and Sydney Smith had quarters in Orchard Street, leading south from the square, when he left Guildford Street. William Pitt, who was ever moving, was at 14 York Place, Baker Street, in 1799, and three years later had his rooms in York Street, Portman Square. In Stratford

Place, leading from Oxford Street to Stratford House, was the residence of the Earl of Aldborough. Here, in 1792, Mr. and Mrs. Cosway, who could no longer afford their extravagant style of life at Schomberg House, removed from Pall Mall. They kept a great deal of style even in Stratford Place, and continued entertaining until their daughter's death, which Cosway took so much to heart that he caused her embalmed body to be placed in a marble sarcophagus in the centre of his drawing room. His own death occurred while driving on July 4, 1821. On Stratford Place also lived Mrs. Walsingham, who became quite celebrated for her excellent dinners, and here she gave that dinner in honor of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of which Madame d'Arblay gives us an account. Later Sydney Smith, having moved from Orchard Street, came here to live.

Already, in the preceding reign, the Duchess of Kendal had given the cachet to Grosvenor Square, but it was under George III. and George IV. that it took upon itself the distinctly fashionable air which it has ever since retained. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, Lord Rockingham, Lord North and Henry Thrale, the wealthy brewer and friend of Doctor Johnson, lived in the square, and here also resided the Hon. Mrs. Damer and the Countess of Pembroke. No. 39 was the Earl of Harrowby's, and here it was that was to have taken place, on February 23, 1820, that famous cabinet dinner, at which it was planned by

Thistlewood and his confederates that the king's ministers should be assassinated. In the drawing room of No. 23 the marriage of the Earl of Derby to Miss Farren, the actress, took place, in 1797, by special license. William Beckford made his residence at No. 22, and here the Hamiltons stayed with him, and Nelson, who had returned to England after the battle of the Nile, came frequently to visit them. The adjoining streets, like the square itself, became very shortly the height of fashion, and have ever since retained their prestige. In North Audley Street those charming hostesses, the Misses Berry, had, on removing from Burlington Street, their residence, and continued their little dinners which had made them so popular with Walpole and his friends. In a house on the east side the Countess of Suffolk, the former mistress of George II., entertained her coterie of admirers. The house had been designed by my Lord Burlington, and built at the king's expense. Miss Edgeworth, in her later visits to London, lodged at her sister's, Mrs. Wilson, in North Audley Street. In South Audley Street was the residence of Lord Bute, where he lived during the period of his greatest unpopularity, and died in 1792. In 1814 Louis XVIII., then in exile, and his brother, the Count de Provence, afterwards Charles X., lived in this street. Here also David Mallet and his brother poet, William Whitehead, and other celebrities were living. In Brook Street Edmund Burke had one of his many

London residences. The house was afterwards tenanted by Sir Henry Holland. Not far away was the house of Sir Lucas Pepys and the Countess of Rhodes. In Upper Grosvenor Street the Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of George III., had purchased, in 1761, the magnificent mansion which was destined to become the town house of the Dukes of Westminster, and here he lived with much state and consequence. In Lower Grosvenor Street Sir Humphry Davy resided before he moved to Park Street. In Park Street resided, among other social celebrities, Miss Lydia White, so famous for her wit and repartee. To her dinners, at which Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Smith and other famous diners-out were so often present, invitations were eagerly sought. Though a Tory herself, she affected principally Whigs, and sometimes was the only Tory at her own table. In Mount Street Walpole's great friend, Lady Mary Coke, gave her small and early parties, and here also Madame d'Arblay came to spend her last days. Near by, in South Street, Beau Brummel lived in 1809. He had moved here from Charles Street, Berkeley Square.

This last mentioned square had been planned and, as it were, laid out as early as 1698, but the progress was not rapid, and the building was not completed until 1765 or thereabouts. The square had derived its name from Berkeley House, which had stood where Devonshire House now stands. On the

south side of the square Robert Adam, in 1765, erected for the then Earl of Bute, that unpopular minister, a splendid mansion. It was subsequently sold to the Earl of Selbourne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, by which name of Lansdowne House it is still to-day known. The second Earl of Chatham lived at No. 6. Here William Pitt and his brother, then prime minister, received a deputation from the City of London to tender the freedom of the city. Horace Walpole, on leaving Arlington Street in 1779, removed to No. 11 Berkeley Square, and here he died in 1797. The house was afterwards the residence of the Countess of Waldegrave. Lord Brougham, while chancellor, lived at No. 28, which he rented from the Earl of Grey, while at No. 38 Lady Jersey, for so many years one of the great leaders of London society, had her brilliant *salon*. No. 44 was designed by Kent for Lady Isabella Finch, and contains one of the loftiest drawing rooms in London, while at No. 45 the great Lord Clive put an end to his life with a razor. The streets leading from the square rivaled the square itself in the distinction of their inhabitants. In Berkeley Street, leading south from Piccadilly, Richard Cosway commenced his social career. Here it was that he first received the patronage of the Prince of Wales and his brothers. This was in 1770, before his removal to Schomberg House. In Charles Street, westward from the square, and so called from Charles,

Earl of Falmouth, brother of the first Lord Berkeley of Stretton, Beau Brummel had his rooms before he moved to South Street, and Sydney Smith after he moved from Stratford Place. Here Miss Monekton lived with her aunt, old Lady Galway, and here took place her famous ball on December 7, 1782, of which so lively a description has been handed down to us by Madame d'Arblay. Also in Charles Street was the house upon which Sir E. Bulwer Lytton expended so much time and money, and where he lived amid the most sumptuous surroundings. One of the rooms was a fac-simile of a chamber at Pompeii, with tables, vases, chairs and candelabra to match. In Hill Street, also leading westward from the square, Mrs. Montagu resided during her husband's lifetime, and began her series of famous "blue stocking" parties, so named from the fact that one of the habitués, Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, invariably wore stockings of a vivid porcelain blue. Her favorite room was her boudoir, the walls of which were decorated with innumerable Cupids and floral garlands. Only her intimates were received here. This was before she moved to Portman Square. Also in Hill Street were the mansions of the first Lord Malmesbury (the author of the curious diary concerning the marriage of George IV.), Lord de Tabley, Lord Colborne, William Wyndham and Philip Metcalf, the friend of Johnson and Reynolds. In her house, in Hill Street, Smollet's Lady Vane died in 1788. In Davies Street, leading

north from the square, the Marchioness of Donegal and her sister, Mary Godfrey, the close friend of Moore, Rogers and other eminent men, resided. Their house was No. 56, and in this street Moore and his wife had also their lodgings.

The house which the Duke of Gloucester had purchased, which became his residence, and which has since come to be known as Grosvenor House, was and is still always described as being on Upper Grosvenor Street. The back windows and garden, however, faced on Park Lane. This last mentioned thoroughfare, which had in its inception been but a pathway, after the fashion of Queen's Walk, in the Green Park, skirting the edge of the park at the back of the houses facing on Park and South Audley Street, was originally known as Tyburn Lane. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, it had assumed, at least in a measure, the aspect of a thoroughfare, and some really fine mansions had been erected facing the lane. Of the later ones, Dudley House was one of the most splendid. Erected from designs of Atkinson for the then Earl of Dudley, in 1824, it was his residence during his tenure of office as secretary of state for foreign affairs, and here he died in 1833. Chesterfield House, which had been erected by Ware, the translator of "Palladio," for the famous Earl of Chesterfield, during the later years of the preceding reign, attained its greatest social celebrity under that of George III., when it was the scene of

many splendid entertainments. The grand staircase, a monumental marble construction, had been brought from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, and other palatial residences had been similarly sacked of their most splendid features to enhance the beauty of Chesterfield House. In 1773 Lord Chesterfield died, and the house passed into the possession of Mr. Magniac, who leased a large portion of the beautiful garden for building purposes, and thus deprived this magnificent mansion of one of its choicest features. Though not actually on Park Lane, yet facing as it does Great Stanhope Street, it is easily seen from that fashionable thoroughfare. In Great Stanhope Street itself a number of spacious mansions had been erected, and it figures prominently in the social annals of the later Georges and Victorian period. Here Sir Robert Peel had his residence. The same street formed the natural outlet for that habitat of supreme fashion, Curzon Street, so named after George Augustus Curzon, third Viscount Howe. Here the Misses Berry, those noted party givers, removed themselves and their parties after they left North Audley Street. Here also resided Pope's Lord Marchmont, Lord and Lady Maccartney, who hired Lord Carteret's house, Sir Henry Holford and other celebrities. Hertford Street, leading into Park Lane a little further south, was also occupied by the houses of well-known people. Lord Charlmont, Lord Sandwich, Lord Goderich, George Turney, Lord Grey, of Reform Bill fame, and the

then Earl of Liverpool, resided in this street. Here Lancelot, better known as "Capability Brown," had his home. Brown, like Paxton, had started as a common gardener, but had amassed a large fortune. At No. 10 lived General Burgoyne, author of "The Heiress." The house was afterwards occupied by Mr. Dent, who here had his splendid library. In Park Lane was also the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and it was in her drawing room in this street that took place the ceremony of her marriage with George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., on December 21, 1785. At Hertford Street, the so-called "fork" of Park Lane, Hamilton Place, so named for James Hamilton, ranger of Hyde Park under Charles II., now had its beginning. It was originally an impasse, and the opening into Park Lane was not made until 1871. Before that the only access was from the Piccadilly side. Here, in Hamilton Place, lived the Marchioness of Conyngham, Thomas Greville (who had here that famous library which he subsequently bequeathed to the British Museum), Mr. Munro de Novar, the collector of Turner water-colors, Lord Chancellor Eldon, on the eastern corner of Piccadilly, and the great Duke of Wellington, during the wars of 1814-1815, before he removed to Apsley House. This brings us again to Hyde Park corner.

Whitehall and Westminster, in particular, were taking upon themselves a more characteristic appearance. On Whitehall the most conspicuous mansion was per-

haps that of Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, who died in 1774, and Lord Melbourne came into occupation of his house, in which he resided during his term of office, and to which he gave its name of Melbourne House. He entertained handsomely, and gave his official receptions here. In 1787 it was purchased by the Duke of York, and the splendid entrance, great staircase and portico were added from designs of Henry Holland, and here, while the Prince of Wales lived at Carlton House, the Duke of York resided. It was afterwards the residence of Lord Dover, from whom it acquired its present name. In Downing Street, during his term of office, Pitt lived in splendid state. His expenses seem to have been extraordinary, and even that *bon vivant*, Bishop Wilberforce, has expressed his views in a letter on the size of the butcher's bills. Near by, in Fludyer Street, now swept away, Harriet Martineau lived, with her mother and aunt, at No. 17. In Great George Street, which had been opened to give access from St. James Park to Westminster Bridge, was the residence of a number of celebrities. Here John Wilkes was living when he was arrested and his papers seized in 1763, and here Goldsmith's great friend, Lord Clare, had his house, at which the poet often dined. Bishop Watson, Bryan Edwards, the historian, Tierney, Vansittart and Peter Moore were among its other distinguished inhabitants. Here, in Moore's house, Sheridan's body lay previous to its final removal to Westminster

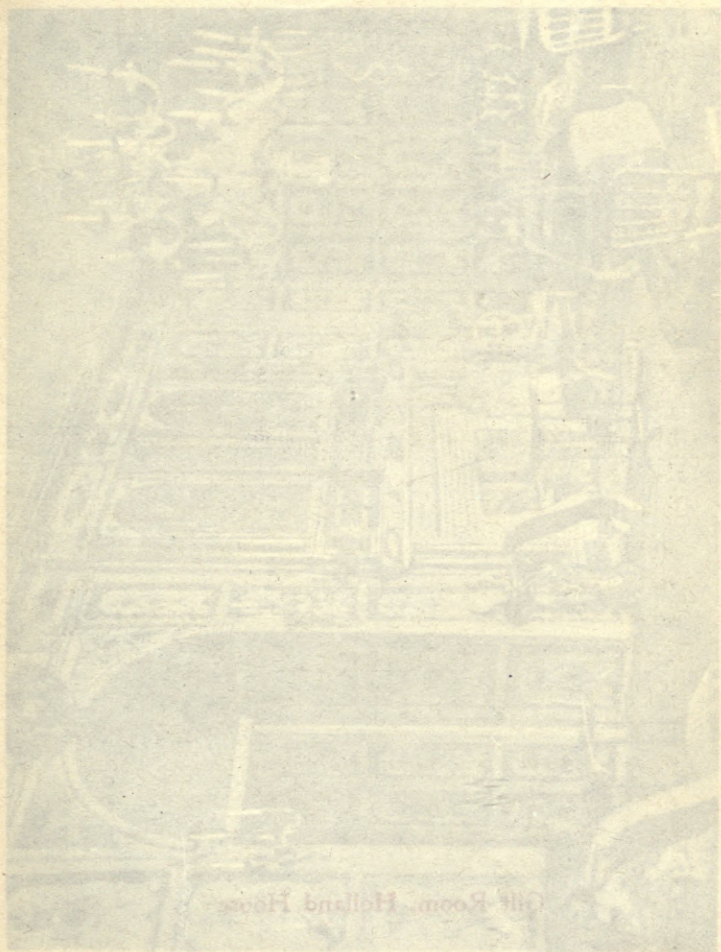
Abbey, and here also Lord Byron was buried from the house of Sir Edward Knatchbull. In Park Street, now Queen Anne's Gate, Miss Lydia White resided until she removed to Park Street, Grosvenor Square. At No. 6 William Smith, the irascible member for Norwich, and champion of the Dissenters, gave his noted dinners, and here on one occasion, March 16, 1796, Samuel Rogers, Fox, Dr. Parr, Tierney and Mackintosh dined together. The party was to have been enlivened by the presence of Sheridan, but at the last moment he sent an excuse. Here, at No. 6, Wordsworth resided. Peg Woffington died here in 1760, Sir William Browne in 1774, and Miss Reynolds, Sir Joshua's sister, in 1807.

Meanwhile great developments had been taking place in that district which lay south of Knightsbridge. In 1752 the great physician and naturalist, Sir Hans Sloane, who was president of the College of Physicians and lord of the manor of Chelsea, died. His daughter and co-heir, Elizabeth, had married Charles Cadogan, Baron Cadogan of Oakley, who in turn died in 1776. In the final division and settlement of the immense Sloane estate, it was thought advisable that the property should, to a large extent, be divided up, laid out in streets and building lots, and finally built upon. It was in the course of these operations, which have continued almost down to the present day, that Sloane Street, that important thoroughfare which is the principal highway between Knightsbridge and Chel-

sea, came in 1780 into existence, and that that vast section of the metropolis, a portion of which may still be alluded to as Hans Town, and all the Cadogans, be they streets, squares, places or gardens, were brought into being. Belgravia, so named after a village in Leicestershire, where the Duke of Westminster had much property, though lying so much closer to the centre of things, was not laid out and developed at nearly so early a period. Indeed, it was quite the beginning of the nineteenth century when this last mentioned portion of Greater London came to be planned, the scheme being carried out by the agents of the Duke of Westminster, the land-owner of the district. Belgrave Square and the adjoining streets came into being about 1825, and Eaton Square was formed shortly afterwards. Both became and have remained essentially fashionable. On Knightsbridge Road itself the Duke of Kingston lived in Kingston House, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, father and mother of the late lamented Queen Victoria, in Kent House. Brompton, then a village beyond Knightsbridge, was favored as a place of residence by a number of well-known people, including Mrs. Pope, the original "Mrs. Candour," Mrs. Davenport, the great actress, Mrs. Billington, the singer, and Michael Place. Brompton derives its name from Michael Novosielski, the architect of the old Haymarket Opera House, who lived near by, at a place called "The Grange," for many years. Further west again the Countess of Blessing-

ton, known as "the gorgeous Lady Blessington," the great friend of the Count d'Orsay, who succeeded Brummel as a leader of fashion in the English metropolis, presided in great state over Gore House, which had been previously the residence for some years of Bishop Wilberforce. Here, in her gorgeous drawing rooms, Lady Blessington stood under her famous portrait, the work of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and received her guests, who included notables of all nations, statesmen, poets, painters, musicians, actors, men of science, and always the latest fashionable impostor and charlatan. It was only a few years previous to this that the same assemblage, though even, perhaps, a more distinguished one, hastened to pay its homage to the host and hostess of Holland House, the genial Lord and the caustic and clever Lady Holland; for scarcely was there a distinguished man in politics, science or literature during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century who had not been received at Holland House, where Lady Holland and her charming adopted daughter, afterwards Princess Lichtenstein, did the honors.

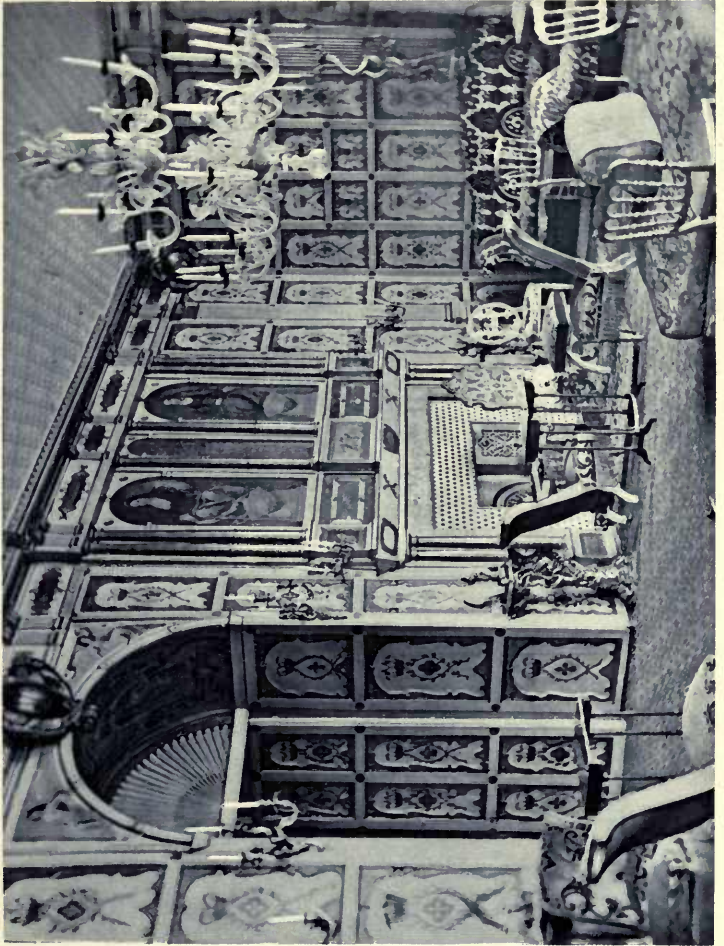
A practice which came into vogue during the first years of the reign of George III. was that of holding subscription and private dances in semi-public halls hired for the purpose. The first of these rooms in point of time and importance were those built in 1765 for Almack, from designs of Robert Mylne, in King Street, St. James. Almack himself, a native of Scot-

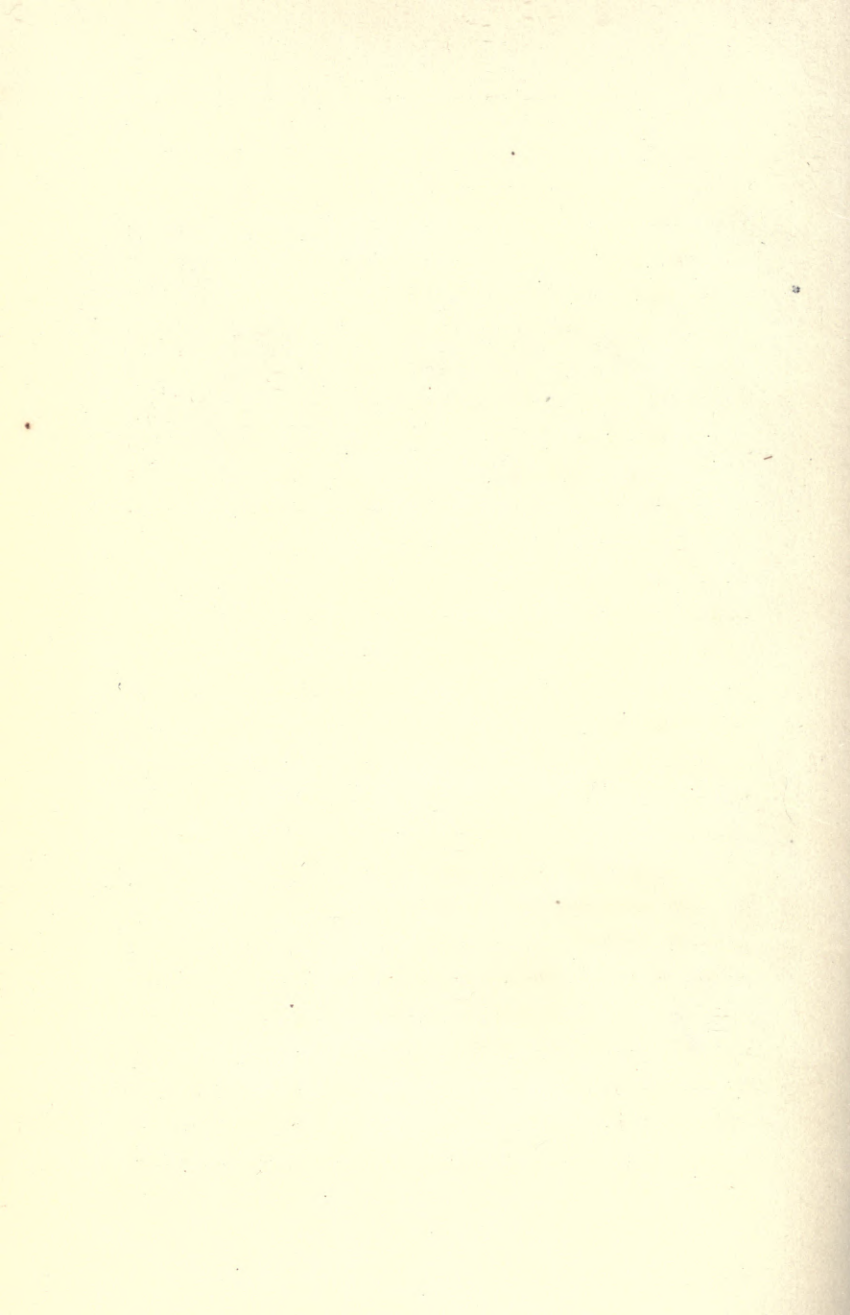


Old Room, Holland House

ton, known as "the gorgeous Lady Blessington," the great friend of the Comte d'Orsay, who succeeded Broome as a leader of fashion in the English nation, presided in great state over Gore House, which had been previously the residence for some years of Bishop Wilberforce. Here, in her gorgeous drawing-rooms, Lady Blessington stood under her famous portrait, the work of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and received her guests, who included notables of all nations, statesmen, poets, painters, musicians, actors, men of science, and always the latest fashionable impostor and charlatan. It was only a few years previous to this that the same assemblage, though even, perhaps, a more distinguished one, hastened to pay its homage to the host and hostess of Holland House, the genial Lord and the capable and elegant Lady Holland; for scarcely was there a distinguished man in politics, science or literature during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century who had not been received at Holland House, where Lady Holland and her charming adopted daughter, afterwards Princess Liechtenstein, did the honors.

A practice which came into vogue during the first years of the reign of George III. was that of holding subscription and private dances in semi-public halls hired for the purpose. The first of these rooms in point of time and importance were those built in 1765 for Almack, in **Gilt Room, Holland House**, in King Street, St. James. Almack himself, a native of Scot-





land, took a great personal interest in the matter. Whether he himself, or the committee of ladies of high rank and fashion, who had agreed to manage matters, originated the scheme does not seem to be quite clear, but be this as it may, they all worked together in perfect unity to make the thing a brilliant success, and this it proved to be. The first of that series of splendid assemblies which had Almack's as their stage took place on the evening of February 12, 1765, and, notwithstanding that the night was cold and foggy, and that half of society was prostrated by the prevailing epidemic of influenza, there was a brilliant assemblage present, and the affair went off with much *éclat*. One royal duke, the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, honored the ball by his presence. The rooms themselves were in every way suited to the distinguished company. They were spacious and handsomely fitted up, and the situation, within a stone's throw of St. James Palace, could not have been more fashionable. The number of dances of each annual series was fixed at twelve, and the price of subscription put at ten guineas. The ladies who constituted the committee of management deliberated on the eligibility of candidates for subscription, and only those having subscriber's vouchers, or who were the possessors of those special invitations issued by the committee to honored foreign or colonial guests, could obtain admission. Almack himself died in 1781, but the place continued under the management

of a successor known to fame as Mr. Willis, from whom the rooms derived their later appellation. Willis was in turn succeeded by other proprietors, and the balls continued down to 1863, when the barrier was finally broken through by plutocratic invasions, and, the prestige being lost, the committee decided to discontinue its efforts. Here the Society of the Dilettanti and other similar delectable bodies came to hold their feasts and their meetings. In emulation of the example given by Almack, other assembly rooms sprang up in other parts of the metropolis. When, in the first years of the last century, Bloomsbury was being laid out, with a view to making it a fashionable residential quarter, handsome assembly rooms were in 1804 erected on Great Coram Street, Russell Square, but they never attained more than a purely local patronage. The Argyll Rooms, at the corner of Regent and Little Argyll Streets, were erected in 1824 with similar intent, and succeeded better. They were finally removed to Great Windmill Street, and are now the Trocadero Restaurant.

What society had gained in assembly rooms it had lost in open-air places of reunion. With the passing away of Spring Gardens at Whitehall and of Mulberry Gardens, St. James, that great feature of London life to all intents and purposes ceased as a feature of the social life of the metropolis; for it cannot be said that Vauxhall and other such rendezvous had anything of a social status, though they may at first

have been well attended. The public parks of the metropolis, on the other hand, were largely improved. Hyde Park was laid out in broad and shady walks, and the formation in 1767 of the Green Park, south of Piccadilly and between that thoroughfare and the Mall, was a great blessing to all lovers of trees and green-sward. Some sixteen years later the Queen's Walk, a pathway from Piccadilly to the Mall, along the garden edge of those houses facing the Green Park, added another charm to the vicinity. In 1824 Nash, that energetic genius, the Wren of the nineteenth century, undertook the remodeling of St. James Park, alterations and arrangements which were carried out by 1829, and imparted to the park its present form. The Chinese pagoda and bridge, which had been erected after his plans and from where the allied sovereigns viewed the display of fireworks in their honor, were taken down, but another bridge was erected, from which a splendid view of the historic monuments could be obtained. In fact, it may be said that if he made a hideous architectural monstrosity of Regent Street, he atoned for it by the taste which he displayed in the alterations which he imparted to St. James Park.

The age of George III. and George IV. had seen a great development in dramatic interests. The building of the Drury Lane, of the Haymarket Opera House, the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, and the erection of the first Covent Garden Theatre have

been described in previous chapters. These four now constituted the principal homes of the opera and the drama in the metropolis. The Haymarket Opera House, as the home of the Italian opera, was the first of the four in prestige and distinction. This theatre had been erected from plans of Sir John Vanbrugh in 1705 and was both graceful without and spacious within. Its fashionable situation and excellent equipments had caused its selection to the honor of housing the opera during the annual season. Traditions of it, however, are all that remain, for Vanbrugh's theatre suffered complete destruction by fire on June 17, 1789. But London could not long remain without an opera house, and the first stone of the building which was to replace it was laid on April 3, 1790. The architect of the new house was Michael Novosielski, but it suffered a number of improvements and alterations at the hands of Nash in 1816, and again at the hands of Repton in 1818. A colonnade was added in 1820, with *basso relievi* by Bubb on the Haymarket front. The theatre was again destroyed by fire on December 6, 1867, and a third theatre erected on the same site. The Haymarket Opera House was for a century and a quarter the most important theatre in London, and for over a hundred years from the date on which Margherita de l'Epine opened the first regular Italian opera season in "Almahide," in the first decade of the eighteenth century down to 1847, every great singer who visited England appeared here; but the prestige

of the house as the home of opera was destroyed when in that year Mario, Grisi, Persiani and Tamburini seceded and took themselves and their talents to the new opera house in Covent Garden.

This theatre had in the meanwhile had a varied and interesting history. Built in 1733 by Edward Shepherd for and through the efforts of John Rich, the famous harlequin of the "Little Theatre in Portugal Row," it had in the sixty years of its existence experienced a very varied and chequered career, and had eventually fallen into considerable disrepair. It was now decided to enlarge and improve it in every particular. In fact, the alterations were so extensive that it became almost a new house. Under these new conditions it was reopened on September 17, 1792, and the prices of boxes and seats raised to meet the greater expenses of running the enlarged theatre. John Kemble was now the manager of the new theatre, and the venture met with great success; but on the morning of September 30, 1808, the building was burnt to the ground. Thirty lives were lost in the fire and much valuable property, including the records, Handel's organ and the wines of the Beefsteak Club.

Reconstruction was almost immediately begun, the first stone of the third theatre being laid by the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., on December 31, 1808. The new theatre, of which Sir Robert Smirke was the architect, was of much greater proportions than its predecessor. Its exterior was adorned

by a handsome tetrastyle Doric portico, by statues in niches of Melpomene and Thalia by Flaxman and Rossi, and a *basso relievo* descriptive of the ancient and the modern drama by the former artist. To meet the expenses of the new theatre a new tariff of prices was inaugurated, being a rise on the already increased rates. This incurred the displeasure of former habitués and gave rise to the famous "O. P." (Old Prices) riots. These lasted for sixty-seven nights, until the management, while retaining the proposed schedule for the boxes and more expensive seats, reduced the pit to its former price of 3s. 6d. The expenses of the new theatre were so great, however, that it was for many years unlet for its intended purpose, though Jullien held his promenade concerts here for several seasons. Again altered and remodeled under Benedict Albano, it was finally opened with great splendor as the Royal Italian Opera House, on April 6, 1847, and continued as such, though occasionally used for other purposes, until on the morning of March 5, 1856, when, after the holding of a "bal masqué," it was completely destroyed by fire. Once more, however, it rose like a phoenix from its own ashes, and the present theatre is the result. The new theatre, of which E. M. Barry, R.A., was the architect, was expressly designed for grand opera and made at the outset proportionately large and magnificent, in consequence of which it took some two years to build, and was not opened until May 15, 1858.

The Drury Lane Theatre, though an older foundation than either of the two above mentioned, has been superseded by both of them as successively the home of opera. It retained, however, its first place as the home of the drama. The second theatre on the same site, which was standing when George III. ascended the throne, had, though spacious, numerous defects in its construction, and it was finally thought necessary to tear it down and erect a new and more convenient edifice. The third Drury Lane Theatre, built from designs and under the direction of Henry Holland, was opened on March 12, 1794. Its career was but a short-lived one, for fifteen years later, on the night of February 24, 1809, it was completely destroyed by fire. Parliament was in session at the time, and the glare of the flames was visible inside the House of Commons. This illustrious body proposed at once "to go and see the fire," but Sheridan, though a large stockholder in the burning building, objected on the ground that even so great a private calamity should not interfere with the public business of the country. Benjamin Wyatt was elected as the architect of the theatre which was to replace the old building, and the first stone of the fourth theatre was laid on October 29, 1811. It was opened a year later on the evening of October 10 by a prologue by Lord Byron. This last and memorable fire, together with the advertisement inspired by the management for "an occasional prologue," it was which gave rise to "The Rejected Addresses," those

famous *jeux d'esprit* of James and Horace Smith, in imitation of the poets of the time. The portico on Catherine Street was erected in 1819–1826 during the Elliston lesseeship, and the colonnade on the Russell Street side was added in 1831. The fourth theatre is the present edifice, possessing one of the largest auditoriums and stages in the world, and, as the Haymarket Opera House, now called Her Majesty's, and the present Covent Garden are of more recent construction, it is, unless it be the Little Theatre at Sadler's Wells, the oldest theatre in London. The attempt on December 1, 1716, of Mr. Freeman to shoot George II., then Prince of Wales, while his father was in Hanover, and that on May 15, 1800, of the lunatic Hatfield to shoot George III. occurred in this theatre.

Next to the Drury Lane, the Little Theatre on the Haymarket, commonly known as the Haymarket Theatre, has remained the most interesting historically. Built in 1721, it had already had a career of some thirty-nine years by the time George III. ascended the throne. It was from this monarch that the patent under the great seal was obtained in 1767, whereby it was constituted a Theatre Royal. A license had been made the preceding year to Samuel Foote. Ten years later Foote sold his license to the elder Coleman for an annuity of £1600, and died within the year. The following year, 1778, under the new management, George Frederick Cooke, the great actor,

made his first London appearance at the Haymarket as Castalio in Otway's "Orphan," but so small was his success that he did not return to the metropolis for twenty-two years. Coleman was succeeded by his son in 1790, and it was during his regime that on February 3, 1794, the famous state visit of George III. and his consort Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to the theatre occurred, on which occasion the crowd was so great that in the rush made when the pit doors were opened fourteen persons were crushed to death. It was on the boards of the Haymarket that Henderson, Bannister, Elliston and Liston made their initial appearances, and here also that Poole's "Paul Pry" was first performed. The old theatre was closed October 14, 1820, and the new Haymarket Theatre, which was built from the designs of Nash, was opened on July 4, 1821. It stands on a site immediately adjoining that occupied by the original theatre, and continued almost unaltered until the close of Mr. Buckstone's management in 1879, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Bancroft, by whom it was largely altered, the interior being almost completely reconstructed under C. J. Phipps, the architect, and was reopened in January, 1880.

New theatres had during the period of the later Georges sprung up in every direction. The year 1782 had seen the erection of the Surrey Theatre, at the southern extremity of Blackfriars Road, and two years later the first Royalty Theatre had been opened in

Well Street, Welleclose Square, within the liberty of the Tower. Both of these were, however, too far away to have much influence on the theatrical atmosphere of London's real dramatic world. A more important development was therefore the opening of the Sans Souci Theatre, in Leicester Square, on the site of the present Hotel de l'Europe. It was built by Thomas Dibdin, the song writer, and opened on February 16, 1793. His first theatre had been a small hall erected behind his music shop, in the Strand, opposite Beaufort Buildings, and from here he moved to Leicester Square. Here Edmund Kean, then a mere child, attained distinction by readings and recitations. The site was afterwards occupied by Burford's Panorama. The year 1806 witnessed the building of the Adelphi, on the Strand, first known as the "Sans Pareil." 1812 saw the erection of the Egyptian Hall on Piccadilly, so inseparably associated with magic and mystery. Four years later the Coburg Theatre, since renamed the Victoria Music Hall, came into being in Waterloo Bridge Road, Lambeth. The Princess Theatre, on Oxford Street, was first opened as a species of bazaar in 1830, when Exeter Hall, intended to be let for various meetings and entertainments, now the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association, was erected. The Lyceum, in Upper Wellington Street, Strand, the second largest of the older playhouses of London, was built in 1834, on the site of a public hall erected in the preceding

century, and which had from 1790 been indifferently used for theatrical and exhibition purposes. A year later the St. James Theatre, King Street, St. James, was erected from designs of Samuel Beazley, for Braham, the singer, but was not successful in his hands. Its extremely fashionable situation soon gave it popularity under more able management.

The development of the club, as it is understood in a modern sense, from the old tavern rendezvous, has been traced in a preceding chapter. The tavern had not, however, been entirely superseded, and there were many who preferred the old Bohemian atmosphere of the public house to the conventional restrictions of clubland. The London Tavern, in Bishopsgate Street, was one of the last of the city taverns to retain its old patronage and prestige, and though it had come to be to all intents and purposes a luncheon club for city merchants and brokers, there were many who still resorted to it for dinner and in the evening. The large up-stairs room could seat three hundred diners comfortably. The East India Company used to give their annual dinners here, as did some of the city companies whose halls did not possess the requisite accommodation, or which had no hall of their own. The place was finally sold and the Bank of Scotland erected on the site. The Albion, in Aldersgate Street, was also patronized by the East India Company, and its farewell banquets to departing governors were usually held here. At the Albion also was held the annual

banquet of the London publishers. Tom's Coffee House, on Cornhill, and White's, at the Royal Exchange, also long retained their popularity. At the first of these Garrick was wont to make an appearance several times during the winter, "just to keep up the interest in me in the city," he said. He went more frequently, however, to a club which had been established for the members of his company, and which held its meetings at the Queen's Arms, in St. Paul's churchyard. The long-retained popularity of White's, at the Royal Exchange, may perhaps be explained by the legends which had grown up about it concerning its association with the notorious Blood and his crew, at the time of their conspiracy to steal the regalia. Other famous coffee houses, such as St. Paul's Coffee House, near the Doctors' Commons, Child's Coffee House, a great resort of the clergy and the *literati*, and the Queen's Arms Tavern, already mentioned, and specially favored by Doctor Johnson, were in the neighborhood of St. Paul's churchyard.

On Ludgate Hill the London Coffee House was famed for its quiet dinners and good wine. It was not one of the old city resorts, having in fact been only opened in 1771. Here Dr. Priestly, Dr. Price, Benjamin Franklin and other philosophers met regularly and discussed in general the affairs of the nation and other spheres. The Mitre, in Mitre Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, enjoyed much of the prestige of that famous tavern which had, under the same

name, flourished in Cheapside in days then long gone by. The place had originally been known as Joe's Coffee House. Here the great Doctor Johnson and the famous Boswell used to drink together their nightly bottle of port and keep late hours, and here it was that Johnson made his famous reply to Ogilvie's praise of Scotland's noble prospect, "The noblest prospect a Scotchman ever sees is the road that leads to England." It was to this same Mitre that Hogarth had invited his friend Mr. King to "Eta Beta Py." The fellows of the Royal Society and those of the Society of the Antiquaries held annual dinners and meetings here, though the former removed from here as early as 1772, selecting the Crown and Anchor as their place of anniversary reunion until 1848, when they removed to the Freemasons Tavern. Near by was the White Horse, in Fetter Lane, while the Black Horse, in Boswell Court, Carey Street, where so-called "harmonic evenings" were regularly held, was for many years, and indeed until the establishment of the music hall, the happy hunting ground of the fast men about town. Betty's Coffee House and the Turk's Head, both on the Strand, had also a good reputation, and a number of celebrities among their clientele. The Pineapple, in Exeter Street, Strand, was a quiet house, at which a good meal could be had if contemporary evidence is to be credited; while Wildman's, in Bedford Street, Strand, had obtained so unique a reputation for its dinners that all foreigners

wishing to experience the sights of London invariably dined there. The Salopian, at Charing Cross, was another institution extremely well thought of, and largely frequented by gentlemen of the army and navy. In the West End the Star and Garter, in Pall Mall, where George Selwyn's Thursday Club had its meetings, and where Lord Byron killed Chaworth in a dispute occurring after a dinner of the Nottinghamshire Club, and the Prince of Wales Coffee House, in Conduit Street, where occurred the famous quarrel between Lord Camelford and Captain Best on account of Mrs. Symons, were perhaps the most noted, while at Westminster, Alice's Coffee House drew a large clientele from the Lords, the Commons and the barristers who had business in the neighborhood.

The club movement which had been started during preceding reigns now took permanent hold of society. Men having the same interests preferred to constitute themselves into small elective bodies and decide upon a specific date and place of meeting. The convenience and desirability of this arrangement was self-evident. Thus arose that rival of the older Beefsteak Club, the Maccaroni Club, founded in 1764, the Literary Club, founded the same year by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Doctor Johnson, the King of Clubs, founded in 1801, the Athenian, which originated a few years later, and a number of others. The Literary Club, which first consisted of twelve members, increased in 1773 to twenty, in 1777 to twenty-six, in 1778 to thirty, and

in 1780 to thirty-five, met originally on Monday evenings at seven, at the Turk's Head, in Gerrard Street, Leicester Square. In 1772 the day of meeting was changed to Friday, and it was agreed at the same time that they should occur once a fortnight, instead of once a week, during the time that Parliament should be in session, and that they should dine instead of sup together. When the landlord of the Turk's Head died they removed to Princes', in Sackville Street, and later to Baxter's, which became Thomas's, in Dover Street. In January, 1792, they removed to Parsloe's, in St. James Street, and on February 26, 1799, to the Thatched House, in the same street. The centenary of the club was celebrated at the Clarendon Hotel in 1864. That club to which had been given the egotistical name of King of Clubs met at the Crown and Anchor, at the Strand. It consisted principally of those men who had been in the habit of meeting regularly at Holland House, but its life was short-lived, and it was dissolved in 1824. The Crown and Anchor was also the meeting-place of the Athenian Club, which assembled every week at this well-known tavern for good cheer and social intercourse.

But the days of the tavern were already doomed, and men preferred to assemble where they owned, as it were, the premises, and were sure not to be intruded upon. The days of the modern club had arrived. The immense success which had attended the establishment of White's and Arthur's had given impetus

to the movement and encouraged competition. Watier, who had been cook to the Prince of Wales, started a club in Bolton Street, to which he obtained a number of subscribers. His dinners were unequalled in London. The year 1764 saw the inauguration of Brook's Club, on Pall Mall, from which it moved to St. James Street, and a year later Boodle's was established in St. James Street. It was popularly called the *Savoir Vivre*. The Alfred, a species of literary club, was founded in Albemarle Street in 1808. It was limited to six hundred members, and that it was popular was shown by the fact that in December, 1811, Byron mentions that there were three hundred and fifty candidates for six vacancies. From the nature of its habitués it came to be called the "Symposium," and its members "Symposiasts." It was not long-lived, however, and never recovered from the severe blow which it received in the founding of the Athæneum Club, that famous and ponderous institution, and in 1855 ended its separate existence by absorption into the Oriental Club. Grillion's Club, a more festive affair, was an appendage of Grillion's Hotel in 1805. This famous hostelry, on Albemarle Street, is more especially known to fame, however, as the residence of Louis XVIII. on the occasion of his flight from France in 1814. Here the prince regent and other distinguished personages paid him their respects, and the Duchess d'Angoulême held a great reception. The year 1814 saw the institution of the Travellers, on

Pall Mall, and next door to the present Athæneum Club House. It was instituted at the suggestion of Lord Castlereagh, afterwards Lord Londonderry, as a place in which gentlemen residing or travelling abroad should meet acquaintances on their return, and also for the convenience of foreigners whom business or pleasure brought to London. Here the Prince de Talleyrand was often seen, and the club remained for many decades the favorite haunt of diplomats. The Union, on Trafalgar Square, founded some eight years later, was intended as a trysting-place for merchants, members of the bar and Commons, and "gentlemen at large."

The Athæneum Club, as has been said, was a natural rival to the Alfred, for its aim was largely similar. It is officially stated to have been established "for the association of individuals known for their literary or scientific attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the fine arts, and for noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature and the arts." The members, the number of which is fixed at twelve hundred, are elected by ballot, the committee being privileged, however, to admit yearly nine from the list of candidates, chosen for their special eminence in science, literature and the arts, or for public services. The present club house was built in 1829, and opened on February 8, 1830. The club possesses the best club library in London. That great Conservative club, The Carlton, was

founded in 1828 in Charles Street, St. James, but moved in 1836 to its present premises in Pall Mall. The original club house, erected in 1836, of which Sir Robert Smirke was the architect, has been, however, twice rebuilt. The Liberals were but two years behind their Conservative brothers, and in 1830—1832—about the time the Reform Bill was canvassed—they decided to have a meeting-place of their own. The Reform Club was the result. The present spacious house was not erected until 1827. Sir Charles Barry was the architect, and based his designs on the Farnese Palace. The United Service and the United University—two clubs which have as their purpose the bringing together, the one of brother officers not under the rank of major in the army and commander in the navy, the other of graduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities—were both founded in the first quarter of the century, and their present club houses—both on Pall Mall, the one on the corner of Waterloo Place, the other on the corner of Suffolk Street—were erected in 1826, the former from the designs of John Nash, the second from the plans of William Wilkins, R.A.; but both have since been altered and enlarged. Not to be left behind, the gentlemen of the drama determined also to have a permanent place of meeting, and the Garrick Club was, in 1831, established in consequence at No. 35 King Street, Covent Garden. It may be said to have a predecessor in the Garrick Society, founded by Baddeley, shortly after

Garrick's death, and consisting only at first of personal friends of the great tragedian.

If the destruction of Spring Gardens and of Mulberry Gardens had left London without any open-air resort having a distinctly social status, it cannot be said, however, that it lacked places of general entertainment. The disappearance of Piccadilly Hall and of Shaver's Hall was well atoned for by the opening of the Pantheon, on the south side of Oxford Street. Designed by James Wyatt, R.A., it consisted of a huge rotunda, intended for concerts and balls, and of fourteen other rooms. Opened for the first time in January, 1772, it soon became famous for its balls and its masquerades. But its popularity was not long-lived, for already in 1789 it had lost much of its attraction. The year before, however, its proprietor, a certain Claggett, had opened the Apollo Gardens, Lambeth, which were situated near the asylum in Westminster Road, and came to be famous for its orchestra.

If the balls at the Pantheon soon lost their prestige, those at Ranelagh continued for a time to be popular. The place was not unfrequently hired for large semi-public functions. The last affair of this character was, perhaps, the ball given on the occasion of the installation of the Knights of the Bath, in 1802. The Pantheon had, in 1789, after the burning of the Haymarket Opera House, become the temporary home of opera, and drifted later to other uses.

Ranelagh now shared its fate, and, after being two years closed, was finally ordered to be pulled down in 1805. A favorite tea garden was Red House Garden, Battersea, sometimes called the Battersea Tea Gardens. It was also much frequented for shooting matches, and, until the formation of Battersea Park, the Red House was the headquarters of the Gun Club. Also on the Surrey side was the Surrey Music Hall and Zoo, opened in 1831, with spacious grounds adjoining, and the scene of evening spectacles and exhibitions. Canterbury Hall, at Lambeth, also on the Surrey side, had for a few seasons a certain vogue, acquired principally from the excellence of its music, the graceful laying out of the grounds and the curious picture gallery formed by its proprietor, from which it came humorously to be called the "Royal Academy Over the Water."

A great change was effected in the aspect of Covent Garden Piazza by the erection of the present market. The building was put up at the expense of the ground landlord, the Duke of Bedford, in 1830, and from being a vision of sheds, the market found its home in the monumental structure. Mention should also be made of the Burlington and Lowther Arcades, the first between Piccadilly and Burlington Gardens, erected in 1793, the second between the Strand and Adelaide Street, erected in 1832. Both are public promenades, lined with shops, and are popular rendezvous of the world of the street, and as such constituted

formerly one of the pleasure features of London life. They took, in a measure, the place of the old New Exchange, but are now closed in the evenings. To these creations should be added the erection of Astley's Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge Road ; of the Notting Hill Hippodrome, for a time so deservedly popular ; of that famous resort for the exhibition and sale of horseflesh, Tattersall's, on Grosvenor Road, later removed to Knightsbridge Green, and of Lord's Cricket Grounds, St. John's Wood Road, the headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club, that institution so important to the lovers of the sport, and which gave a new impetus to the national game.

CHAPTER XIII.

VICTORIAN LONDON.

Birth of Queen Victoria—Her Training and Education—Her Accession to the Throne—The Coronation Ceremonies—The Queen's Marriage to Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—Opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851—Funeral of the Duke of Wellington—Death of the Prince Consort—State Entry into London of Alexandra, Princess of Denmark—The Queen's Thanksgiving Visit to St. Paul's on the Recovery of the Prince of Wales—Opening of the People's Palace—The Golden Jubilee Festivities of 1887—Opening of the Imperial Institute—Wedding of the Duke of York to Victoria Mary, Princess of Teck—The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of 1897—Great Changes in Industry and Public Life throughout the Country—The Building of the Canals and the Railways—Ease of Transportation Greatly Increased—London not the Last to Profit Thereby—The "Metropolitan Area"—London Municipal Divisions under the Metropolitan Management Act—Parishes and Districts—Government of the City Proper—Election of the Lord Mayor—Swearing in at the Law Courts—The Aldermen—The Court of the Common Council—The Common Hall—Administration of the Municipal Parishes and Districts—The Vestries and Districts Boards of Works—Their Representation in the Metropolitan Board of Works—Parochial Divisions of the Municipal Districts—The Extra-Parochial and Unrepresented Places—The Local Government Act—The Metropolitan Area Becomes the County of London—The Establishment of the London County Council—Its Powers and Privileges—The Understructure of the London Local Government Unaffected Thereby—The Unification Commission of 1894—The London Government Act—The New Metropolitan

Boroughs—Their Local Governing Bodies—The Parliamentary Boroughs—The “Redistribution of Seats” Act—Representation in Parliament—Other Divisions of the Metropolitan Area for Police, Postal and Poor Law Purposes—Some London Statistics—The Great London Termini—The London and Birmingham Line the First Railway to Enter London—Its Terminus at Euston Road—The London and Greenwich Comes to London Bridge—The London, Chatham and Dover Finds a Terminus at Blackfriars Bridge—Victoria Station the West End Terminus of the Last Mentioned Lines—The Southeastern Comes to Charing Cross—The Building of Canon Street Station—The London, Chatham and Dover Crosses the River at Blackfriars and Forges its Way to Holborn Viaduct—The London and Southwestern Seeks a Terminus at Waterloo—The Great Western’s Station at Paddington—King’s Cross and the Great Northern—Liverpool Street, the Terminus of the Great Eastern Railway, the Largest Station in the World—St. Pancras, the Midland Railway’s Terminus, and Marylebone Station, the Great Central’s Terminus, the Finest London Termini—The Building of the “Underground”—Baker Street Station Becomes a London Terminus—The New Electric Railways—The Central London Railway a Triumph of Engineering—The Burning of Westminster Palace—St. Stephen’s Seeks a New Shelter—The Building of the Houses of Parliament—Their Splendid Exterior Equaled by their Internal Magnificence—The House of Lords and the House of Commons—The Building of the Royal Exchange—The Coal Exchange—The Stock Exchange—The Inland Revenue Office at Somerset House—The Patent Office in Southampton Buildings—The Royal Courts of Justice Moved from Westminster to Temple Bar—The New Law Courts the Most Splendid Judicial Temple Extant—Police Officials Find More Comfortable Quarters at New Scotland Yard—Street Improvements of the Victorian Period—The Opening of Victoria Street—The Arcade Removed from Regent Street Quadrant—The Construction of Holborn Viaduct—The Building of the Victoria and Albert Embankments—The Construction of Queen Victoria Street—The Making of Ludgate Circus—The Building of Northum-

berland Avenue—The Chelsea Embankment—The Soho Improvements—Cambridge Circus—Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road—Erection of the Nelson Column—The Albert Memorial—Several Lords Turned to Bronze in Parliament Square—Shakespeare Smiles from Granite Dignities on a Crowd of Loafers—The Building of New Westminster Bridge—A New Bridge Replaces Old Blackfriars—The Chelsea, Lambeth, Albert and Battersea Bridges—The Tower Suspension Bridge—Restoration of the Temple Church—Christ Church, Victoria Street—St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Home of Fashionable Weddings—Christ Church, Endell Street, and St. Stephen's, Westminster—Restoration of St. Mary's, Lambeth—High Church Ritual at St. Alban's, Brook Street, Holborn—Restoration of St. Peter's-ad-Vincula—The South Kensington Museum—Its Treasures of Art and Industry—The New Facade—Foundation of the National Portrait Gallery—Removal of the Natural History Collections from the British Museum—The Natural History Museum at Kensington—The Architectural Museum—The National Gallery of British Art, Commonly Called the "Tate Gallery"—Hertford House and the Wallace Collection—Hospitals of the Victorian Era—King's College Hospital—New Buildings of St. Thomas Hospital—Schools and Colleges of the Victorian Period—The Building of Gresham College—The City of London College—The City and Guilds of London Institute—The London School Board—Transformation of the University of London from an Examining Board to a Teaching Faculty—The Colleges Composing it—The Royal College of Music—The Royal Academy of Music—Picture Gallery and Museum Added to the Guildhall—Clothworkers' and Drapers' Halls—The Five Great Prisons of Elizabeth's Time—The Tower No Longer a Place of Detention—The Fleet Prison and the Marshalsea Consolidated with the Queen's Bench—The Compter and the Gatehouse Prison Disappear—Newgate Prison the Last Remaining Link—Millbank Prison, the Government Penitentiary, Removed from Pimlico—Society of the Victorian Age—St. James, Mayfair and Belgravia, the Sanctum Sanctorum of the Grande Monde—St. James Given Over to Bachelors—Family Life

Among the Fashionables Restricted to Mayfair and Belgravia—The Opening of Victoria Street Leads to the Establishment of "Flatland"—Chelsea and West Brompton the Home of Art and Letters—Great Mansions of the Victorian Era—The Building of Stafford House—The Erection of Bridgewater House—Montague House, Whitehall—Dorchester House the Most Splendid Private Residence in London—Other Great Mansions—Lady Palmerston Entertains Magnificently at Cambridge House, Piccadilly—The Last of the Big Parties—Society Divides itself into Cliques—Balls and Dances Again Seek Shelter in Hired Halls—Public Suites for Entertaining—Changes in London Clubdom—The Overflow from the Old Established Institutions Form New Clubs—Crockford's and the Gresham—The Political Clubs—The City Clubs—Diplomats Leave the Travellers for the St. James—Military and Naval Clubs—The Guards Move from Ashley Gardens to Pall Mall—The New University Club—Sporting and Coaching Clubs—The Country Clubs—Ranelagh and Hurlingham Take the Place of Spring and Mulberry Gardens—The Colonial Institute—The Imperial Institute—The Great Hostelrys—Great Restaurants—Changes in the Dramatic World—Old Fashioned Stock Companies Disappear to Make Way for Modern Methods—The Rebuilding of Covent Garden—The Old Haymarket Opera House Loses its Prestige as the Home of Opera—Her Majesty's Theatre—The Drury Lane Given Over to Pantomime and Ballet—The Little Haymarket—Orchestra Stalls Supplant the Pit—The Adelphi in the Strand—The Fate of the Princess Theatre—Other Great London Theatres—Theatres in Whitechapel and the Slums—The Music Hall—The Empire, Alhambra, Palace and Pavilion—Smaller Halls—The Royal Albert Hall—The Other Concert Halls—The Crystal and Alexandra Palaces Replace Vauxhall and Cuper's Gardens in the Affections of the People—The People's Palace—Public Parks in London Suburbs.

VICTORIA D'ESTE, she who was for over sixty years to wear the triple crown of Britain, was born at

Kensington Palace on May 24, 1819. The daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, and of Augusta of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, she possessed a character at once dignified and reserved, and seemed from childhood most highly fitted for the eminent and exalted position which Providence had destined her to fill. To the excellent qualities of mind and temperament with which she had been blessed, she added special characteristics so distinctly in keeping with British sentiment and ideals as to endear her, almost from the start, to the people of that realm over which she was called to preside. Having also received a training at once sensible and honorable, no princess could have ascended the throne with circumstances more strongly in her favor. Nor did she fail to respond to the splendid promise of her nature and opportunities. William IV. died at Windsor on June 20, 1837, and his niece Victoria, who had just attained her eighteenth year, which period had been fixed as her legal majority, succeeded to the throne.

It would be beyond the legitimate scope or intention of the present work to do more than allude to the great events of the Victorian period, and those only having some connection with the history of London town have any real bearing on our subject. The splendid coronation ceremonies in June, 1838, which filled London with a historic pageantry of superb rejoicing, were the first of those events connected with the life of the queen, the celebration of which have

become, as it were, the landmarks of the reign. Her marriage followed two years later, and was a fresh occasion for the display of royal pomp and popular enthusiasm. In this great event of her life the queen was again blessed with the highest good fortune. It would have been difficult indeed to have found a man of nobler impulse, and at the same time with greater justice of perception than that which was the distinguishing characteristic of the late prince consort, and it may very properly be assumed that his influence was, in a large measure, responsible for that wonderful balance of character for which the late queen was so universally esteemed. Nor was it only for his private virtues that the prince consort deserved the high appreciation of the nation, but also for the impetus given, and the benefit derived by the interest which he exhibited in the commercial prosperity of the empire, and which found one of its most potent expressions in the great exhibition of 1851, which was opened in state by the queen and her illustrious consort on May 1, 1851. The important ceremony took place in the great central nave of the building, now known as the Crystal Palace, which had been erected in Hyde Park to accommodate the principal exhibits, and was, as it were, the main building of a group of temporary structures erected for a similar purpose.

Though the birth of the several royal children had been undoubtedly occasions of national rejoicing, the celebrations connected with these momentous advents

had been largely confined to court festivities; and the splendid state funeral accorded by a grateful nation to that famous general, the Duke of Wellington, may be said to be, after the marriage of the queen, the next event of public importance in which the city of London was directly concerned. This tremendous pageant occurred November 18, 1852, and the remains of the late duke found a last resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral. A second exhibition of industry was held in May, 1862, but the opening ceremonies on May 1 were deprived of the presence of him who had been so largely instrumental in bringing about the success of the scheme; for its most illustrious promoter, the prince consort, had succumbed to an attack of fever, which had laid him low at Windsor Castle the preceding December. After the demise of her noble consort, the queen abstained as much as possible from public appearances, though she consented to open Parliament in person in 1866, and was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Hall on May 20, 1868; also at the opening of Blackfriars Bridge on November 6, 1869, and again, on March 29, 1871, at the opening of the completed Royal Albert Hall. Meanwhile London had witnessed that famous progress, the state entry of Alexandra of Denmark, prospective bride of the Prince of Wales, who drove through London on her way to Windsor on March 7, 1863, and, some ten years later, an equally momentous pageant, when—the Prince of

had been largely confined to court festivities; and the splendid state funeral accorded by a grateful nation to that heroic general, the Duke of Wellington, may be said to be, after the marriage of the queen, the next event of public importance to which the city of London was then summoned. This magnificent pageant occurred November 18, 1852, and the remains of the late duke found a last resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral. A second exhibition of industry was held in May, 1862, but the opening ceremonies on May 1 were deprived of the presence of him who had been so largely instrumental in bringing about the success of the scheme; for its most illustrious promoter, the prince consort, had succumbed to an attack of fever, which had laid him low at Windsor Castle the preceding December. After the demise of her noble consort, the queen abstained as much as possible from public appearances, though she accompanied the queen Parliament, so named in 1860, and was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Hall on May 20, 1868; also at the opening of Blackfriars Bridge on November 6, 1869, and again, on March 29, 1871, at the opening of the completed Royal Albert Hall. Meanwhile London had witnessed that famous progress, the state entry of Alexandra of Denmark, prospective bride of the Prince of Wales, who drove through London on her way to Windsor on March 7, 1863, and, a few days later, an equally momentous pageant, when the Prince of

Audience Chamber, Windsor Castle



Wales having experienced a prolonged and serious illness, typhoid fever—the queen decided upon proceeding in state to St. Paul's to render thanks for his safe recovery. The date of this historic function was February 27, 1872. The sovereign was received at Temple Bar by the then lord mayor, Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, and the officers of the corporation with every mark of honor and respect; and her progress down the Strand, Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill to St. Paul's, as well as the return journey, was marked with every expression of popular enthusiasm.

The year 1876 witnessed the proclamation of the queen as Empress of India. This marked a turning-point in the life of the now aging monarch, and she emerged more frequently from the seclusion into which she had retired, and in 1878 went so far as to hold a drawing room in person. The year 1887 was that, however, which will perhaps be best remembered by the Londoners as that on which the capital of the British empire celebrated in fitting style the conclusion of the queen's fifty years of prosperous and happy reign. Three times that spring was the queen seen in public. On May 14 she proceeded in semi-state to the East End, and there opened in person the People's Palace. On June 21 she proceeded in state, preceded by a distinguished company of royal guests, and attended by a brilliant escort of princes and high officials, to Westminster Abbey, there, in the scene which had witnessed her coronation some forty-nine

years previous, to render thanks for her fifty years of peaceful reign ; and a fortnight later—that is, on July 4 of the same year—she drove in semi-state to lay the corner-stone of the Imperial Institute, which she subsequently opened in person some six years later on May 10, 1893. This last named year London witnessed another and more important royal pageant. If the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Alexandra of Denmark had been obscured by the deep bereavement, in the throes of which the queen was still plunged, that of the Duke of York to Victoria Mary of Teck was not shadowed by any similar calamity, and the wedding, which took place on July 6, 1893, at the Chapel Royal, St. James, was attended by every feature of court ceremonial, as well as popular rejoicing. The queen drove in state from Buckingham Palace to St. James, and the duke and duchess, after the wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace, drove in semi-state through London on their way to the Liverpool Street terminus, where they took the train for Sandringham. Once again, on June 22, 1897, the queen drove in state to St. Paul's, to offer thanks, this time not for the blessing of a son's recovery, but for the happy completion of sixty years of prosperous and glorious reign, and once more London witnessed a street pageant of princes and personages, forming, as it were, a blaze of glory around the aged monarch, and adding another historic occasion to the annals of the city.

If London maintained, to all appearances, the most tranquil and peaceful surface during that period which will be known in history as the Victorian era, it experienced nevertheless internally a most tremendous revolution in almost every detail of municipal administration. Indeed, the whole kingdom was undergoing changes in every department of industry and public life, and these changes very naturally made themselves felt in the central point of the whole system. They extended to every branch of administrative policy, to the educational system of the realm, and to every kind of commercial activity. The trade, the wealth and the population of the whole nation rapidly increased. These had received, perhaps, their first impulse under the peaceful administration of Sir Robert Walpole; but it was to that period of progress which closely followed the accession of George III. that they owed their greater impetus. The cotton manufactures had commenced a new course of prosperity in Lancashire and Yorkshire, while the potteries had entered upon a new lease of life under the artistic genius of Wedgwood. James Watt had, in 1775, procured that act which secured to him the sole rights in the fire engines which he had invented. Almost simultaneously, Arkwright had begun to spin by rollers, and Hargreaves, a simple weaver, had conceived the secret of the spinning jenny; while Samuel Crompton had, in 1779, introduced the mule, in consequence of which valued helps

the activity of such manufacturing centres as Manchester and Birmingham had rapidly increased. Canals had been constructed on every side to facilitate the transportation of merchandise. These, and the improved condition of the roads, admitting of far greater speed in coach travelling, added immeasurably to the ease with which persons were transported to and from remote parts of the kingdom; and when these methods of locomotion were finally superseded by the railways, the torrent of travel began in earnest, and London was not the last to profit by it. New ideas followed, new people poured in on every side and were soon assimilated, and many changes were wrought thereby.

But of those who poured into London, only a proportion left the capital. Having experienced, for the first time, perhaps, the pleasures and excitement of city life, they were loth to return to the primitive quiet of their provincial homes. Thus, besides the natural increase due to the ordinary causes, London obtained an easy and persistent increase to its population from other and, as it were, external sources, and this increase continued steadily throughout the whole Victorian period. It was, in fact, this rapid and abnormal growth of London suburbs, in combination with the fact that from 1855 Greater London had under the Metropolitan Management Act come to be controlled in many particulars by an intricate but central government, that rendered so desirable and

important the adoption of some name by which the whole of the area which could be properly said to be occupied by the metropolis should be known and labeled; for, while its various component parts had retained their original appellations, the vast agglomeration had of itself no legal and proper designation. The aid of Parliament was now invoked in the solution of the difficulty, and the phrase "Metropolitan Area" was invented by this honorable body to meet the exigency.

Under the Metropolitan Management Act this Metropolitan Area comprised the city proper—that is, the old city within the ancient limits of the walls, but also including those quarters contiguous to the walls, which had come to be included in the wards without, and beyond these the more recently included suburbs, which were divided into twenty-three so-called parishes and fifteen districts, each including several smaller parishes grouped into a district for greater convenience. These so-called parishes had their origin in the parochial divisions of an ecclesiastical character, by which the small villages, which were gradually absorbed into the suburban districts, had been in the first instance governed. They had, however, long previously lost their connection with the church body, and become purely civil boards of communal government, though it not unfrequently occurred that members of the local clergy ran for and were elected to seats in the parish councils. The dis-

tricts, a term which had been invented to cover those spaces which lay between the ancient parochial divisions, were made to fill this purpose, but also applied to those artificial municipal areas created by the combining of several of the smaller parishes into one division to facilitate and lessen the cumbersomeness of the administration thereof.

The government of the ancient city remained, however, as it had ever been. The lord mayor retained his place as the principal governor of the city. He is still annually elected from among the aldermen, and he is as a rule chosen in order of seniority, and usually from among those who have served as sheriffs, though any alderman may be selected. The election takes place on Michaelmas Day—that is, on September 29—by the liverymen and freemen of the city companies. He who has thus received the mayoral honor proceeds then to Westminster, and is there presented by the recorder of London to the lord high chancellor, who expresses the sovereign's approval of the choice of the citizens. On November 9 the lord mayor proceeds in state from the Guildhall to the Royal Courts of Justice, where the ceremony of the swearing-in takes place with all due formality. The drive back to the Mansion House is made by way of the Strand, Northumberland Avenue and the Victoria Embankment. Within the city limits the lord mayor, during his term of office, takes precedence immediately after the sovereign, and before any of the princes of the royal

house. Outside the limits of the city he takes precedence as an earl. He is the lord lieutenant of the city, has authority to hold court as a Judge of Oyer and Terminer, to sit as a justice of the peace, and is entitled to officiate as chief butler at the coronation. Besides a salary of £10,000 per annum, he enjoys the use of the Mansion House, and of its splendid plate and furniture, as well as of the magnificent state coach and other superb carriages which form part of the lord mayor's ceremonial necessities. The aldermen are twenty-six in number. Of these, twenty-five are elected for life by the several wards, excepting that of Bridge Without, the twenty-sixth—that is, the senior member of the court—being alderman for that ward. The electors are those persons entitled to parliamentary franchise. The aldermen are justices of the peace, their court forming the city bench of magistrates. They elect the recorder, the steward of Southwark, and other lesser officials, grant licenses and admit brokers. The Court of the Common Council includes the aldermen and two hundred and six Common Councilmen, who are elected in the several wards, the number returned by each varying according to its size and importance, those entitled to parliamentary franchise being the electors, as in the case of the Court of Aldermen. If the last named has the greater dignity, the Court of the Common Council possessed that important privilege of dealing with the city's cash. Besides these two bodies, there is also what is known

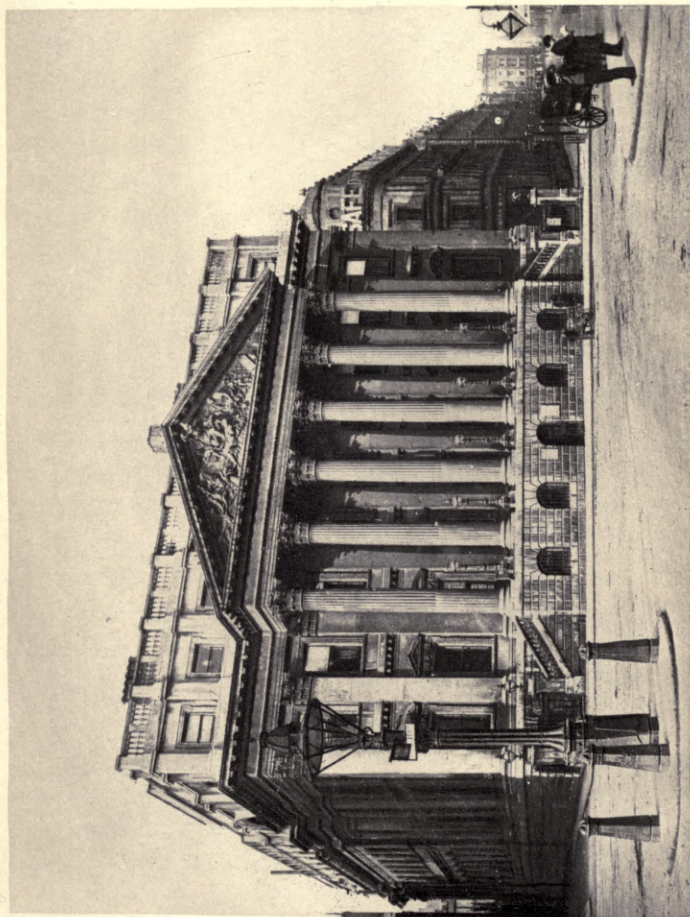
as the Common Hall, composed of the liverymen of the city companies, and of which body the acting lord mayor is *ex-officio* president, and the sheriffs act as returning officers. The power of this body has come, however, to be limited to the election of the lord mayor, the city chamberlain, and other minor officials.

The government of each so-called parish devolved upon a body which retained the ancient ecclesiastical term of vestry, the number of members of which varied in the different parishes, and that of each district—some of which, as has been said, were composed of a number of smaller parishes grouped together—upon a body known as a district board of works. Each of these bodies in turn elected members to form the Metropolitan Board of Works, which had control of such matters as affected the Metropolitan Area in general. The city itself was allowed three representatives; six parishes—namely, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Lambeth, St. George (Hanover Square), St. Mary (Islington), and St. Leonard (Shoreditch)—were represented by two members, and seventeen parishes—namely, those of Paddington, St. Matthew (Bethnal Green), St. Mary (Newington, Surrey), Camberwell, St. James (Westminster), St. James and St. John (Clerkenwell, Chelsea), St. Mary Abbott (Kensington), St. Luke (Middlesex), St. George the Martyr (Southwark), St. Saviour (Bermondsey), St. George in the East, St. Martin in the Fields, the hamlet of Mile End (Old

as the Common Hall, composed of the liverymen of the city companies, and of whom the acting lord mayor is usually chosen, and the sheriffs act as returning officers. The power of this body has since been extended to the election of the lord mayor, the city chamberlain, and other minor officers.

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**Mansion House,
Official Residence of the Lord Mayor**



Town), Woolwich, Rotherhithe, and St. John (Hampstead)—were represented by one member. Twelve out of the fifteen districts included were represented by one member each. These districts each comprised, as has been said, a number of parishes and minor municipal and territorial divisions. That of Whitechapel thus included the parish of St. Mary (Whitechapel), Christ Church (Spitalfields), St. Botolph (without Aldgate), Holy Trinity at the Minories, the precinct of St. Katherine's by the Tower, the hamlet of Mile End (New Town), the liberty of Norton Folgate, the Old Artillery Ground, and the district of the Tower; that of Limehouse comprised the parishes of St. Anne (Limehouse), St. John (Wapping), St. Paul (Shadwell), and the hamlet of Radcliffe; Poplar included the parishes of All Saints (Poplar), St. Mary (Stratford le Bow), and St. Leonard (Bromley); Hackney comprised Hackney proper and Stoke Newington; Holborn included the parishes of St. Andrew (Holborn), St. George the Martyr and St. Sepulchre, also Saffron Hill, Hatton Gardens, Ely Rents, Ely Place and the liberty of Glasshouse Yard; St. Giles combined the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George (Bloomsbury); the Strand district included the parishes of St. Anne (Soho), St. Paul (Covent Garden), St. Mary le Strand and St. Clement Danes, also the precinct of the Savoy and the liberty of the Rolls; Westminster comprised the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist; Fulham those of St. Peter and

Paul (Fulham), and Fulham proper ; Wandsworth included the parishes of Clapham, Tooting Graveney, Streatham, Battersea (including part of Penge), Wandsworth proper and Putney (including Roehampton); St. Saviour comprised the parishes of Christ Church and St. Saviour and the liberty of the Clink ; while Greenwich combined the parishes of St. Paul (Deptford), St. Nicholas (Deptford), and Greenwich proper.

To the remaining three districts—namely, Plumstead or Lee, as it came subsequently to be called, and which included the parishes of Charlton, next to Woolwich, Plumstead proper, Eltham, Lee and Kidbrooke, and Lewisham, which comprised Lewisham proper, including the Sydenham chapelry and the hamlet of Penge, were allowed only one representative in the Metropolitan Board of Works ; while the remaining district of St. Olave, which included the parishes of St. Olave, of St. Thomas (Southwark), and of St. John (Horseleydown), was united to the administrative parish of Rotherhithe for representation by one member on the same important board. There were, besides these divisions, nine extra-parochial and unrepresented places—the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, Staples' Inn, Furnival's Inn, the close of the Charter House, the close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter and the liberty of the Tower of London.

The power and existence of the Metropolitan Board of Works was not, however, to be long-lived. The

Local Government Act of 1888, which had called into being the county councils throughout England and Wales, had, by creating London—or, to put it technically, the Metropolitan Area—a county by itself, formed of a part of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex, incidentally given to London within the limits laid down by the Metropolitan Management Act of 1855 a county council of its own, and upon this new body it was, therefore, that devolved the duties and powers of the now extinct Metropolitan Board of Works, the various parishes and districts retaining, however, in almost every instance their respective boundaries, and in every instance their separate local authorities. Those powers, duties and liabilities which devolved therefore upon the new body may thus be enumerated as follows: first, those powers belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in the matter of the raising and loaning of moneys and the sanctioning of whatever loans were required by the vestries and the district boards of works, the superintendence of drainage, the fire brigade service, the supervision of parks and all open spaces, embankments of and bridges over the Thames within the county, the control of the width of new streets and the building line, street improvements and the naming and numbering of streets, the maintenance of subways for gas, water-mains, etc., the right of decision in the case of dangerous structures and buildings unfit for habitation, the erection of theatres and music halls,

the control of tram lines and other public conveyances, and other similar and corollary duties ; secondly, those powers belonging formerly to the county justices, such as the granting of music and dancing licenses, the provision of asylums for pauper lunatics, the supervision of reformatory and industrial schools, the erection of county buildings, the testing of weights and measures, and other similar matters ; thirdly, powers transferred to it from various authorities in regard to highways, the licensing of places of amusement, the censorship of stage plays outside of the limits of the lord chamberlain's authority, the licensing of cow and slaughter houses, and the supervision of ordinary lodging houses ; and fourthly, new powers conferred by act of Parliament, including the control of technical education, the preservation of historic monuments, the establishment of inebriate reformatories, the inspection of factories, the preservation of public health, the registration of electors, the suppression of nuisances, the regulation of overhead wires, and the enforcement of shop-hours and shop-seat acts.

But if the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works passed to the London County Council, those powers which belonged to the vestries of the various parishes and the boards of works of the different municipal districts were not affected thereby, and these delectable bodies continued their honorable functions, so that the understructure of London local government remained as confused and as intricate as before.

The arrangement which was the outcome of the Local Government Act of 1888 was, however, in so far as it concerned the administration of the Metropolitan Area, regarded as a first step only towards the complete remodeling of London government. From the time of the passing of the afore-mentioned act, a scheme whereby the various municipal divisions should be administered by local councils of their own had been under consideration, and such a scheme was actually drawn up by the so-called "Unification Commission" in 1894, but the defeat of the Liberal government the year following caused the recommendations of the commission to be disregarded. The Local Government Act of 1894, which created the urban district councils and the rural district councils in the towns and villages throughout the kingdom, while it gave to London vestries and district boards of works the powers of urban district councils and extended the franchise, was found, therefore, to be incomplete and ineffectual. What had long been felt to be required was the complete rearrangement of municipal areas and the concentration of duties hitherto variously performed, which, while it would facilitate the administration of civic business, would add also greater dignity to the presiding bodies which would be thus created.

It was these various considerations which led to the London Government Act of 1899, whereby all the old municipal divisions were swept away, and the metro-

politan area has come to be divided into twenty-eight metropolitan boroughs, exclusive of the city proper, one of which boroughs—that of Westminster—being, however, because of ancient privilege, accorded the special distinction of sharing with London itself the superior title and dignity of city. Fifteen of the larger parishes were scheduled as boroughs in the new divisions, while in other cases a number of the smaller parishes and districts have been grouped into one borough. The act which thus completely revolutionized London government went into effect on November 1, 1900. The city proper remained unchanged in its administration, but each metropolitan borough has now its mayor, aldermen and common councillors, it being, however, distinctly specified that no woman is to be eligible for either office. The number and the boundaries of the wards of each borough, and therefore of councillors thereof, is fixed by the sovereign's most honorable privy council, and the number of aldermen is one-sixth that of common councillors. The mayor of each borough is elected by the combined aldermen's court and common council for the period of one year, the aldermen by the common councillors for the period of six years, half the number retiring every three years, while the councillors themselves, who constitute the legislative body of each borough, are elected by the rate-payers directly.

None of these changes and alterations, however, affected in any way the parliamentary boroughs into

which the Metropolitan Area had come to be divided. The city itself had from very early times (1320) enjoyed the right to send four members to Parliament, though by the Reform Act of 1867 each elector could only vote for three candidates. The remainder of the Metropolitan Area was divided into nine parliamentary boroughs—namely, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Finsbury, Marylebone, Chelsea, Westminster, Lambeth, Southwark and Greenwich. The Redistribution of Seats Act in 1885, however, completely altered these arrangements. The city's representation was reduced to two members, and the remainder of the Metropolitan Area was redivided, this time into twenty-seven parliamentary boroughs—namely, Battersea, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Marylebone, Newington, Paddington, St. George (Hanover Square), St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Strand, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, Westminster and Woolwich. Of these, Battersea, Clapham, Chelsea, Deptford, Fulham, Greenwich, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Lewisham, St. George (Hanover Square), Strand, Wandsworth, Westminster and Woolwich are each represented by one member in the House of Commons, while the remainder are again subdivided into small areas called electoral districts. Thus Bethnal Green is divided into two electoral districts, Bethnal Green Northwest and

Bethnal Green Southwest; Camberwell into three, Camberwell proper (North Division), Dulwich and Peckham; Finsbury also into three, Holborn, Clerkenwell or Central Finsbury and Finsbury East; Hackney into three, North, Central and South; Islington into four, North, East, South and West; Kensington into two, North and South; Lambeth into four, Lambeth North, Kennington, Brixton and Norwood; Marylebone into two, East and West; Newington also into two, Newington West and Walworth; Paddington into two, North and South; St. Pancras into four, North, South, East and West; Shoreditch into two, Hoxton and Haggerston; Southwark into three, Southwark West, Rotherhithe and Bermondsey; and Tower Hamlets into seven, Whitechapel, St. George in the East, Limehouse, Mile End, Stepney, Bow and Bromley, and Poplar, each one of which districts returns one member to Parliament. In addition to the boroughs and their districts, the University of London, in pursuance of the ancient custom of permitting those universities recognized and sanctioned by the State to be represented in the lower house, is entitled to return one member of Parliament.

But all these parliamentary boroughs and their electoral districts have no connection with the metropolitan boroughs above described, and should not therefore be confused with them. Nor yet is this all, for the Metropolitan Area is not only di-

vided into metropolitan boroughs for municipal purposes and parliamentary boroughs for representative purposes, but also into any number of other divisions for other purposes, such as the administration of the police, the postal service, the gas and water supply and the poor laws. But what is even more astonishing than these innumerable divisions is the immense size of this much divided area. In fact, no fewer than sixty towns, villages and hamlets have come to be absorbed in the ever-increasing proportions of Greater London, and its several thousand streets would, if placed end to end, form a line some 1600 miles in length. This enormous city, in which it is said that "there are more Scotchmen than in Edinburgh, more Irishmen than in Dublin, more Jews than in Palestine and more Catholics than in Rome," is, according to the latest census, peopled by some 4,665,743 human beings, living in some 500,000 houses, worshipping at some 1100 churches, and consuming annually on an average 6,500,000 tons of coal, 2,000,000 quarters of wheat, 400,000 oxen, 1,500,000 sheep, 130,000 calves, 250,000 swine, 8,000,000 domestic and game fowls, 400,000,000 pounds of fish, 1,200,000 lobsters and 500,000,000 oysters; these comestibles being washed down by 180,000,000 quarts of beer, 8,000,000 quarts of spirits and 31,000,000 quarts of wine, not to mention the 175,000,000 gallons of water supplied daily by nine different water companies.

As has been said, the rapid and immense increase in London's population is attributable more to the greater facilities of travel, bringing thousands annually to its hearths, than to the ordinary increase by natural means, and the most important of these changes in the facility of locomotion was undoubtedly effected by the introduction of the steam railways, which now press into Greater London from thirteen different points, abutting at sixteen different railway termini. The first steam locomotive had been patented by Vivian and Trevithick as early as 1802, and two years later Trevithick's locomotive had successfully hauled a train on the Merthyr Tydvil tramroad. Stephenson's locomotive "Blucher" had in 1814 been built for the Killingworth Colliery; the first public railway, the Stockton and Darlington Line, had been opened for traffic in 1825, and five years later the Liverpool and Manchester Railway had been opened on September 15. The first portion of the London and Birmingham Railway had been built on July 20, 1837, and on September 17 of the following year the London and Birmingham Railway was opened throughout. A railway operated by means of iron cables worked by stationary engines had, however, been in operation between London (Fenchurch Street) and Blackwall as early as 1836; but as the stationary engines were not replaced by railway locomotives until 1849, the London and Blackwall Line need not be considered in the matter of early London railways,

in the usual acceptance of the term, and the London and Birmingham Line may thus be properly said to have been the first railway to enter London, and its terminus at Euston Road to be the oldest in the metropolis. This line is, however, but one of the forty-five formerly independent railways now incorporated in the London and Northwestern Company, the terminus of which, Euston Station, though, as has been said, the oldest, is one of the largest and most commodious of London termini, frequent extensions having been made to accommodate an ever-increasing traffic, its most important feature being the massive Doric portal by which one enters the station yard.

But the London and Birmingham Line is run quite closely in point of age by the London and Greenwich, now leased to the London and Southeastern Railway. This line, which had its terminus at London Bridge, was first opened on December 26, 1838, but a few months after the first Birmingham express had steamed into Euston Square. London Bridge is therefore the second London terminus in point of age. Built in 1843-1844, it was in a great measure rebuilt in 1850, and has since been considerably enlarged and altered to meet the demands which came to be made upon it; for when the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway was brought to London it was also made to have its terminus at London Bridge, by which it came to be a double station, with two separate and distinct sheds. But even under these conditions London

Bridge did not suffice to meet the requirements of either company, and the London, Brighton and South Coast Company decided to have a West End terminus. Meanwhile the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, which had been incorporated under the name of the East Kent Railway in 1853, had been brought to London under its present appellation, and sought its terminus at the south end of Blackfriars Bridge. Both lines now concluded an arrangement with the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway, and the present double terminus in Grosvenor Gardens is the result. In emulation of the example of the London, Brighton and South Coast Company, the London and Southeastern Railway now also sought a West End terminus. Its line was carried forward, and by a bridge across the Thames it was brought into proximity with the West End at Charing Cross, the new bridge and terminus being opened on May 11, 1864. By a second bridge across the river the Southeastern obtained, a year later, a city terminus at Canon Street. Both stations are handsome modern structures of some architectural pretensions. Having secured a West End terminus at Victoria, the London, Chatham and Dover determined to follow the Southeastern's example and have a city terminus. To accomplish this the line was extended across the Thames at Blackfriars by a spacious bridge and carried first to Ludgate Hill, thence in 1874 to Holborn Viaduct, which is its present terminus. A new bridge and the St. Paul's

station at the north end were opened in 1886, but both the Ludgate Hill and St. Paul's stations can scarcely be regarded as termini, the real terminus being at Holborn Viaduct. The line between London and Southampton was opened on May 11, 1840, and another great company, the London and Southwestern, sought a London terminus, and the erection of Waterloo Station was the result. At first a comparatively insignificant station, frequent additions and extensions have caused it to attain its present colossal proportions. But though enormous, it is both ungainly and entirely unsymmetrical.

Of the northern lines, the London and North-western has already been mentioned. The Great Western, which had its inception in that portion of the road which lies between Bristol and the metropolis, and which was incorporated as early as 1835, rose to its present great importance by a process of constant absorption of other lines. Its present London terminus at Paddington was completed in 1854, and was, for the time, both spacious and splendid. Notwithstanding numerous extensions, however, it has long since been eclipsed by such mammoth modern structures as the Midland terminus, St. Pancras, which also puts to shame that older and more simple King's Cross terminus in its immediate neighborhood in Euston Road. This last mentioned is the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, one of the three main lines for Scotland, which is formed by the

amalgamation of the London and York and Direct Northern, both started in 1844, and at first fierce rivals. An understanding having been effected, the fusion resulted, and an act of incorporation obtained in 1846. King's Cross, which, when erected, was regarded as of unusual proportions, has, like Paddington, long since been eclipsed by other and more modern termini. In point of size it has certainly been far surpassed by that colossal structure the Liverpool Street terminus of the Great Eastern Railway, said to be the largest railway terminus in the world. The Great Eastern Railway may be said to have grown, as it were, out of the Eastern Counties Railway, incorporated in 1836 as a railway between London and Yarmouth. Its first London terminus was at Shoreditch, and is referred to as the Bishopsgate Street terminus, now a goods station. The extension to Liverpool Street and the new terminus were opened for local trains on February 2, 1874, and for all traffic on November 1, 1875, but since the enormous additions, including the so-called East Side Suburban Division, erected in 1894, have brought the Liverpool Street Station to its present proportions. Close adjoining it on the east is Broad Street Station, the terminus of the North London Railway, incorporated in 1846, and which does the service of London's northern suburbs. Half of the station is, however, leased by the London and Northwestern Company, who use it as their city terminus. Before

its construction, in 1865, the trains of the North London Railway ran to the Fenchurch Street terminus of the London, Tilbury and South End Railway, a line constructed by the old London and Blackwall and the Eastern Counties Companies, and incorporated as a separate company in 1862.

Of the great London termini, the St. Pancras terminus of the Midland Railway and the Marylebone terminus of the Great Central Railway are, however, undeniably the most imposing and structurally magnificent. Both of these companies, originally purely provincial enterprises, have only comparatively recently acquired a London connection. For many years the Midland Railway's only London outlet was one, secured by agreement, over the tracks of the London and Northwestern, and afterwards over those of the Great Northern Company. In 1862 an extension from Bedford to London was decided upon, and the St. Pancras terminus, opened in October, 1868, was the result. The Great Central's London connection is of even more recent occurrence. Originally an "east to west line," formed by the amalgamation of a number of smaller lines in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and known as the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, it did not acquire its present title until August 1, 1897, and its London connection was not completed until March 15, 1899. The company's splendid terminus at Marylebone Road is, as has been said, one of the finest of London's

modern railway stations, and is as commodious as it is elegant.

Necessary as it is not to undervalue the importance of the great lines on the rapid growth and development of the metropolis, an institution which is of possibly more immediate interest in this connection is the creation of the Metropolitan Railway, colloquially called the "Underground." Incorporated in 1853, and reincorporated on August 7, 1854, as a mixed-gauge line, from a junction of the Great Western Railway at Bishop's Road to Farringdon Street, it was opened to traffic in January, 1863, and worked for six months by the Great Western Company's rolling stock. A disagreement having arisen between the two companies at the end of this time, the Metropolitan Company found itself obliged to secure its own rolling stock, and work the line itself at seven days' notice. This was successfully done, and the line extended at different times in both directions, so as to form finally a complete circle around the whole of the inner part of the metropolis. The completed circle, called the "Inner Circle," to distinguish it from the Shepherd's Bush and Addison Road extension to Hammersmith, was finally opened on October 6, 1884. To the line, which runs for the greater part under houses and streets, by means of tunnels—unfortunately not blessed with artificial ventilation, and therefore often choked with smoke—access is had by means of stations at Edgware Road, Baker Street,

Portland Road, Gower Street, King's Cross, Farringdon Street, Aldersgate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, Aldgate, Mark Lane, Monument, Canon Street, Mansion House, Blackfriars Bridge, the Temple, Charing Cross, Westminster Bridge, St. James Park, Victoria, Sloane Square, South Kensington, Gloucester Road, Kensington High Street, Notting Hill, Queen's Road and Praed Street, Paddington, which was its original point of departure. The extension from Baker Street to St. John's Wood, Swiss Cottage, was opened in 1868, and the line extended at different times to West Hampstead, Harrow, Chesham, and finally to Aylesbury in 1892, which extension, with the amalgamation of the Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway into the Metropolitan system in 1891, may be said to have converted the former Baker Street Station into one of the great London termini.

If transportation within the metropolitan limits had been greatly facilitated by the building of the "Underground," the problem was even further solved by the construction of the more recent electric railways. The first of these great public conveniences, the City and South London Railway, was opened in 1890, which, by passing under the Thames by means of two separate tunnels just above London Bridge, and having its termini at Moorgate Street and Clapham Common, thus unites the city proper with the Southwark suburbs. The line having proved a success, the London and Southwestern Railway, having long sought a

city terminus, determined to promote the construction of an electric line between its actual terminus at Waterloo and the city proper. The Waterloo and City Railway, connecting the Southwestern terminus at Waterloo and the Royal Exchange, and passing under the Thames by means also of two separate tunnels at Blackfriars Bridge, was the result. The line was opened to public traffic in 1898. More recently still, the Central London Railway, uniting Shepherd's Bush, Notting Hill and Bayswater with the Royal Exchange, has been constructed. A vast improvement on its predecessors, both in point of spaciousness, rolling stock and general equipment, it was opened with much formality by the present king, then Prince of Wales, on July 31, 1900.

It was not only railways and railway stations, however, that marked the material progress of the times; public and municipal improvements were accomplished on every side, and public buildings, either new or more splendid than those which they replaced, arose on every hand. The 16th of October, 1834, is a date which was long remembered by all Londoners, for on the evening of that memorable day, what remained of the ancient palace of the Saxon kings at Westminster achieved its fate in a disastrous fire, and nothing was left to tell the tale of centuries but Westminster Hall, the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, and a confused mass of smouldering ruins. It became necessary, therefore, to provide a new home for the great legisla-

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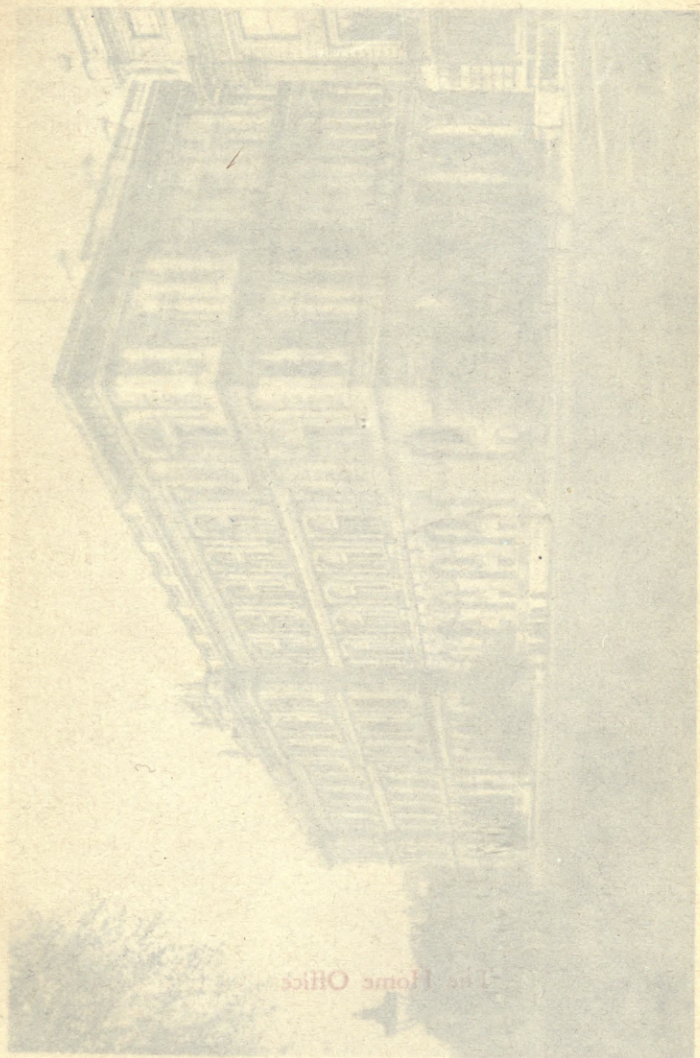
tive bodies of the nation, and the first stone of the new Houses of Parliament, of which Sir Charles Barry was selected as the architect, was laid with much solemnity on April 27, 1840. This splendid structure is perpendicular in style, though in plan and general character it possesses more of the symmetry of the Italian ideal. The magnificent facade on the river front, which may perhaps be said to be the principal one of its four facades, is nine hundred and forty feet in length, and is divided into five principal compartments, as it were, paneled with tracery and decorated with rows of statues and escutcheons on which are displayed the arms of the kings and queens of England since the conquest. Though the west facade is less symmetrical, it is perhaps because of this very irregularity even more imposing, and the effect from this side is still more heightened by the three splendid towers which crown the sumptuous edifice, the Royal or Victoria Tower at the southwest angle, which is seventy-five feet square, and which contains the royal entrance; the Central Tower, which is sixty feet square and three hundred feet high, and beneath which is the great central octagonal hall, and the Clock Tower, abutting on Westminster Bridge, which is forty feet square, and is surmounted by an elaborately decorated belfry and spire, containing the great clock, the hands of which mark the time, and the great bell of which, popularly known as "Big Ben," chimes the hours for so many thousands of

London's population. The interior of this enormous pile of buildings is in keeping with the magnificence of the exterior, and the robing room, where the sovereign, when about to open Parliament assumes the robes of state, the adjoining royal gallery, a vast apartment superbly decorated, the prince's chamber, those sumptuous chambers, the House of Peers and the House of Commons, and the great central hall, are all in their respective ways apartments of surpassing splendor, while the galleries and corridors leading to and from these different halls and chambers are adorned with mural frescoes of much beauty and historic interest. Parliament, which sometimes assembles in November for a brief session connected with some special measure which the government desires to pass, usually meets for its regular session in the second week of February, and continues sitting, with brief Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, until the first week in August, when it is prorogued by the sovereign for the long vacation.

Two years after the first stone of the new palace of Westminster had been laid with much solemnity, that of the present Royal Exchange, erected to replace the former edifice, which had been destroyed by fire on January 10, 1838, was on January 17, 1842, laid with almost equal formality by the prince consort, and the new edifice was opened with much pomp by the late queen in person on October 28, 1844. The Royal Exchange may be said to be one of the most

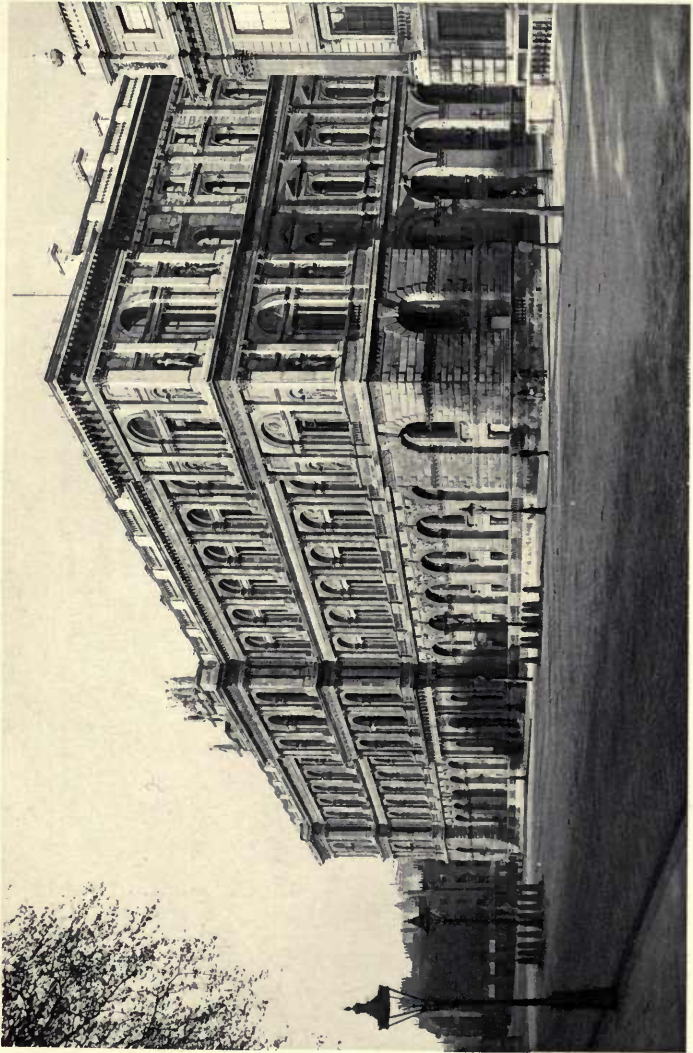
imposing edifices in the metropolis, and certainly the most imposing of its size. Its chief feature is the octostyle Corinthian portico, with allegorical sculptures by Richard Westmacott, R.A. The inner quadrangular covered court, in the centre of which is a statue of the late queen, is surrounded by a colonnade, the walls of which are divided into twenty-two panels, destined to be filled by historical paintings representing Liberty, Commerce and Education. Of these, seven are already completed. The Coal Exchange, in Lower Thames Street, which was begun in 1847, was opened by the late prince consort on October 30, 1849, while the year 1854 saw the erection of the present Stock Exchange, described in a preceding chapter, to which in 1884 the magnificent annex, also already referred to, was added. In 1853 the west wing of Somerset House was erected from designs by Sir James Pennethorne, to accommodate the Inland Revenue Department. The Patent Office, in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, and the library connected with it, may be said to date, properly speaking, from 1855, in which year the latter was first opened to the public, while the Record Office, a vast castellated building in Fetter Lane, begun in 1856, also from designs of Sir James Pennethorne, was finally completed in 1870. Here lie the archives which formerly reposed in the chapel of the White Tower, the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, the Rolls Chapel in Chancery Lane, Carlton Ride, and the State Paper Office, St. James Park.

The magnificent government buildings on Whitehall commenced in 1862 and completed in 1876, and of which Sir Gilbert Scott was the architect, are among the finest buildings in the world. They contain the Foreign, Home, Colonial and Indian Offices. Adjoining, on the south of Charles Street, new government buildings are now in process of erection, having progressed as far as the foundations. The designs, however, give promise of a structure which will in no way be inferior in magnitude and massiveness to the older edifice; while the New War Office, also in process of erection, somewhat further north in Whitehall, on the opposite side of the street, already augurs an equal magnificence. If the government buildings, to which reference has just been made, may be said to possess that dignity and splendor which befit a public structure of such importance, the New Law Courts can be properly described as buildings yielding to none in majestic proportions and architectural merit. For over a century and a half after the Norman Conquest the royal court of justice, which included the Exchequer and the *Curia Regis*, followed the king's person from place to place. It was agreed, however, by one of the articles of the Magna Charta that the Common Pleas, that branch of the royal court which had cognizance of the disputes between subjects, should be permanently fixed at Westminster. This arrangement was found so satisfactory that when, in the year 1272, Edward I. ascended the throne of



The Home Office

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England, not only the Common Pleas, but the Court of the King's Bench and the Exchequer were found to be all sitting in Westminster Hall. To these were added the High Court of Chancery during the reign of Edward II., though this court was subsequently removed to Lincoln's Inn. This separation of common law and equity, causing the most serious inconvenience to barristers, solicitors and others concerned, and the accommodations afforded by Westminster Hall becoming entirely inadequate, it was resolved to bring all the Royal Courts of Justice together once more in a specially designed building, which should be erected somewhere in the neighborhood of the Inns of Court, and the site of the present Royal Courts of Justice, on the north side of the Strand, stretching eastward from Clement's Inn to Temple Bar, and extending back to Carey Street, was finally selected in 1867. An act was obtained authorizing the purchase and clearing of the ground at a cost of £1,453,000, the area so purchased and cleared being no less than five and a half acres. Twelve prominent architects having been invited to send in designs, those of E. M. Barry, R. A., and G. E. Street, R. A., were selected, but the latter was eventually appointed sole architect. Many delays occurred, and it was therefore not until February, 1874, that the ground was actually broken up and the foundation begun. The premature death of G. E. Street left the work, however, without an architect, and Mr., afterwards Sir Arthur Bloom-

field, and A. E. Street, Esq., were appointed to act conjointly in bringing the vast undertaking to its finish. This magnificent Gothic edifice of Portland stone occupies a square of about five hundred feet each way, the Strand facade, with its massive clock tower, with projecting clock and gabled summit one hundred and sixty feet high, being no less than five hundred and fourteen feet in length, while the east front is four hundred and eighty feet in length. Another massive tower of different design and some one hundred and sixty feet in height adorns the west front. The great central hall, on the three sides of which are grouped the eighteen law courts, and which may be said to be the chief internal feature of this sumptuous edifice, is no less than two hundred and thirty feet in length, forty-seven in width and eighty feet in height to the apex of the groined stone roof. The Strand facade is additionally enriched by the deep recessed archway, flanked by polished shafts, which forms the principal entrance to the great central hall, and by a great rose window, oriels, gables and other architectural artifices. These splendid buildings were declared open by the late queen in person on December 4, 1882, in presence of the lord high chancellor, the secretaries of state, the lord chief justice, the lord justices of appeals, the judges of the high court of justice and other great dignitaries of the realm. The four terms are respectively: Michaelmas Term, beginning October 24 and terminating December 21; Hilary Term, beginning

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New Law Courts



January 11 and terminating April 3; Easter Term, beginning April 16 and terminating May 24, and Trinity Term, beginning June 4 and terminating August 12. An order in council of December 12, 1883, ordered that the "long vacation" should commence on August 13 and conclude on October 23. This then being the day for the formal reassembling of the courts, it is customary for the dignitaries of the bench and the members of the bar to assemble at Westminster Abbey, and there attend a special service invoking the divine blessing on their forthcoming efforts. The procession, headed by the lord chancellor, then proceeds on foot from the abbey to the rooms of the lord high chancellor in the House of Lords, where the distinguished company are his guests at luncheon.

It was not only the Royal Courts of Justice which sought new and more appropriate quarters, for in 1891 the Metropolitan Police removed their headquarters from Old Scotland Yard—so named for its having been the residence of Margaret, Queen of Scotland and sister of Henry VIII., after the death of her husband, and occasionally of the kings of that country—to new and more spacious quarters on the Victoria Embankment, near the old office of the Board of Control, while for the lesser police courts and offices new and commodious buildings have been provided in the different districts into which the Metropolitan Area has been divided for police purposes, one of the most notable of these being perhaps that which

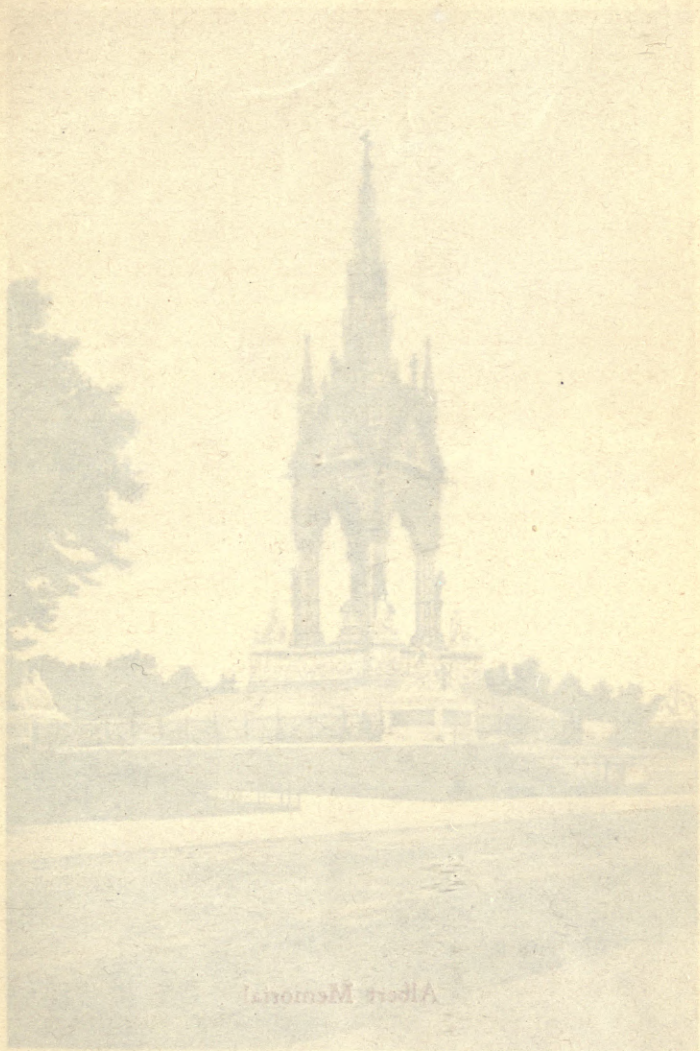
has replaced that historic court in Bow Street, the scene of so many famous magisterial trials.

If the Victorian era may be said to have been productive of splendid architectural achievements in the direction of public buildings, not to speak of other edifices, it was also a period of great improvement and development in the matter of important streets and thoroughfares. The reign of George IV. had witnessed the construction of Regent Street and the opening of that vast quarter adjoining Regent's Park. The Victorian era witnessed changes even more portentous in other sections of the metropolis. Not the least important of these improvements were the opening of Victoria Street from Grosvenor Gardens to Parliament Square, projected in 1844 and opened in August, 1851; the removal of the Arcade from the Regent Street Quadrant in 1848, on the plea that it "darkened the overshadowed shops beneath;" the construction of Holborn Viaduct, by which a through thoroughfare on the same level, between Holborn and Newgate Street, was secured, and which was opened by the late Queen Victoria in person on November 6, 1869; the building of those vast works of engineering, the Victoria and the Albert Embankments, the one on the north, the other on the south side of the river, both of which, after having occupied eight years in the process of construction, were finally opened by the then Prince of Wales, as representative of the late queen, in 1870; the construction of Queen

Victoria Street, commenced in 1867 and opened to public traffic on November 4, 1871, by which a direct thoroughfare was secured from the Victoria Embankment to the Royal Exchange; the making of Ludgate Circus, which, begun in 1864, was completed in 1875; the building of Northumberland Avenue, commenced in 1874 and opened to public traffic in March, 1876, by which a broad and imposing thoroughfare was created between Trafalgar Square and the newly-built Victoria Embankment; the construction of the Chelsea Embankment, opened in 1874, the same year as Northumberland Avenue; and lastly, but not leastly, the Soho improvements, of which the greatest was the creation of Cambridge Circus and the opening of Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road, by which thoroughfares were created between Oxford Street, on the one hand, and Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square on the other, the former of which was opened in 1886 and the latter by the Duke of Cambridge in 1887.

These operations practically completed the plan of the street improvement which had been adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, but new improvements, including the opening of a thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand, as a continuation of Southampton Row, are now in progress of achievement. Meanwhile numerous public squares and streets had been beautified by the erection of splendid monuments and statues. Of these, the most famous was

also the first in point of time of erection—namely, the Nelson Column, which occupies the central position in Trafalgar Square, which square, commenced in 1829, was completed, from designs of Sir Charles Barry, in 1841. The Nelson Column, which was designed by William Railton, and carried on in 1840–1843, was not completed until 1846–1849. The statue of the great admiral which surmounts the top is the work of E. H. Baily, R.A. It is eighteen feet high, and is formed of two stones from the Granton Quarry. The four sides of the base are adorned with bronze bas reliefs, representing the death of Nelson, the Battle of the Nile, the Bombardment of Copenhagen and the Battle of St. Vincent; while the colossal bronze lions at the four angles of the base are taken from studies of Sir Edwin Landseer. The splendid fountains on either hand were designed by Barry, and made by McDonald and Leslie of Aberdeen. They are supplied with water by two artesian wells, some three hundred feet in depth. The year 1862 saw the first steps taken towards the erection of the Albert Memorial, that national memorial monument, erected by the people of Great Britain and Ireland in honor of the then recently-departed prince consort, “as a tribute to his personal and domestic virtues, and to commemorate the great good which he did the nation by encouraging the arts and sciences, and originating those great undertakings of industry and public benefit, which his august patronage and



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interest carried to their ultimate success." In other open spaces and squares statues of eminent men in politics and letters were set up to beautify, adorn and instruct. Thus Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Beaconsfield were made to honor Parliament Square by their bronzed presence, while Shakespeare was made to smile down indulgently on a crowd of loafers from a granite pedestal in Leicester Square.

If the approaches to the river underwent vast improvements during the Victorian era, the bridges were in several instances altered and improved, and other bridges erected. Westminster Bridge, which had fallen into great disrepair, and had been closed to traffic in 1846, was replaced by a new and handsome structure, commenced in May, 1854, and of which the first half was open to public traffic in March, 1860, while the second half was not completed until May 24, 1862, on which date it was declared open, over one thousand one hundred and sixty feet in length, and eighty-five feet in width. It consists of seven low segmental wrought and cast iron arches, and is both a handsome and graceful structure. A new bridge, consisting of five iron arches on piers of polished granite, was made to replace the older Blackfriars Bridge, while retaining the same name. The corner-stone of the new bridge was laid by the then lord mayor on July 20, 1865, and opened by the late queen in person on November 6, 1869, on the same

day on which she declared Holborn Viaduct to be open to public traffic. Besides these, six bridges, exclusive of railway viaducts, completely new, in the sense that they replaced no former structures, were made to span the river. Of these, Chelsea Bridge, uniting Chelsea Bridge Road with Victoria Road at the eastern end of Battersea Park, was opened in March, 1858, Lambeth Bridge, uniting Grosvenor Road and Lambeth Road on the Southwark side, in November, 1863, and Albert Bridge, somewhat further up stream, ten years later—that is, in 1873; Battersea Bridge, again further up the river, was opened in 1891, and finally Tower Bridge, that really beautiful structure, which unites the Tower district with Bermondsey, and which, commenced in 1886, was opened to the public in 1894.

While not so prolific as preceding ages in the matter of church building, yet a number of restorations to existing churches were effected during the late queen's reign, and in several parts of the metropolis, where demand arose, new church foundations were created. The year 1840 witnessed the commencement of work on the restoration of the old Temple Church, which work was completed in 1842. The year following saw the erection of the new Christ Church, in Great Chapel Street, to take the place of the former New Chapel—a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, Westminster. Since the opening of Victoria Street, Christ Church, with its adjacent lawn and greenery,

forms one of the most attractive spots in London. The same year (1843) also witnessed the erection of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in Wilton Place, Belgravia, a Gothic edifice, surmounted by a stately tower, but which owes its special celebrity to the ecclesiastical differences arising out of the ritual there practiced, and which made it, during the incumbency of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, the most-talked-of church in London, and also to the fact that it is to-day the most fashionable church for weddings, having quite outstripped St. George, Hanover Square, in this regard. Another Christ Church—this one on Endell Street, Covent Garden—was erected in 1845, and a year later St. Stephen's, Westminster, on the south side of Rochester Row, was commenced, the price of the building and the endowment being the beneficent gift of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. In 1850 the restoration of St. Mary, Lambeth, which faces the Thames, adjoining Lambeth Palace, was commenced, and two years later brought to a conclusion. St. Alban's, Brook Street, Holborn, was erected in 1860–1863 on the site of a training school for young pick-pockets, known as the "Thieves Kitchen," and, while noteworthy architecturally, like St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, attained its special celebrity by its ritualistic practices. Another restoration effected was that, in 1876–1877, of St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, that small but historic chapel within the precinct and liberty of the Tower, at the north end of the

Tower Green, which had fallen into singular dilapidation.

Not only new churches, but new museums also arose on every side. By far the most important of these is the South Kensington Museum. This splendid and far-reaching institution—which is the chief museum of London, and contains one of the most important collections of examples of ornamental art extant, had its origin in the Government School of Design, instituted for “teaching the art of design or composition, with reference especially to the staple manufactures of the country”—was opened on May 1, 1837, in the rooms vacated by the Royal Academy, in Somerset House, under the superintendence of the Board of Trade. A branch was opened in 1841 at Spitalfields, “with the object of educating the weavers of the neighborhood in the principles of design.” In 1852 the title was changed to “Department of Practical Art,” and a year later a “Science Division” added. The institution was now reorganized under the composite title of “Science and Art Department,” with offices at Marlborough House. The department, however, continued under the control of the Board of Trade until February 25, 1856, when, by an order in council, it was, together with the educational establishment of the privy council office, placed directly under the control of the lord president of the council, assisted by the vice president and committee of council on education. In 1857 the head-

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quarters of the department were removed to South Kensington, and on April 30, 1864, separately incorporated by royal charter. Already in 1851, however, the Board of Trade had purchased from the commissioners of the Great Exhibition a number of models, casts, prints and other examples, which it constituted into an illustrative museum in connection with the School of Design. These objects were brought to Marlborough House, and there exhibited as the Museum of Ornamental Art, which was opened in September, 1852.

When the School of Design became merged into the Science and Art Department, and the latter came under the control of the lord president of the council and the committee on education, the Museum of Ornamental Art passed also to the same control. It was accordingly removed, with the offices of the Science and Art Department, when these latter were established, to South Kensington. Here, by the authority of an act of Parliament, an area, the property of the commissioners of the Great Exhibition, was purchased at a cost of ten thousand pounds, and an iron building erected, which, from its concave iron roofs, came colloquially to be called the "Brompton Boilers." The South Kensington Museum, as it then first came to be called, was opened by the late queen in person, accompanied by the prince consort, on June 22, 1857. The museum now took a renewed lease of life, and collection after collection of art and industrial treas-

ures were acquired and added to the original collection, while permanent buildings were commenced in 1865, but are not yet completed. In 1868 a great part of the old iron buildings was taken down, and these were offered by the Education Department "to the authorities of any London vestry or district who might feel inclined to set up a district museum." Bethnal Green was the only district to respond, and a committee being formed, a site on Cambridge Road was selected, the buildings erected, and the new museum, an offshoot and branch of the South Kensington Museum, opened by the then Prince of Wales, on behalf of the late queen, on June 24, 1872. Here the Food Collection and that of Animal Products was removed, and has remained ever since; but other collections have since then been added, and loan exhibits are among the features of the place.

Meanwhile the South Kensington Museum was gaining by constant acquisition, until it has come to contain not one, but many collections of great value, comprehending examples of every species of art and industry, and includes the collection of architectural casts and models, the original nucleus of the museum; the Sheepshanks collection of pictures; the Raphael cartoons, formerly exhibited at Hampton Court and loaned to the museum by the late queen; the Jones collection of furniture, paintings, sculptures, bronzes, enamels and miniatures; a valuable collection of ceramics and several important libraries on the subjects

connected with applied science and ornamental art. The museum is now officially styled the Victoria and Albert Museum. The foundation stone of the principal facade, on Cromwell Road, which is to be seven hundred feet in length, was laid by the late queen in person in 1899, and the building, which is erected from designs of Mr. Ashton Webb, promises to be of proportions and majesty befitting the priceless contents to be contained therein.

If, in the foundation of the South Kensington Museum, the nation and London in particular acquired an institution of the highest value, by the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery it acquired one of no less importance and historical interest. The last mentioned institution was founded in pursuance of a motion made by Earl Stanhope in the House of Lords on March 4, 1856, and which had the distinguished backing of the prince consort. An annual grant was proposed and carried, and on December 2 following the appointment of a board of thirteen trustees authorized, the lord president of the council and the president of the Royal Academy being members *ex-officio*. It was decided to admit the portraits of "all persons who attained real, as distinguished from ephemeral celebrity, in the sphere of theology, politics, science, literature, art or social distinction," but the principle adopted was that the portrait of no person living should be admitted, unless as a part of a group. A beginning was made by the gift of the Earl of

Ellesmere of the famous Chandos' Shakespeare, which he had acquired some years before at the Stowe sale. Other donations and bequests and some purchases soon brought the collection up to fifty-six portraits, and temporary premises were rented at No. 29 Great George Street, Westminster, and the gallery was here first opened to the public on January 15, 1859, but the collection swelling rapidly soon exceeded this limited accommodation, and the trustees obtained quarters in a portion of that one of the buildings of the exhibition of 1862 which formed the southern boundary of the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. In 1885 the collection was temporarily removed to the Bethnal Green Museum, where it remained until it finally found its permanent home in the new building which was erected for this purpose in 1890-1896, adjoining and to the northeast of the National Gallery.

Meanwhile the collections of the British Museum had obtained such formidable proportions that soon the large additions which had from time to time been made to Montague House no longer provided adequate accommodation, and at a special general meeting of the trustees, held on January 21, 1860, a resolution, moved by the first lord of the treasury, was carried, by which it was determined to remove from Montague House the entire natural history collection, and an act of Parliament obtained in 1863 authorized the purchase of a suitable site, that on the north

side of Cromwell Road, in South Kensington, being selected. In the architectural competition the design of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., was finally accepted. It was some years, however, before the ground was broken, and building was not commenced until 1873, and it was June, 1880, before the completed building, a huge yellow brick edifice, six hundred and seventy feet in length, consisting of a central structure and wings flanked by towers, the whole in a Romanesque style, was formally handed over to the trustees, and April 18, 1881, before it was finally opened to the public.

Notwithstanding the large collection of architectural casts and models on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, it was deemed not unadvisable by Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir Gilbert Scott and other admirers of the Gothic to establish a museum devoted exclusively to the study of architecture, and an extensive series of casts of all the British cathedrals and other famous buildings, Venetian, Roman and otherwise. The collection, which was first exhibited in rooms in Canon Row, Westminster, was for a time removed to a gallery of the South Kensington Museum, but was transferred in 1869 to its present home, a building specially built to receive it at No. 18 Tufton Street, Westminster.

The year 1897 witnessed the opening of the National Gallery of British Art, known familiarly as the Tate Gallery, erected and presented to the nation,

with a collection of sixty-five modern paintings, by the late Sir Henry Tate. The building, of which Mr. Sydney R. J. Smith was the architect, may be described as of the free classic style, with a low central dome and an imposing facade with a projecting Corinthian portico, approached by a broad flight of steps. Two wings extend themselves, one on either side, each terminating in a pavilion, with Corinthian pilasters connected with the central portion by a plain ashlar wall, adorned by niches flanked with pilasters. A colossal Britannia surmounts the pediment of the central portico and adds greatly to the handsome outline of the building. The object of the institution being to afford a fairly adequate view of modern British art, none but works of the more modern artists, and none but the works of British subjects, are admitted to its walls. Besides the original Tate collection, the gallery now also possesses the Vernon collection, while a large number of paintings purchased under the conditions of the Chantrey bequest, and formerly in the South Kensington Museum, and a number of works by nineteenth century artists, and formerly in the National Gallery, have been removed here. Among the latest additions to the gallery is the Watts collection, a number of paintings by the late Mr. G. F. Watts, presented by him to the nation. There are besides a number of sculptures.

What Sir Henry Tate has done for modern British art, the late Marquis of Hertford, that great friend

of George IV., desired to accomplish in favor of the old masters, fine furniture and bric-a-brac. The result of his efforts was the famous Hertford collection, which was greatly extended by his adopted son, Sir William Wallace, and bequeathed by the latter's widow to the nation. Lady Wallace died in 1897, and £80,000 was voted by Parliament to purchase Hertford House, that magnificent mansion on Manchester Square, in which the collection was then and is now housed, and adapt it for the purposes of a public gallery. This was done, and Hertford House was finally opened to the public in June, 1900. The picture galleries contain some seven hundred and fifty pictures, including a large number of valuable paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools and a few important canvases of the Italian, Spanish and British schools; but their special feature is the splendid collection illustrative of French art during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The magnificent Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. furniture, and the superb bric-a-brac distributed throughout the galleries, is also of the highest interest to the lover of ceramics and of the ebonist's art. The collections of enamels, medals, plaques, ivory and boxwood carvings and wax reliefs are also noteworthy.

If the age of George III. and George IV. had been prolific in the establishment of hospitals and asylums for the cure of all bodily ills, the Victorian era is also distinguishable for the provision made

during that period for the suffering and infirm in those cases in which they had not been previously provided with some place of succor. The year 1839 saw the foundation of King's College Hospital connected with the medical school of King's College. It was incorporated in 1851 and a building commenced the year following on Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the foundation stone being laid on June 17, 1852. The same year the present building of St. Mark's Hospital on City Road, an institution founded in 1835 for the treatment of fistula, was erected. The Consumption Hospital, founded in 1841, had already secured a suitable site on Fulham Road, and a building, of which the prince consort laid the foundation stone on June 11, 1844, had been opened for the reception of consumptive patients in 1846. Almost opposite is the Cancer Hospital, founded in 1851, and of which the original buildings were erected in 1858-1859. It was rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1884-1885. A general hospital known as the Great Northern Central was established in Caledonian Road in 1856, the present building being declared open by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1888, and in 1869 the Evelina Hospital, founded and partly endowed by the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild; was opened on Southwark Bridge Road as a place of treatment for sick children. But by far the most important construction of this nature effected during the long reign

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of the late queen are the new buildings of St. Thomas Hospital, on the Albert Embankment, below Westminster Bridge. The history of this hospital has been in part already traced. Founded in 1213 as an almonry by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, on High Street, Southwark, and not unfrequently, though erroneously, it would appear, connected with that hospital dedicated to St. Thomas founded by Agnes à Becket, in the old home of the à Becketts on the Cheap, it was at the time of the dissolution of the religious houses bought by the citizens of London and opened by them as a hospital for poor and impotent people in 1552. The old building, having fallen into disrepair, was completely rebuilt in 1701-1706 through public subscriptions. The Southeastern Railway, having purchased a portion of the site for its extension to Charing Cross, the sum thus realized was used for the erection of the present building, which, with its seven separate pavilions and enormous facade, is one of the most imposing hospital buildings in the world, and which, commenced in 1868, was formally opened by the late queen in June, 1871.

But it was not only the physical side of man that profited by the new establishments for the cure of the body, for man's mental side was also cared for, and as fast as hospitals arose on the one hand, schools and colleges arose on the other. The year 1841 saw the foundation of St. Mark's College, Fulham Road, established in connection with the National Society

for the purpose of training masters for Church of England schools. The building, in French Gothic, was erected in 1843. There is a chapel attached, with an excellent male choir. The next important foundation in order of time is the Royal College of Chemistry, established in 1845 at No. 16 Hanover Square, under the distinguished presidency of the late prince consort, to "promote the study of practical chemistry and the general advancement of chemical science." The college was subsequently removed to more commodious quarters in Oxford Street, and in 1853 was incorporated with the School of Mines, in Jermyn Street, but transferred in 1872 to the New Science Schools at the South Kensington Museum, where, with splendid laboratories, it is able to carry on its work in a more efficient manner. The present building of Gresham College, on the corner of Basinghall Street, to the east of the Guildhall, dates from 1845. It was built out of accumulated capital of the Gresham bequest. The lectures had originally been delivered in Gresham's house, in Bishopsgate Street, but when this was taken down in 1768 the lectures were transferred to rooms at the Royal Exchange, and finally in 1845 to their present quarters. The City of London College, an educational and literary institute, was established at Crosby Hall in 1848, as the "Metropolitan Evening Classes," to afford an opportunity of self improvement to young men employed in the city. Later, when Crosby Hall was devoted

to other purposes, the college was removed to Sussex Hall, Leadenhall Street, the old hall of the Bricklayers Company, and from there to its present quarters in White Street, Moorfields. An institution of equal educational value is the City and Guilds of London Institute, founded in 1878 by several of the city companies for the advancement of technical education. The corporation of London joined in the scheme, and also contributed funds. The central offices of the institution are at Gresham College, while the schools are held at branch buildings in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, for senior students, and at the Finsbury Technical College, in Leonard Street, Finsbury, and at the South London School of Technical Art, in Kennington Park Road, for junior students.

By far the most important educational developments, however, connected with London under the Victorian period are the establishment of the London School Board and the inauguration of the University of London as a teaching faculty instead of a purely examining board. The first mentioned of these arose in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 33 and 34 Vic., c. 75, ss. 37, 39, 1876, and numbered formerly forty-nine, now fifty-five members, elected by direct vote of those paying poor rates. The duties of the board are to provide "proper and sufficient accommodation in public elementary schools for all children resident in the metropolis for whose element-

ary education provision is not otherwise made, and to supply proper elementary education in such schools under the conditions defined in the act." Besides the more simple branches of an ordinary English education, drawing and music in the elementary stages are taught at most of the board schools, and instruction in plain needlework and plain cooking is a part of the regular curriculum of the girls' schools. No less than 430 schools are provided by the board, in which instruction is given by some 6898 teachers, of which 2319 are male and 4579 female, and accommodation afforded to some 520,000 children. The office of the board, a handsome "Queen Anne" building of red brick, erected from designs of Mr. E. R. Robson, is on the Victoria Embankment. The second of these developments, that affecting the University of London, was the result of a movement of many years growth, culminating in the passing of the University of London Act, 1898, whereby a royal commission was appointed, upon whose recommendation the statutes and regulations for the constitution of the reorganized body were framed. The royal assent to the undertaking by the university of the teaching functions, in addition to its previous exclusive work of examination, was granted on June 29, 1900. The University of London has its headquarters and offices in the Imperial Institute Building in South Kensington, and the colleges, formerly independent, but now grouped under this head, and which may thus be con-

sidered as forming together the university itself, are, for the course in arts, University College, Gower Street; King's College, Strand; Royal Holloway College, Egham; Bedford College, London—the first two for male students, the last two for female students—the Royal College of Science, the London School of Economics and Political Science; for engineering, the Central Technical College, the S. E. Agricultural College, Wye; for medicine, the schools attached to the hospitals of St. Bartholomew, London, Guy's, St. Thomas, St. George, Middlesex, St. Mary's, Charing Cross, and Westminster, and the London Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for women; and, finally, for theology, St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England); Wesleyan College, Richmond (Methodist); Cheshunt College, Hackney College, Hampstead, and New College, Hampstead (Congregational); and Regent's Park College (Baptist).

What was done for the arts and philosophies was also accomplished for music, and the year 1876 witnessed the foundation of the National Training School for Music, opened on Kensington Gore on a basis of free instruction. The building, of an architecture which may be called sixteenth century, erected from designs of H. H. Cole, is both spacious and well suited to its purpose. Sir Arthur Sullivan was its first principal, and was succeeded by Sir John Stainer. The institution was, however, not destined to be long-lived, and was in 1883 merged into the then newly in-

corporated Royal College of Music, of which the then Prince of Wales was elected the first president, and the late and celebrated Sir George Grove the first director. Another institution of a similar character is the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, while the corporation of London has done excellent work in the same direction by the establishment of the Guildhall School of Music in Tudor Street, Whitefriars. Nor was the corporation to be outdone in the matter of picture galleries and museums, for it has established, as has been said in a previous chapter, adjacent to the Guildhall, a splendid library, a museum of civic relics, and a picture gallery, where from year to year valuable loan collections are exhibited.

While the corporation occupied itself with improvements and alterations on its own special premises, several of the city companies were engaged in enlarging and redecorating their halls, or in constructing new and more spacious ones. Among these latter were the Clothworkers and the Drapers. Both companies had suffered the loss of their halls in the great fire of 1666, but each had replaced their loss by a new structure. These, however, came in time to be outgrown by the exigencies of new demands, and both companies now decided to erect on their premises halls suitable to their wealth and corporate dignity. The Clothworkers were the first to begin operations, and their present spacious edifice, of which Mr. Samuel Angell was the

architect, was commenced in 1856, and finally opened by the late prince consort on March 27, 1860. The front on Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street, is of Portland stone, Italian in style, with Corinthian pilasters, and considerable carving. On the ground floor is situated the company's court room and dining room, while a grand staircase of great breadth and proportions, and lighted by a cupola, leads to the great hall up-stairs, a superb apartment, some eighty feet in length, forty in breadth, and forty in height, with an elaborate coffered ceiling, decorated with figures between semi-circular lights, and springing from an entablature supported by polished red granite columns with Caen stone Corinthian capitals. There are fine windows of painted glass, representing the arms of the company, of masters and other distinguished members, including William Lambe, Samuel Pepys, and his friend William Hewer, while gilded life-size statues of James I. and Charles I. adorn the end of the room. The Drapers did not operate in so radical a manner. Their hall, which had been erected in 1667, from designs of Edward Jerman, by Cartwright Mason, on the ruins of that destroyed in the great fire the year previous, had already been enlarged and altered by the brothers Adam, when it was restored after an accidental fire in 1774. They contented themselves therefore in rebuilding a large portion only in 1866-1870, while remodeling and redecorating the interior. The work was accomplished by Mr. Her-

bert Williams, the company's architect, and while the quadrangle was preserved, an entirely new front screen one hundred and seventy feet in length, and forty feet in height, consisting of a series of rusticated arches, with keystones and high reliefs, bays pierced with large windows, and a splendid carved frieze, surmounted by an elaborate cornice and balustrade, was constructed on Throgmorton Street. The interior is equally splendid. From the great vestibule a spacious staircase of marble and alabaster, lit by a lofty cupola, leads to the reception rooms, which form a suite one hundred and thirty feet long, and superbly decorated. Beyond these again is the great hall, a magnificent room eighty-two feet in length, forty-six feet in width, and forty-five feet in height. The ceiling, coved and paneled, is upheld by a series of colossal male figures, and supported by twenty-eight detached columns, each a monolith of polished Devonshire granite, with pilasters back of each of the same stone, with plinths of black and gold marble, and based mouldings of Bardilla and green marble. The gardens, which formerly extended as far as London wall, and commanded a fine view of Highgate, have long since been largely built over.

Important changes were also made in the London prisons. Of the five great prisons of the time of Elizabeth—the Tower, for prisoners detained for treasonable offences pending execution, or at the king's pleasure; the Marshalsea, attached to the king's house;

the Fleet, for Westminster Hall ; the Compter, for the city of London, and the Gatehouse, for the city of Westminster—not one remains to-day. The Tower has long since ceased to be a place of detention, and so can no longer be considered as one of the king's prisons, while the Fleet, that celebrated prison which had housed so many debtors, was purchased by the corporation in 1844, and two years later, on February 20, 1846, operations were begun for its demolition, and the outer walls removed. The site of the Fleet prison was in 1864 sold to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, in connection with the work of approaches to the Holborn Viaduct terminus, and nothing remains of the once terrible reality. By the 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 22, the Fleet prison was legally abolished, and with the Marshalsea consolidated with the Queen's Bench, in Borough Road, Southwark, a prison created by the 5 and 6 William IV., c. 22, and the new consolidated prison accorded the name of Queen's Prison ; but even this last link passed away when an act obtained in 1862 authorized the discontinuance of the Queen's Prison, and ordered the removal of the prisoners there detained to Whitecross Street prison, Cripplegate, which in its turn was closed in 1870, and shortly after demolished. The Compter, in Southwark, and the old Gatehouse prison, Westminster, had long since suffered the same fate. The only remaining link with the old names is found in that of Newgate prison, which may be considered as the successor

of the ancient prison over Newgate, to which there has already been in these pages a number of allusions. The present building was designed by George Dance, the younger, and the first stone laid by Alderman Beckford on May 31, 1770. It is now used as a place of detention for prisoners pending their trial at the "Old Bailey," or Central Criminal Court. The Old Bailey suffered destruction, together with the older Newgate prison, during the Gordon riots of 1780, but the dining-room still exists and has been incorporated, as it were, in the new building erected in its place by Dance, the architect of Newgate prison. The place of the old Elizabethan prisons has now been taken by new and more commodious places of detention: the Pentonville prison, Pentonville, in northern London; Wormwood Scrubbs, passed on the way to Windsor, and which lies a little to the west of the Southwestern tracks; and Wandsworth prison, at Wandsworth, in southeastern London, all three for convicted prisoners from the criminal districts in which they are situated; while at Holloway jail, at Holloway, in northeastern London, are detained all prisoners awaiting trial and remand from the whole Metropolitan Area, and convicted females up to three months imprisonment. That gigantic edifice, the government penitentiary in Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, afterwards known as Millbank prison, and later used as a place of detention for military offenders, and which was erected at great cost in the last years of the eight-

eenth century and the first years of the last century, has suffered the fate of the older prisons, and the site is now occupied by the Tate Gallery, or National Gallery of British Art.

Society of the Victorian era is of itself so vast a subject that to treat it in any detail would indeed require a separate volume, and be quite beyond the scope of the present work. That many social changes occurred in so long a period as the sixty years reign of the late queen is of course a platitude, but one may well philosophize on the fact that this reign formed a connecting bridge between the society of the Old World ideals and that modern society, a triumphant plutocracy, which retains all the old forms without any of the old thought which was their *raison d'être*. Fashion became in the last century, and has remained, distinctly a West End affair, the city had been long abandoned, the effort to residentialize Finsbury had proved a failure, Fleet Street had been turned over to the newspaper world and had become the home of dailies and periodicals, the Strand had long since been given over to the small tradesman and his ubiquitous shop, Covent Garden had become what it has remained, a veritable slum, Bloomsbury, after a brief triumph of respectability, had become a neighborhood of lodging houses and chambers to let, Soho had come to be the exclusive habitat of German ebonists and Italian pastry cooks, Leicester Square had become what Covent Garden had been, the centre of the

theatre life of the metropolis, and its neighboring streets the haunts of the more Bohemian of the French colony, Piccadilly, like the Strand, had come to be encroached upon by the demon of trade and the shadow of petty purveyors, and even the sanctity of Bond Street had come to be violated; Burlington Gardens and Hanover Square had become the district of tailors and schools, Portland Place had come to be well nigh and Regent's Park hopelessly abandoned, while Cavendish Square had become a city of doctors and private asylums, Bayswater meant social damnation, and Westminster was "too far away;" so the great world huddled and still huddles itself in St. James, Mayfair and Belgravia; but even here distinction must be made, for St. James, the land of clubdom, is, with the exception of St. James Square itself, Arlington Street, and of the row of mansions facing the Queen's Walk, Green Park (reached from St. James Street by Cleveland Row), Little St. James Street, St. James Place, Park Place, and Bennett Street, considered suitable only for bachelor residence, all fashionable family life being therefore restricted to Mayfair and Belgravia. A slight expansion north of Oxford Street, however, has come to be tolerated in favor of the Portman Square district and those streets in the immediate vicinity of Marble Arch, to which quarter the general name of Tyburnia has been accorded; while with the opening up of the Cadogans and South Kensington an even greater spread was

given to the residential quarter; but Mayfair and Belgravia continue to be regarded as the *sanctum sanctorum* of the *grande monde*. The opening of Victoria Street led the way to the establishment of a whole quarter of flats, colloquially denominated "Flatland," while the building of Belgrave Road and St. George's Road through the purlieus of Pimlico added two more to habitable, if not fashionable streets. The development of Chelsea was also a factor in the problem of residence, and this and West Brompton became and has remained the home of the art world and the best of the dramatic profession. St. John's Wood, once widely affected, has acquired a reputation somewhat pseudo domestic.

It may easily be seen that such restricted limitations in the fashionable area did not tend towards encouraging the construction of vast residences. Indeed, the titled classes invariably preferred, and now prefer, the large country house, and the *piéd á terre* in town. That era of splendid mansions of the time of George IV. had passed not to return, and the sites of some famous houses are now occupied by clubs. The Victorian reign, however, witnessed the erection of some really noble residences. Anteceding in its foundation by a few years the accession of Queen Victoria, the erection of Stafford House, St. James, had, when that happy event occurred, already so far progressed that this splendid pile had attained much of its present proportions. Built by Benjamin Wyatt

for Frederic, Duke of York, second son of George III., the untimely death of that prince resulted in the sale of the crown lease to the then Duke of Sutherland, the purchase money being spent in the formation of Victoria Park. The upper story was added for the Duke of Sutherland by Sir Charles Barry, R.A. Stafford House is undeniably one of the finest mansions in London. Its splendid position, facing the Mall, its spacious garden, its vast proportions, its architectural merits and internal beauties—all combine to make it one of the most magnificent of the private residences of the metropolis, and one only equaled, perhaps, by Bridgewater House, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, a colossal pile, also facing the Queen's Walk, erected in 1847–1850 from designs of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., for Francis, Earl of Ellesmere, great nephew and principal heir of Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, and Montague House, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, a vast French renaissance chateau facing Whitehall, opposite the treasury and privy council office, and looking out over a splendid garden to the Victoria Embankment, erected in 1859–1862 from designs of Mr. William Burn.

But the house which, of all others, excels in beauty of situation is probably Dorchester House, the magnificent mansion of Captain George Lindsay Holford. Erected in 1852–1854 for R. S. Holford, Esq., the father of its present owner, from designs of Mr.

Lewis Villiamy, this noble and enormous pile stands isolated and imposing at the angle, as it were, of Park Lane and Great Stanhope Street, facing Hyde Park. The house takes its name from the Damers, Earls of Dorchester, to whom belonged the house which stood on the site occupied by the present structure. Dorchester House, with its splendid Italian renaissance facade of Portland stone, its famous staircase, its superb apartments—so eminently suited for great entertainments—may well be considered the most sumptuous residence in London. Since the great ball given here by Captain Holford, in honor of the late queen's golden jubilee in 1887, it has not, however, been the scene of any very wonderful functions, but has been on several occasions loaned by its present owner to the government, for the purpose of lodging some royal personage from abroad, whom it was not desirable or possible to lodge at Buckingham Palace. The most recent occasion of this sort is probably the residence there of the Shazada, son of the Emir of Afghanistan, on the occasion of his visit to England in 1895. The splendid mansions just described, together with Devonshire House, Piccadilly, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire; Bath House, Piccadilly and Bolton Street, formerly the residence of Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton, and now the residence of Julius Wernher, Esq., the South African millionaire; Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, the mansion of the Duke of Wellington; Spencer House, Queen's

Walk, Green Park, the residence of Earl Spencer; Chesterfield House, facing Great Stanhope Street, formerly the residence of the Earl of Chesterfield, now that of Lord and Lady Burton; Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne; Dudley House, Park Lane, the town house of the Earls of Dudley, now the residence of J. B. Robinson, Esq., the South African millionaire; Hertford House, Manchester Square, formerly the residence of the late Marquis of Hertford, then of Sir William Wallace, and now the Wallace Museum, and Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, formerly the town house of the Dukes of Portland, and now the residence of the Marquis of Bredalbane, may very properly be considered the really great mansions of London, though some of the foreign embassies, and such houses as those of Lady Naylor Leland and Arthur D. Sassoon, at Albert Gate, have just title to be included, while the spacious mansions of Carlton House Terrace and Belgrave Square should also be considered in the list. Another house of even greater importance in the social history of the late queen's reign is Cambridge House, Piccadilly. But few houses have had a more varied ownership. Originally the town house of the Earl of Egremont, who died here in 1793, it passed subsequently into the hands of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who lived here from 1822 to 1829, and from him the house was named Cholmondeley House, which name was

changed to Cambridge House when it became the residence of Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III. On his death, in 1850, the house became the residence of Sir Richard Sutton, who was, in fact, the owner of the freehold, and, on his demise in 1855, it was taken by Lord Palmerston, who continued residing here until his death in 1865, and was for these ten years the scene of Lady Palmerston's famous receptions. It is now the Naval and Military Club, and memories only remain of its former social splendors.

Lady Palmerston's was, in fact, the last really organized effort made by any hostess of the Victorian period to unite under one roof all the best elements in the widely-diverging constituent parts of London society. The death of the prince consort threw a long pall of mourning over the doings of the court, and the late queen ceased to attend general functions, and even ministerial mansions. Society became so vast an engine that to entertain it all at one time came to be a task well nigh impossible, so the era of big and general parties gradually passed away, and society divided itself into any number of cliques; Almack's assemblies were discontinued, and even dances resolved themselves into merely coterie affairs. Of late years, however, owing possibly to the various jubilee functions of 1887 and 1897, things have taken a tendency to consolidate a little more, and it has been found convenient by a number of hostesses,

whose visiting lists somewhat exceeded the limited capacity of their houses, to give dances and other parties in hired rooms; and though the prestige of such affairs has markedly decreased since the days of Almack's, yet enterprising capital has provided several such suites of considerable magnificence, such as the Cadogan Rooms, Hans Crescent Hotel, Hans Crescent, Sloane Street, in a certainly fashionable neighborhood, but "rather dark and dreary"; the Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, somewhat "too far away"; the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, "on the wrong side of Oxford Street"; the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, considered "too public" save for corporation banquets, and the several splendid suites of the Hotel Cecil, used principally, however, "for political and other similar affairs." The magnificent dining room of the Carlton Hotel, on Pall Mall, is also available for parties, and is admirably suited to large functions, "though the lack of other neighboring apartments *en suite* is a serious drawback," and Claridges', that most select of hostelries, in Lower Brook Street, is only suitable, "of course," for "smaller and more exclusive functions." There is an *embarras de richesse*, without really much choice. Such are the difficulties arising from the dictum of society.

But if the changes in the drawing room world were both numerous and notable, those in clubdom were equally so. The foundation of the principal London

clubs, White's, Arthur's, Brooke's, Boodle's, the Carlton, the Reform, the Travellers, the Athæneum and others, occurred in the preceding reigns, and they have already been referred to in other chapters. New clubs, however, now arose on every side, and even some of the older clubs lost something of their distinctive character. Thus, though White's, Arthur's, Brooke's and Boodle's retained and still retain much of their charm of exclusion and social distinction, yet the arbitrary blackballing at these institutions of the then Prince of Wales' most valued friends led to the establishment in 1859 under his influence of the Marlborough Club, at 52 Pall Mall, the names of the members of which would come under the prince's especial scrutiny, and the admission of whom, though nominally in the hands of a committee, should, in fact, be dependent upon the royal will. Thus did the Marlborough Club leap at once, as it were, into a position not only of prominence, but of distinctive fashion. But other similar social institutions had arisen. Of these, Crockford's, founded in 1844, at 50 St. James Street, now the Devonshire Club, and long celebrated for its cookery, and Gresham's, at 1 Gresham Place, City, are perhaps the best known. The two great political clubs, the Carlton and the Reform, soon found themselves in imminent danger of being socially swamped by the pressure for admission from would-be politicians seeking social honors, and it may be said that those huge institutions, the Con-

servative Club, on St. James Street, founded in 1840, the Constitutional Club, on Northumberland Avenue, founded in 1883, the Junior Carlton, on Pall Mall, founded in 1864, and the Junior Conservative, at 43 Albemarle Street, founded in 1889, grew out of the overflow of the Carlton; and the Devonshire Club, at 50-53 St. James Street, in the building formerly Crockford's, founded in 1875, the New Reform Club, St. Ermin's Hotel, and the National Liberal Club, at Whitehall Court, founded in 1882, grew out of the overflow of the Reform Club. But even these measures did not altogether succeed in purging the Carlton and the Reform from their various non-social elements, and both have remained to this day more political than distinctly exclusive. Several of these institutions have besides corresponding clubs in the city proper, such as the City Carlton, St. Swithin's Lane, the City Liberal, Walbrook, the City of London, in the Old South Sea House, No. 19 Old Broad Street, a non-political or rather non-partisan affair, and others. The Travellers, on the other hand, had come to be invaded by such a band of new-rich colonial magnates that the diplomatic body—for the convenience of which, among other distinguished travellers, the club was originally established—have partaken themselves in a body to the St. James, established in what was formerly Coventry House, the residence of the Earl of Coventry, on Piccadilly, facing the Green Park, and here is now their haunt.

Among military and naval clubs the United Service, by its overflow, gave rise to the founding in 1855 of the Junior United Service, at the corner of Regent and Charles Streets. Two new clubs of the same class arose in the founding in 1851 and 1865, respectively, of the Army and Navy Club, at 36 Pall Mall, and of the Naval and Military Club, in Cambridge House, Piccadilly. From them again, as it were, others have arisen, the Junior Army and Navy, St. James Street, founded 1883, the Junior Naval and Military, at 96 Piccadilly, founded in 1900. The Guards Club, founded in 1848, in a spacious house in Ashley Gardens, subsequently removed from there, and is now at 70 Pall Mall. The University Clubs also duplicated themselves; thus we have the New University Club, on St. James Street, founded in 1863, the Oxford and Cambridge and the New Oxford and Cambridge, both the latter on Pall Mall. Besides the Athæneum and the older literary clubs, others rapidly formed themselves, until the list defies enumeration. Of these, however, the Savage Club, at No. 6 Adelphi Terrace, the Press Club, in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, and that ingenious society of fellow-workers in the newspaper craft, the Whitefriars Club, which has its rooms and weekly Friday meetings at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, may be mentioned as the most noteworthy. To this list the Arts Club, at 40 Dover Street, Piccadilly, should be appended; while among sporting clubs the Turf Club, 85 Piccadilly, the

Sports Club, at 8 St. James Square, the Automobile Club, in Whitehall Court, the Badmington, in Piccadilly, for sporting and coaching, the Golfers, also in Whitehall Court, and the Coaching and Four-in-hand Clubs should be mentioned. The two country clubs, Ranelagh at Putney and Hurlingham at Fulham, are principally devoted to the interests of polo, but as afternoon tea gardens they also fill the part played in London social life by the Old Spring Gardens of the Stuart period and the Mulberry Gardens of the days of the Georges.

Though not clubs in the strict sense of the word, yet both the Colonial Institute and the Imperial Institute are institutions which, as they possess several club-like features, may with propriety be mentioned here. The former, which has a splendid building on Northumberland Avenue, was founded in 1868 for the purpose of "providing a place of meeting for those connected with British India and the Colonies and others taking an interest in Indian and colonial affairs." The Imperial Institute, an institution of a very similar, if not identical, character, and which was founded in 1887, occupies magnificent chambers in the palatial building erected in connection therewith, in Imperial Institute Road, between Prince's and Queen's Gate, South Kensington, and at the back of the Royal Albert Hall. The corner-stone of this really sumptuous edifice was, as has been said, laid by the late queen in person on July 4, 1887, and the

building opened by the same august sovereign with equal solemnity on May 10, 1893. In connection with the institute is a great museum of colonial products, intended to encourage the study of trade in a scientific form, and a large portion of the building is now devoted to the offices of the new London University.

The changes which affected the social and the club life of London were not the only ones which have direct bearing on the greater life of the metropolis. The complete disappearance of the old inns and hostelrys, which had for generations been landmarks in the metropolis, the erection of such gigantic edifices as Claridges', the Carlton, the Hotel Cecil and the Savoy, and the establishment of such splendid restaurants as Prince's, the Criterion and the Trocadero were among the greatest changes wrought in London during the Victorian reign. They represent a complete change in the aspect of the hotel life of the world's greatest city. Nor were the changes which affected the dramatic world during the same period less important. The change whereby the old system of permanent stock companies, playing a frequently varying repertoire of time-worn comedies and dramas, disappeared, to give place to the present method of companies specially organized and brought together by some leading star or manager, for the purpose of bringing out some particular production, is probably the most noteworthy of the many changes which were brought about. But

it was not only systems which changed, for old play-houses disappeared or were completely altered, and new ones arose on every hand. Covent Garden, still the first theatre in London, and which had in 1847 superseded the old Haymarket Opera House as the home of grand opera, was for a third time burned to the ground on the morning of March 5, 1856, after the holding of a *bal masqué*; but, as on former occasions, a new theatre was immediately planned to be erected on the same site. This time the new theatre, of which E. M. Barry, R.A., was the architect, was purposely designed for grand opera and made, in consequence, proportionally spacious and splendid. It took some two years to build, and was not opened therefore until May, 1858. Like the theatre which preceded it, its distinguishing external characteristic is the imposing Corinthian portico, under which is the great carriage entrance. The statues and *bas-reliefs*, by Flaxman and Rossi, which were saved from destruction in the fire, have been re-erected in their proper places. On the left is the grand staircase, which leads to the foyer and the grand tier. The interior is both lofty and elegant, and the red upholstery of the boxes, of which there are several tiers, is in striking contrast with the flesh tints, jewels and toilets of their occupants, adding thereby greatly to the brilliant scheme of color on an opera night. Though not so palatial an edifice as the Grand Opera in Paris or Vienna, nor yet as large as the Scala in

Milan, it is, however, one of the largest and most luxuriously appointed theatres in the world. Meanwhile the Old Haymarket Opera House had undergone serious tribulation and misfortunes. The complete loss of its prestige as the home of opera after its abandonment by Mario, Grisi, Persiani, Tamburini and other operatic stars, who removed themselves and their talents to the new and more spacious Covent Garden, finally caused its abandonment for that form of entertainment, and, after a series of vicissitudes, it was eventually demolished in 1893 to make way for the erection of the Carlton Hotel, the northern extremity of the building being retained, however, for the erection of a new theatre, now Her Majesty's, one of the handsomest and largest theatres in London, and one of the London homes of the Shakespeareian drama under Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

Amid all these changes the Drury Lane remained, as it were, as a link with the glories of Garrick and the elder Mrs. Siddons and the days when Covent Garden Piazza was the centre of London's theatre life. Destroyed, as has been said, by a momentous fire in 1809, it has been replaced by a new structure, the fourth on the same site, opened in 1812. This theatre still remains, and besides its historical associations, has the merit of being the most spacious of London theatres, and the only one suitable to the performance of great ballets and other spectacular productions, for which it is in fact almost exclusively

utilized. The Lyceum, in Wellington Street, Strand, in the same neighborhood, and which, erected in 1834, is next in size to the Drury Lane, is now, under Sir Henry Irving, the principal London home of the Shakespereian drama and other historical plays of a spectacular character. At the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, since the alterations in the structure and pretensions of the former Haymarket Opera House—more simply styled the Haymarket—the lighter vein of classic comedy is the most usual diet. The present building, which replaced an older structure in 1821, was very largely altered and remodeled internally when, in 1879, it passed from Mr. Buckstone's management to that of Mr. Bancroft. The greatest innovation introduced by Mr. C. J. Phipps, Mr. Bancroft's architect, was the suppression of the pit in favor of orchestra stalls, a change which on the occasion of the opening of the remodeled theatre on January 31, 1880, brought about a decidedly boisterous demonstration on the part of the ejected pit-frequenters. It availed nothing, however, for the management was quite determined and the orchestra stalls remained, a precedent being thus created of which other London theatres were not loth to avail themselves, and an example given which the newer play-houses have not been remiss in emulating. It is now, under the able management of Mr. Cyril Maude and Mr. Frederic Harrison, the special London home of the Sheridanian school.

The Adelphi, on the Strand, which also belongs to a pre-Victorian age, still retains its popularity as the home of melodrama and sensational plays, while the St. James, in King Street, St. James, has continued under the management first of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, and more recently of Mr. George Alexander, its reputation as a playhouse devoted to the drama of high life and the problems of conjugality, psychology and society. The Strand and the Olympic, both also pre-Victorian theatres, have remained what they were from almost the start, playhouses devoted to farce and burlesque, but the Princess Theatre, in Oxford Street, has not been so fortunate. Falling steadily in repute and prestige, it has finally ended in the hands of the American Keith, of "Continuous Performance" celebrity.

It cannot be said that the Victorian era was unproductive in the theatre-making line. Other playhouses rose at short intervals in every direction to attain fame and prominence, and though some "went under," a large proportion have sustained their opening promises. Of these the most important are the Royalty, Dean Street, Soho, opened in 1840 by Miss Kelly as her own theatre, afterwards the Soho Theatre, later changed to its present name (now under the management of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, appearing usually in social problem plays), the Great Queen Street Theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields, opened as St. Martin's Music Hall in 1847 (now under the management of Mr. W.

S. Penley, in light comedy and farce), the Gaiety Theatre, Strand, opened in 1864 (musical comedy and burlesque), the Globe Theatre, Newcastle Street, Strand, opened in 1868 (comedy), the Vaudeville Theatre, Strand, opened in 1870 (a miniature playhouse given up largely to pantomime, children's plays, etc.), the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, first opened in 1871, remodeled and reopened in 1888 (comedy, society plays), the Criterion Theatre, Piccadilly Circus, opened first in 1873, remodeled and reopened in 1884 (Mr. Arthur Bouchier and Miss Agnes Compton in society plays), the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, opened first in 1878, remodeled and reopened in 1901 (Mrs. Langtry in historical and society drama), the Savoy Theatre, Strand, opened in 1881 (English operetta), the Avenue Theatre, opened in 1882 (comedy), the Garrick Theatre, Charing Cross Road, opened in 1888, (drama and comedy), the Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, opened also in 1888 (musical comedy and burlesque), the Lyric Theatre, also on Shaftesbury Avenue (comedy, operetta and romantic drama), Daly's Theatre, opened in 1893 (now comic opera), and more recently Wyndham's Theatre, Charing Cross Road (Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore in comedy and society plays), the Duke of York's Theatre, St. Martin's Lane (romantic plays and musical comedy), the Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street (Mr. Charles Hawtrey in light comedy), the Comedy Theatre, Panton

Street, Haymarket (Mr. Forbes Robertson in comedy), and lastly the Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue, opened in 1901, and especially destined for musical comedy and the lighter drama. There are, besides these, many East End theatres, of which the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, High Street, and the Grand Theatre, High Street, Islington, are perhaps the most noted. Both are vast affairs and devoted principally to sensational melodrama. There are also many suburban playhouses of good repute, such as the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, the Grand Theatre, Fulham Road, Terriss Theatre, Rotherhithe, and others.

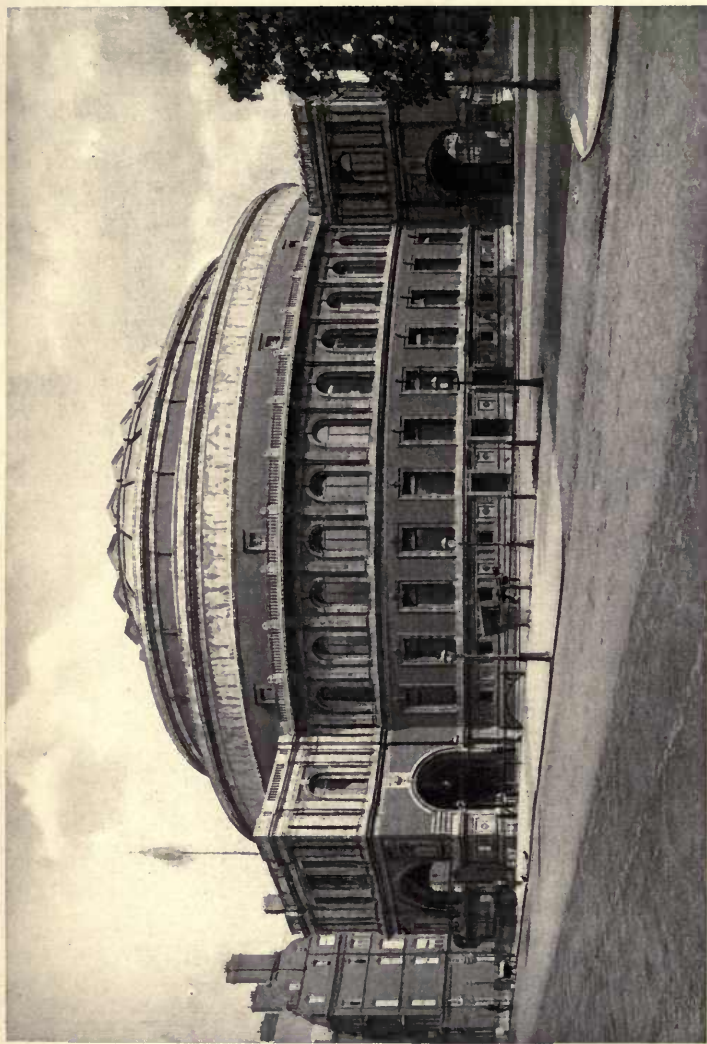
But if London can boast of more theatres than any other city save Paris, and it is doubtful if even the French metropolis can surpass the number, London is more especially famous as the home of music halls. No city supports so great an average of these halls as London. Including the suburbs, it is estimated that over one hundred of such places of entertainment exist. The greater number of these are of course in the central and more thickly populated portions of the metropolis, and of these again the most famous are in the neighborhood of Leicester Square. Here are situated the Empire Theatre, that "queen of music halls," formerly the Pandora Theatre, remodeled and opened under its present name in 1884, and now the principal rendezvous of the London fast world; the Alhambra, founded as far back as 1851, but remodeled in 1858 and 1882, and finally reopened in

1883. The Palace Theatre, another of the larger music halls, and built originally as the home of grand opera in English, is in Cambridge Circus, at the junction of Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road. Another, the London Pavilion, is on Piccadilly Circus, while among the smaller halls the most noted are the Oxford, in Oxford Street; the Tivoli, on the Strand; the Royal, in Holborn; the Middlesex, on Drury Lane, and others. The Hippodrome, a species of winter circus, very handsome internally, and which stands at the junction of Cranbourne Street and Charing Cross Road, may, from the varied character of the entertainments presented, for convenience sake be mentioned among the music halls.

The list of London places of public amusement is not, however, exhausted by the above enumerated theatres and music halls, for there are, besides, the great concert halls, of which no mention has as yet been made. Of these the Royal Albert Hall is, from its position and colossal proportions, the most noteworthy. This vast amphitheatre, elliptical in plan, with a great hemispherical dome one hundred and forty feet in height, was designed for great musical festivals and other ceremonial gatherings, and has a capacity of eight thousand persons, with room besides for an orchestra of two hundred performers and one thousand chorus. It occupies the site of Gore House, the famous residence of the Countess of Blessington, and faces Kensington Gardens at the place where now

1883. The Palace Theatre, another of the larger music halls, and built originally as the home of grand opera in English, is in Fenchurch Lane at the junction of Shutford Avenue and Charing Cross Road. Another, the London Pavilion, is on Piccadilly Circus, while among the smaller halls the most noted are the Oxford, in Oxford Street; the Tivoli, on the Strand; the Royal, in Holborn; the Middlesex, on Drury Lane, and others. The Hippodrome, a species of winter circus, very handsome internally, and which stands at the junction of Cranbourne Street and Charing Cross Road, may, from the varied character of the entertainments presented, for convenience sake be mentioned among the music halls.

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stands the Albert Memorial. The foundation stone was laid by the late queen in person on May 20, 1868, and the building formally opened by the same august sovereign on March 29, 1871. Next to the Royal Albert Hall, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, with seats for three thousand persons, is the largest of the London concert halls, and here are held the greater number of the really important concerts of the season, the size of Albert Hall being prohibitive. Adjoining Queen's Hall is St. George's Hall, a smaller amphitheatre, suitable for similar purposes, while St. James Hall, Piccadilly, is better adapted for piano recitals, quartette and the like; such is also the sphere of Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, while occasional concerts of a more amateur and society character are given at Grafton Gallery, Grafton Street, Piccadilly.

If Ranelagh and Hurlingham may be said to take the place of Spring Gardens and Mulberry Gardens, the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace may also be said to replace in a measure Vauxhall and Cuper's Gardens. The former, a huge iron and glass structure, having served as a main building in the exhibition of 1851, was subsequently purchased by the Crystal Palace Company, and the materials moved to Sydenham, where a vast terrace was cleared for its erection, and spacious gardens, brilliantly illuminated at night, laid out around it. The "palace" is now used as a place of permanent exhibition, and here are held nightly concerts, and at specified intervals the

great Handel festivals. The fireworks on Thursday evenings are among the finest in the world, and on these nights it is well to go early, and dine at one of the several restaurants. Until recently the Alexandra Palace was to the northern liberties what the Crystal Palace is to the southeastern districts, but the spring of 1901 witnessed the opening of the Alexandra Palace on different lines as a "free palace" of amusement for the masses, something after the plan of the People's Palace in Mile End Road, an institution founded after the idea suggested by the "Palace of Delight," in Sir Walter Besant's novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." The nucleus of the sum required for its erection, £100,000, was subscribed by Mr. J. E. Barber Beaumont, and other sums obtained by public subscription and private donations until finally the necessary amount was obtained. The corner-stone was laid with much solemnity, and the "palace" opened to the public by the late queen in person on May 14, 1887. Besides a large free library and swimming pool, it contains a spacious hall, the Queen's Hall, in which concerts and other entertainments are given, a winter garden and technical schools attended by some four thousand students annually. Another huge building dedicated to amusement, though not of a public character, is Olympia, containing a vast amphitheatre capable of seating some ten thousand persons, and used for spectacular performances, circus and hippodrome races, fireworks spectacles and

other such entertainments. Not far away are Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, used for annual exhibitions, military, naval, Indian, Colonial, etc., which were formerly held in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Kensington Gore. These now being built over, the Horticultural Society holds its annual flower show in the grounds of the Inner Temple, by permission of the Benchers of that association, the Royal Botanical Society being well provided with spacious grounds for their own exhibits in Regent's Park.

The people's interests were, however, being looked after also in other ways, for various suburban parks were at different times opened to the public under act of Parliament, as was the case with Victoria Park, or by the action of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and later of the London County Council. Of these, Victoria Park, at Bethnal Green and Hackney, the first cost of which was defrayed by the sum obtained by the sale of the crown lease of Stafford House to the Duke of Sutherland, commenced in 1842, but not completed until 1872; Battersea Park, East Battersea, opened in 1858; Finsbury Park, Hornsey, and Southwark Park, Rotherhithe, both opened in 1869, are the most noteworthy. More recent acquisitions by the London County Council include Hampstead Heath, the Epping Forest, Blackheath, Greenwich Park and Gladstone Park, the most recent of London's so-called "lungs" or "breathing-places."

CHAPTER XIV.

ACCESSION OF EDWARD VII.

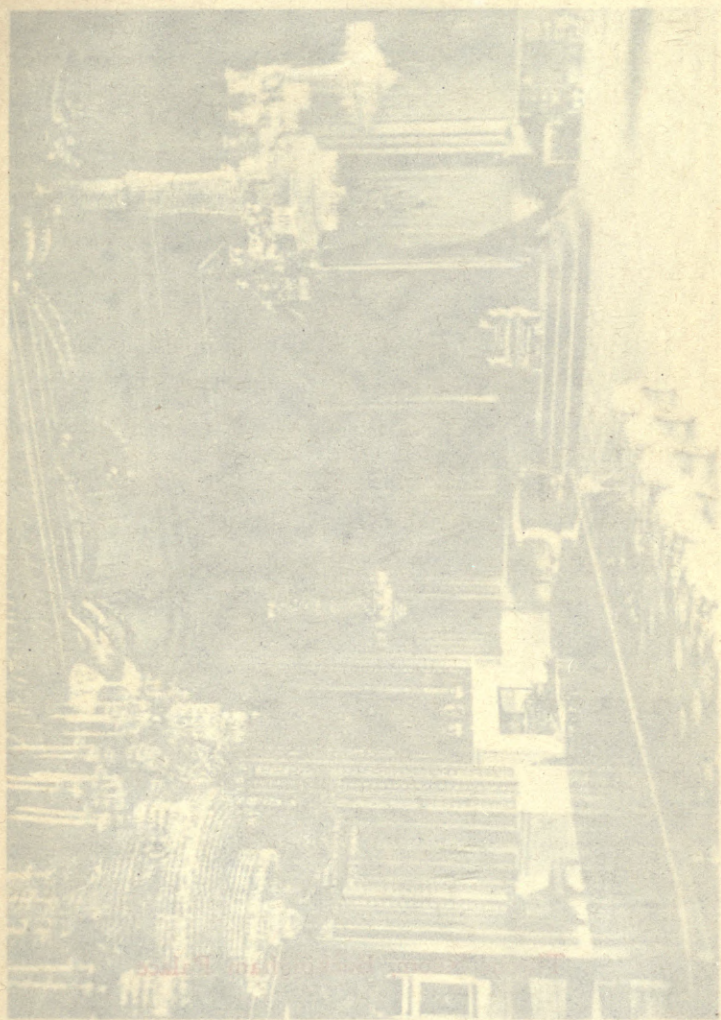
Death of Queen Victoria—Her Last Illness and Last Drive—The Final Moments—Consternation in London—The Great Bell of St. Paul's Proclaims the Sad Event—The Turmoil of the City Hushed—The Traffic of the City's Streets Arrested—The Supreme Grief of the Nation—Majestic Projects for the Queen's Funeral are Discussed at Osborne, London and at Windsor—Great Preparations at Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House—The King Enters London—The Meeting of the Privy Council—The King Proclaimed at St. James with Solemn Pomp—The Ceremony at Temple Bar—The Final Proclamation at the Royal Exchange—Long Live Good King Edward the Seventh and his Gracious Consort, Queen Alexandra.

THE death of the late queen took place at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, at 6.30 P.M., on Tuesday evening, January 22, 1901. Up to the preceding Wednesday her health had, though failing, not caused general uneasiness, and on that afternoon the queen took her last drive at Osborne, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The day following, however, found her too weak to drive out, and from that time the aged sovereign sank gradually into a state of coma, from which she never rallied, finally passing away, as has been said, on the Tuesday following, in the presence of the various members of the

royal family, who had been summoned to attend her bedside as soon as her dangerous condition was realized. It is difficult, indeed, for any one not in London at that time to appreciate the overwhelming consternation which came over the afflicted city as the great bell of St. Paul's, only rung on such momentous occasions, boomed forth its message of woe with all solemnity. All traffic stopped, all noises ceased, and the people gathered together in small groups to discuss, in hushed voice, the tremendous event which was to plunge the greatest city of the world into the throes of the deepest grief. Later in the evening the traffic in the streets was resumed again, and the varied noises of the metropolis were heard once more on every hand.

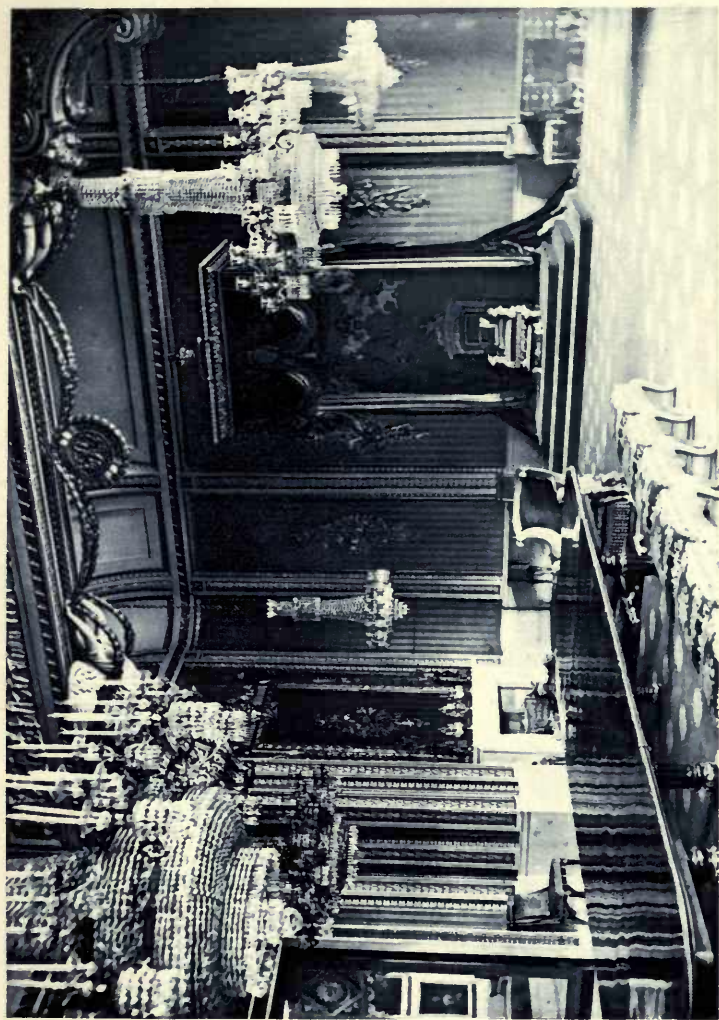
Meanwhile majestic projects were being matured at Osborne, in London and at Windsor for the solemn interment of the late queen, while at Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House hurried preparations were in progress for the reception of the king and the foreign princes and distinguished envoys expected to attend the funeral. The king entered London the day following the late queen's demise, arriving at Victoria Station, from Cowes, at 12.55 on Wednesday, January 23. That afternoon the new sovereign held his first privy council in the throne hall of St. James Palace, when he was proclaimed by that most honorable body under the title of Edward VII., and in the following words: "Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign

lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of her late Majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all humble and hearty affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal King Edward the Seventh with long and happy years to reign over us." "Given at the Court of St. James this twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one." Then the princes of the royal house present, the archbishops, the peers of the privy council, the bishops, the judges of "his Majesty's principal courts," and other members of the privy council, the lord mayor and the aldermen of the city of London advanced, one at a time, to the foot of the



lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of her late Majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all humble and hearty affection, beseeching God, by these kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal King Edward the Seventh with long and happy years to reign over us." "Given at the Court of St. James this twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one." Then the princes of the royal house present, the archbishops, the peers of the privy council, the bishops, the judges of "his Majesty's principal courts," and other members of the privy council, the lord mayor, and the aldermen of the city of London advanced, one at a time, to the foot of the

Throne Room, Buckingham Palace



throne, and rendered the homage of allegiance, falling on the right knee, and raising the new sovereign's right hand to their lips.

The public proclamation by the heralds took place the day following with the accustomed ceremonies. At the hour of nine a splendid blaze of color stood out against the dull gray background of St. James Palace. The earl marshal, in his robes of office, Norroy, king-at-arms, with his heralds in their tabards and other mediæval trappings, the pursuivants-at-arms and the sergeants-at-arms shouldering great gilded maces, those huge emblems of authority having been brought from the Tower for the occasion, appeared upon the balcony facing Friary Court. Below the commander-in-chief, with the headquarters staff of the army, formed a brilliant group, while detachments of household troops were mounted in the quadrangle. And now the solemn hour has arrived. The four state trumpeters step forward to the front of the balcony and a fanfare of trumpets leads up to the long-awaited proclamation, read in clear, deliberate, ringing tones by the deputy garter, Norroy, king-at-arms. The final words uttered, the same official calls in louder tones, reaching far beyond the quadrangle of the palace, for cheers for the king, heartily responded to by the eager and expectant crowd, while the trumpeters once more blare in unison and the band of the Grenadier Guards strikes up "God save the King."

This is the signal for the departure for the city of the earl marshal's procession, proceeding thence to proclaim the king's accession to the citizens thereof. At Temple Bar another ceremony takes place. Permission has to be asked ere the procession can enter the city limits. The gates, alas! are gone, but in their place a red silk rope is held across the roadway by a row of close-fisted minions of the law. It is impossible to knock at this frail barrier; a fanfare of trumpets is sounded instead, and the city marshal, on horseback, in full uniform, demands of the pursuivant, who has advanced towards him, "Who goes there?" "'Tis Rouge Dragon" is the reply. "And what wants he?" inquires again the city marshal. "To speak with the lord mayor, that he may to him communicate an order in council." Accordingly Rouge Dragon is admitted and taken to the lord mayor, who, forewarned by the fanfare of trumpets, is already on the scene, attending in his state coach, with all his civic suite. Handing to the city's chief magistrate a potent document explaining his presence at the city gates, this the lord mayor, turning to the assembled thousands, now proceeds to read aloud: "At the Court of St. James, twenty-third day of January, ordered in council that the king's heralds and pursuivant-at-arms do attend at the Court of St. James on Thursday next, the twenty-fourth instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed with the usual ceremonies to proclaim His Majesty King Edward the Seventh." "Let them

enter," the lord mayor adds; the scarlet cord is drawn aside and the brilliant cavalcade, escorted by a squadron of Royal Horse Guards, passes within the city barrier.

But here again a pause is made. The state trumpeters sound a flourish. The city trumpeters repeat the same, and York Herald, in brilliant scarlet, gold-embroidered tabard, reads the proclamation. Another fanfare of trumpets follows, cheers for the king are heartily given, the band strikes up the national anthem, and the splendid procession, this time accompanied by the lord mayor and civic officials, moves on to the city's centre and the Royal Exchange. Here on the steps of the portico the lord mayor and civic officials, the heralds, pursuivant-at-arms, mace bearers and trumpeters group themselves; for a third time the proclamation is read aloud, the state and city trumpeters sound a final fanfare of their trumpets, the band plays the national anthem and all present unite in cheering loudly for **GOOD KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH AND HIS GRACIOUS CONSORT QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES
OF THE
SOVEREIGNS OF BRITAIN
AND THE
MAYORS OF LONDON.

TROJAN DYNASTY.

DATE.	NO.	KINGS AND QUEENS.
1129 B.C.	I.	Brutus, great grandson of Æneas, Prince of Troy, arrives in Albion, and founds the city of Trinovantum.
1108 "		Foundation of London.
1105 "	II.	Loerin.
1095 "	III.	Guendolœna (Queen).
1080 "	IV.	Maddan.
1040 "	V.	Menpricius.
1020 ?	VI.	Elraucus.
946 ?	VII.	Brutus II.
934 B.C.	VIII.	Leil.
909 "	IX.	Hudibras.
870 "	X.	Bladud.
850 "	XI.	Leir.
790 "	XII.	Gonorilla (Queen) and Regan (Queen).
785 "	XIII.	Cunedagius.
772 "	XIV.	Rivallo.
758 "	XV.	Gurgustius.
744 "	XVI.	Sisillius.
730 "	XVII.	Jago.
716 "	XVIII.	Kinmarcus.
702 "	XIX.	Gobogudo.

MOLMUTIAN DYNASTY.

DATE.	NO.	KINGS AND QUEENS.
680 B.C.	XX.	Dunwallo Molmutius (son of Cloten, King).
674 "	XXI.	Belinus and Brennius (Kings), sons of Dunwallo.
660 "	XXII.	Gurgiunt Brabtruc.
646 "	XXIII.	Guithelin.
632 "	XXIV.	Sisillius II.
618 "	XXV.	Kimarus.
604 "	XXVI.	Danius.
590 "	XXVII.	Morvidus.
570 "	XXVIII.	Gorbonian.
562 "	XXIX.	Arthgallo.
548 "	XXX.	Elidure.
534 "	XXXI.	Virgenius.
520 "	XXXII.	Peredure.
506 "	XXXIII.	Gorbonian II.
492 "	XXXIV.	Margau.
478 "	XXXV.	Ennidunus.
464 "	XXXVI.	Idwallo.
450 "	XXXVII.	Runno.
436 "	XXXVIII.	Geruntius.
422 "	XXXIX.	Cattellus.
408 "	XL.	Coillus.
394 "	XLI.	Porrex.
380 "	XLII.	Cherin.
367 "	XLIII.	Fulgenius.
354 "	XLIV.	Eldadus.
341 "	XLV.	Andragius.
328 "	XLVI.	Urianus.
315 "	XLVII.	Eliud.
302 "	XLVIII.	Cledaneus.
289 "	XLIX.	Cletonius.
276 "	L.	Gurgintius.
263 "	LI.	Merianus.
250 "	LII.	Bleduno.
237 "	LIII.	Cap.
224 "	LIV.	Cenus.
211 "	LV.	Sisillius III.
198 "	LVI.	Blegabred.
185 "	LVII.	Arthmail.
172 "	LVIII.	Eldol.
159 "	LIX.	Redion.
146 "	LX.	Rederehius.
133 "	LXI.	Samuilpenissel.
120 "	LXII.	Pir.
107 "	LXIII.	Capoir.
94 "	LXIV.	Clingueillus.
81 "	LXV.	Heli.
68 "	LXVI.	Lud.
55 "	LXVII.	Cassibellaun (defeated by Cæsar, retires to the interior).

ROMAN OCCUPATION.

DATE.	ROMAN EMPERORS.	ROMAN LEGATES.	TRIBUTARY KINGS OF BRITAIN RETIRED TO THE INTERIOR.
53 B.C.	Cæsar.		TENUANTINE
27 " "	Augustus.		DYNASTY.
14 A.D.	Tiberius.		Kymberlinus
37 " "	Caligula.		(Cymbeline).
41 " "	Claudius.	{ Aulus Platus.	Carectatus
		{ Vespasian.	(Guiderus).
		{ Ostoriis Scapula.	Togidumnus
54 " "	Nero.		(Aviragus).
57 " "		{ Aulus Didius.	
61 " "		{ Veranius.	
		{ Suetonius Paulinus.	
68 " "	Galbo.		Boadicea
69 " "	Otho.		(Queen of the Iceni.)
69 " "	Vitellius.		Marius?
75 " "	Vespasian.	{ Petilius Cerealis.	
		{ Julius Frontinus.	
		{ Julius Agricola.	
79 " "	Titus Vespasian.		
81 " "	Domitian.		
96 " "	Nerva.		Coillus?
98 " "	Trajan.		
117 " "	Hadrian.		
138 " "	Antonius Titus.	Lollius Urbicus.	
156 " "			Lucius dies 156.
161 " "	Marcus Aurelius.		
180 " "	Commodus.	{ Ulpus Marcellus.	
		{ Claudius Albinus.	
193 " "	{ Pertinax.		
	{ Julianus.		
193 " "	Septimus Severus.	{ Heraclianus.	
		{ Virus Lupus.	
211 " "	Caracalla.		
217 " "	Macrinus.		
218 " "	Heliogabalus.		
222 " "	Alexander Severus.		
235 " "	Verus Maximinus.		
237 " "	Gordianus.		
238 " "	Balbinus.		
238 " "	Gordianus II.		
244 " "	Philip.		

ROMAN OCCUPATION (CONTINUED).

DATE.	ROMAN EMPERORS.	ROMAN LEGATES.	TRIBUTARY KINGS OF BRITAIN RETIRED TO THE INTERIOR.
249 A.D.	Metius Decius.		
250 "	Gallus Hostilius.		
253 "	Æmilianus.		
253 "	Valerianus.		
260 "	Gallienus.		
268 "	Claudius II.		
270 "	Quintillus.		
270 "	Aurelianus.		
275 "	Tacitus.		
276 "	Florianus.		
276 "	Aurelius Probus.		
282 "	Aurelius Carus.		
283 "	{ Carinus and Numerianus.		
284 "	Diocletian.	{ Usurpation of (7 yrs.) Carausius (Boulogne).	
285 "	Maximianus Hercules.	{ Usurpation of (3 yrs.) Allectus (Clausentum).	
296 "		{ Asclepiodotus (sent by Constantius).	
305 "	Constantius.		Cœlgodebog ("King Cole").
306 "	Constantine.		Helen marries Constantine.
337 "	{ Constantine II. Constans. Constantius II.		
337 "			
360 "	Julian.		
363 "	Jovian.		
	<i>Roman Empire Divided.</i>		
364 "	Valentinian.		
375 "	Gratian.		
	{ Valentinian II. (Italy.)		
379 "	{ Euginius (Franks). Maximus (Britain).		
394 "	Theodosius I.		
395 "	Honorius.		
410 "	<i>Withdrawal of the Roman Legions from Britain.</i>		

TENUANTINE
DYNASTY.Cœlgodebog
("King
Cole").
Helen marries
Constantine.The Britons ap-
ply to Rome
for protection
against the
Picts and
Scots.

DATE.	SAXON HEPTARCHY.							KINGS OF WALES.
	(Landing of Hengist and Horsa at the Isle of Thanet.)							
	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	NORTH-UMBRIA.	ANGLIA.	MERCIA.	
449 A.D.								Uther Pendragon (accedes in 410).
454 "	Hengist and Horsa.							
477 "	Aesc.							
488 "	"Oix."							
491 "		Ella.						
500 "								
512 "	Octa.							
514 "		Cissa.						
519 "			Cerdic.					
526 "			Cynric.	Erchwine.		Uffa.		Arthur (famed for his chivalry, and for his "Knights of the Table Round," instituted to aid him in the "Quest of the Holy Grail").
534 "	Hermanric.							
542 "								
547 "					Ida.			Wortiporus.
560 "	St. Ethelbert.		Cæwlin.		Adda.			
567 "					Glaflia.			
571 "					Heodwulf.	Uffa.		
572 "					Freedwulf.			
573 "					wulf.			Malgo?

SAXON HEPTARCHY (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	NORTH-UMBRIA.	ANGLIA.	MERCIA.	KINGS OF WALES.
578 A.D.					Theodoric	Titilus.		
580 "								
586 "				Sledda.	Ethelric.		Crdia.	
587 "								
588 "								
591 "			Ceolric.		Ethelfuth			Cadwan?
593 "								
597 "			Ceolwulf.	St. Se-berht.		Redwald.	Ceolric. Wibba.	
611 "			Cynegils.					
614 "			Cwichelmu	Sexted.			Cheorl.	
616 "	Eachbald.				Edwin.			
617 "				Sige-berht II.				
623 "						Eorpwald		
624 "							Penda.	
626 "						Richbert. Sigeberht		
627 "								
629 "						Egfrid.		Cadwallawn.
630 "						Annas.		Cadwalladyr.
632 "					Eanfrid. Oswald.			
634 "								
635 "								
640 "	Ercen-berht.							
642 "					Osweo.			

SAXON HEPTARCHY (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KENT.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	NORTHUMBRIA.	ANGLIA.	MERCIA.	KINGS OF WALES.
728 A.D.		Ethelbeard.		Ceowulf. Eadberht.			Rhodri.
729 "			Swithred.				
737 "		Cuthred.			Alphwuld.		
738 "							
740 "					Beorna.		
746 "	Ethelberht II.					Beohnred.	Cynam and Howel
748 "						Offa.	
749 "		Sigeberht. Cynewulf.		Oswulf. Edilwald.	Beorna.		
754 "							
755 "							
757 "							
758 "							
759 "							
760 "	Alric.						
765 "							
774 "							
778 "		Beortric.					
784 "							
789 "							
790 "							
792 "			Sigeric.	Osred. Ethelred.	Ethelberht Anglia united to Wessex by Offa.		
794 "	Edberht.			Erdulf.		Egfrid.	
795 "							

796	"				
799	"	Cuthred.			
800	"		Sighere.		
805	"	Baldred.			
806	"				
808	"				
809	"				
819	"				
820	"				
821	"				
823	"	Kent annexed to Wessex by Egberht.			
825	"		Essex annexed to Wessex by Egberht.		
838	"				
841	"				
844	"				
852	"				
874	"				
877	"				

MERCIA.

Egfrid.
Cenwulf.

Alfwold.
Erdwulf.
Eanred.

Kenelm.
Cenwulf.
Beorwulf.
Ludecan.

Withglafe.
Berthulf.

Northumbria annexed by Ethelwulf, King of England.

Burhred?
Ceolwulf?

Mercia merged into England.

Merwyn.

ENGLAND.

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	PRINCES OF WALES
SAXON DYNASTY.			
800 A.D.	Egberht, King of Wessex.		
823 "	Egberht annexes Kent and Essex.		
827 "	Egberht assumes title of King of England.		
837 "	Ethelwolf.		
841 "	Ethelwolf annexes Northumbria.	844	Rhodri the Great (Roderick).
860 "	Ethelbald.		
860 "	Ethelberht.		
866 "	Ethelred I.		
871 "	Alfred the Great.		
877 "	Mercia merges into England.	877	Anarawd.
901 "	Edward the Elder.		(Idwal-Voel) ?
915 "			
925 "	Athelstan.		
940 "	Edmund I.	942	Howel Dha.
943 "			
946 "	Edred.		
948 "		948	Jefan and Jago.
955 "	Edwy.		
958 "	Edgar the Peaceable.		
975 "	Edward the Martyr.	972	Howelap-Jefan.
979 "	Ethelred II. retires.	984	Cadwallon.
		985	Meredith and Owen.
1013 "	DANISH DYNASTY.	992	Idwal ap Meyric.
	Sweyn.		
SAXON DYNASTY (RESTORED).			
1014 "	Ethelred (restored, dies April 23, 1016).		
1015 "		1015	Llewellyn ap Sitsylht.
1016 "	Edmund Ironside, his son—murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016.		
DANISH DYNASTY (RESTORED).			
1016 "	Canute, Nov. 30, 1016, marries Emma, widow of Ethelred.		
1035 "	Harold, illegitimate son of Canute.	1023	Iago ap Idwal.
1040 "	Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma (good and generous).	1039	Griffith ap Llewellyn.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	PRINCES OF WALES
SAXON DYNASTY (RESTORED).			
1042 A.D.	Edward the Confessor (son of Ethelred and Emma) restored.		
1066 "	Harold (son of Earl Godwin) killed at Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066.		
THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.			
1066 "	William the Conqueror.	1067	Bleddyn.
1087 "	William II.	1073	Trahærn ap Cærdoc.
1100 "	Henry I.	1079	Griffith ap Cynam.
1135 "	(Stephen, Earl of Blois.)	1137	Owain Gwyned.
THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.			
1154 "	Henry II.	1169	David ap Opwain.
		1194	Llewellyn the Great.
		1240	David ap Llewellyn.
		1246	Llewellyn ap Griffith, slain 1282.

ENGLAND.

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
1189 A.D.	Richard I., Cœur de Lion.	1189	Henry Fitz-Aylwyn (from 1189 to 1213).
1199 "	John.	1213	Roger Fitz-Alywyn.
		1214	Serlo le Mercer.
		1215	William Hardel.
1216 "	Henry III.	1216	Jacob Alderman.
		1216	Solomon de Basinges.
		1217	Serlo le Mercer (from 1217 to 1223).
		1223	Richard Ranger (from 1223 to 1227).
		1227	Roger le Duc (from 1227 to 1231).
		1231	Andrew Bukerel (from 1231 to 1237).
		1238	Richard Renger.
		1239	William Joynier.
		1240	Gerard Bat.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1241	Reginald de Bungeye.
		1242	Ralph Esy.
		1243	Ralph Erney.
		1244	Michael Thovy.
		1245	John Gyseory.
		1246	John Gyseory.
		1247	Peter Fitz-Alan.
		1248	Michael Thovy.
		1249	Roger Fitz-Roger.
		1250	John Norman.
		1251	Adam Basing.
		1252	John Tulesan.
		1253	Nicholas Bat.
		1254	Ralph Hardel (from 1254 to 1258).
		1258	William Fitz-Richard (from 1258 to 1261).
		1261	Thomas Fitz-Thomas (from 1264 to 1266).
		1266	William Fitz-Richard.
		1267	Alan de la Souche.
		1268	Sir Stephen de Eddeworth.
		1269	Sir Hugh Fitz-Otes.
		1270	John Addrien.
		1271	Walter Harvey.
		1272	Walter Harvey.
		1273	Henry le Waleys.
		1274	Gregory de Rokesle (from 1274 to 1281).
		1281	Henry le Waleys (from 1281 to 1284).
		1284	Gregory de Rokesle.
		1285	Sir Ralph de Sandwich (from 1285 to 1288).
		1288	Sir John le Bretton.
		1289	Sir Ralph de Sandwich.
		1290	Sir Ralph de Sandwich.
		1291	Sir John le Bretton.
		1292	Sir Ralph de Sandwich.
		1293	Sir John le Bretton (from 1293 to 1297).
		1297	Henry le Waleys.
		1298	Henry le Waleys.
		1299	Elias Russell.
		1300	Elias Russell.
		1301	Sir John le Blount, knighted 1306 (from 1301 to 1308).
1307	" Edward II.	1308	Nicholas de Farndon.
		1309	Thomas Romeyn.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1310	Richer de Refham.
		1311	John de Gyseory.
		1312	John de Gyseory.
		1313	Nicholas de Farndon.
		1314	John de Gyseory.
		1315	Stephen de Abingdon.
		1316	John de Wengrave (from 1316 to 1319).
		1319	Hamo de Chigwell.
		1320	Nicholas de Farndon.
		1321	Hamo de Chigwell (from 1321 to 1323).
		1324	Nicholas de Farndon.
1327 A.D.	Edward III.	1324	Hamo de Chigwell (from 1324 to 1328).
		1328	John de Grantham.
		1329	Simon Swanlound.
		1330	Sir John de Poulteneye.
		1331	Sir John de Poulteneye.
		1332	John de Prestone.
		1333	Sir John de Poulteneye.
		1334	Reginald del Conduyt.
		1335	Nicolas Wotton.
		1336	Sir John de Poulteneye.
		1337	Henry Darcy.
		1338	Henry Darcy.
		1339	Andrew Aubrey.
		1340	Andrew Aubrey.
		1341	John of Oxenford.
		1341	Simon Fraunceys.
		1342	Simon Fraunceys.
		1343	John Hamond.
		1344	John Hamond.
		1345	Richard Lacere.
		1346	Geoffrey Whyting.
		1347	Thomas Legge.
		1348	John Lucekyn.
		1349	Walter Tuak.
		1350	Richard Fylsyngby.
		1351	Andrew Aubrey.
		1352	Adam Fraunceys.
		1353	Adam Fraunceys.
		1354	Thomas Legge.
		1355	Simon Fraunceys.
		1356	Henry Picard.
		1357	John Stodeye.
		1358	John Lucekyn.
		1359	Simon Dolcelle.
		1360	Sir John Wroth.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1361	John Pecche.
		1363	Stephen Caundyssh.
		1363	John Notte.
		1364	Adam de Bery.
		1365	Adam de Bery.
		1366	John Lovekyn.
		1367	James Andrew.
		1368	Simon Mardon.
		1369	John Chichisler.
		1370	John Bernes.
		1371	John Bernes.
		1372	John Pyell.
		1373	Adam de Bery.
		1374	William Walworth.
		1375	John Warde.
		1376	Adam Stable.
1377 A.D.	Richard II.	1377	Nicholas Brembee.
		1378	John Philpot.
		1379	John Hadley.
		1380	William Walworth.
		1381	John Northampton.
		1382	John Northampton.
		1383	Nicholas Brembee (from 1383 to 1386).
		1386	Nicholas Eaton.
		1387	Nicholas Eaton.
		1388	Nicholas Twyford.
		1389	William Venor.
		1390	Adam Bamme.
		1391	John Hende.
		1392	William Staundon.
		1393	John Hadley.
		1394	John Frossh.
		1395	William More.
		1396	Adam Bamme.
		1397	Richard Whytyngton.
		1398	Crew Barendyn.
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.		
1399	Henry IV.	1399	Thomas Knolles.
		1400	John Fraunceys.
		1401	John Schadworth.
		1402	John Walcote.
		1403	William Askham.
		1404	John Hende.
		1405	John Wadecok.
		1406	Richard Whytyngton.
		1407	William Staundon.
		1408	Drew Barantyn.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.		
1413 A.D.	Henry V.	1409	Richard Merlawe.		
		1410	Thomas Knolles.		
		1411	Robert Chycheley.		
		1412	William Waldern.		
		1413	William Crowmere.		
		1414	Thomas Fauconer.		
		1415	Nicholas Wotton.		
		1416	Henry Barton.		
		1417	Richard Merlawe.		
		1418	William Sevenok.		
		1419	Richard Whytyngton.		
		1420	William Carnbregge.		
		1422 "	Henry VI.	1421	Robert Chycheley.
				1422	William Waldern.
1423	William Crowmere.				
1424	John Michell.				
1425	John Coventry.				
1426	John Keynell.				
1427	John Gedeney.				
1428	Henry Barton.				
1429	William Estfeld.				
1430	Nicholas Wotton.				
1431	John Welles.				
1432	John Parveys.				
1433	John Brokle.				
1434	Roger Otle.				
1435	Henry Frowyk.				
1436	John Michell.				
1437	William Estfeld.				
1438	Stephen Broun.				
1439	Robert Large.				
1440	John Paddisle.				
1441	Robert Clopton.				
1442	John Hatherle.				
1443	Thomas Catworth.				
1444	Henry Frowik.				
1445	Simon Eyre.				
1446	John Olney.				
1447	John Gidney.				
1448	Stephen Broun.				
1449	Thomas Chalton.				
1450	Richard Wifold.				
1451	William Gregory.				
1452	Godfrey Feldyng.				
1453	John Norman.				
1454	Stephen Forster.				
1455	William Marche.				
1456	Thomas Canynge.				
1457	Geoffrey Boleyne.				

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1458	Thomas Scot.
		1459	William Hewlyn.
		1460	Richard Lee.
1461 A.D.	THE HOUSE OF YORK. Edward IV.	1461	Hugh Wich.
		1462	Thomas Coke.
		1463	Matthew Philip.
		1464	Ralph Joslyn.
		1465	Ralph Verney.
		1466	Sir John Yong.
		1467	Thomas Holgrave.
		1468	William Taylor.
		1469	Richard Lee.
		1470	Sir John Stokton.
		1471	William Edward.
		1472	Sir William Hampton.
		1473	John Tate.
		1474	Sir Robert Drake.
		1475	Robert Bassed.
		1476	Sir Ralph Joslyn.
		1477	Humphrey Hayford.
		1478	Richard Gardener.
		1479	Sir Bartholomew Jamys.
		1480	John Browne.
		1481	William Heriet.
1483 “	Edward V.	1482	Sir Edmund Shaa.
1483 “	Richard III.	1483	Sir Robert Billesden.
		1484	Sir Thomas Hill.
		1484	Sir William Stocker.
		1484	John Ward.
1485 “	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR. Henry VII. (Catholic.)	1485	Hugh Brice.
		1486	Henry Colet.
		1487	Sir William Horne.
		1488	Robert Tate.
		1489	William White.
		1490	John Mathew.
		1491	Hugh Clopston.
		1492	William Martin.
		1493	Sir Ralph Astric.
		1494	Richard Chawry.
		1495	Henry Colet.
		1496	Sir John Tate (the younger).
		1497	William Purchase.
		1498	Sir John Percevall.
		1499	Nicholas Aldwine.
		1500	William Rennington.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
1509 A.D.	Henry VIII. (Protestant.)	1501	Sir John Shaa.
		1502	Bartholomew Rede.
		1503	Sir William Capell.
		1504	Sir John Winge.
		1505	Sir Thomas Kniesworth.
		1506	Sir Richard Haddon.
		1507	William Browne.
		1507	Lawrence Aylmer.
		1508	Sir Stephen Jennings.
		1509	Thomas Bradbury.
		1509	Sir William Capell.
		1510	Sir Henry Kebble.
		1511	Sir Roger Acheley.
		1512	Sir William Copinger.
		1512	Sir Richard Haddon.
		1513	Sir William Browne.
		1514	Sir George Monox.
		1515	Sir William Butler.
		1516	Sir John Nest.
		1517	Sir Thomas Earnewe.
		1518	Sir Thomas Mirfine.
		1519	Sir James Yardford.
		1520	Sir John Bruges.
		1521	Sir John Milborne.
		1522	Sir John Mundy.
		1523	Sir Thomas Baldrie.
		1524	Sir William Bailey.
		1525	Sir John Allen.
		1526	Sir Thomas Seymer.
		1527	Sir James Spencer.
		1528	Sir John Rudstone.
		1529	Sir Ralph Dodmer.
		1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor.
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambert.		
1532	Sir Stephen Peacock.		
1533	Sir Christopher Askew.		
1534	Sir John Champneis.		
1535	Sir John Allen.		
1536	Sir Ralph Warren.		
1537	Sir Richard Gresham.		
1538	Sir William Forman.		
1539	Sir William Holleis.		
1540	Sir William Rocke.		
1541	Sir Michael Dormer.		
1542	John Cotes.		
1543	Sir William Bowyer.		
1543	Sir Ralph Warren.		
1544	Sir William Laxton.		
1545	Sir Martin Bowes.		

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.		
1547 A.D.	Edward VI. (Protestant.)	1546	Sir Henry Hobberthorne.		
		1547	Sir John Gresham.		
		1548	Henry Ancoates.		
		1549	Sir Rowland Hill.		
		1550	Sir Andrew Jud		
		1551	Sir Richard Dobbes.		
		1552	Sir George Barne.		
		1553 "	Lady Jane Grey Dudley (usur- pation).	1553	Sir Thomas White.
				1554	Sir John Lyon.
		1553 "	Mary I., Queen. (Catholic.)	1555	Sir William Garrard.
1556	Sir Thomas Offley.				
1558 "	Elizabeth, Queen (Protestant.)	1557	Sir Thomas Curteis.		
		1558	Sir Thomas Leigh.		
		1559	Sir William Hewet.		
		1560	Sir William Chester.		
		1561	Sir William Harper.		
		1562	Sir Thomas Lodge.		
		1563	Sir John White.		
		1564	Sir Richard Mallory.		
		1565	Sir Richard Champion.		
		1566	Sir Christopher Draper.		
		1567	Sir Roger Martin.		
		1568	Sir Thomas Rowe.		
		1569	Sir Alexander Avenon.		
		1570	Sir Rowland Heyward.		
		1571	Sir William Allen.		
		1572	Sir Lionel Duckett.		
		1573	Sir John Rivers.		
		1574	James Hawkes.		
		1575	Ambrose Nicholas.		
		1576	Sir John Langley.		
		1577	Sir Thomas Ramsey.		
		1578	Sir Richard Pipe.		
		1579	Sir Nicholas Woodrofe.		
		1580	Sir John Branch.		
		1581	Sir James Harvey.		
		1582	Sir Thomas Blancke.		
		1583	Edward Osborne.		
		1584	Sir Thomas Pullison.		
		1585	Sir Wolstane Dixie.		
		1586	Sir George Barne.		
		1587	Sir George Bond.		
		1588	Sir Martin Calthrop.		
		1588	Sir Richard Martin.		
		1589	Sir John Hart.		
		1590	Sir John Allad.		
		1590	Sir Rowland Heyward.		
		1591	Sir William Webb.		
		1592	Sir William Roe.		

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1593	Sir Cuthberd Buckle.
		1593	Sir Richard Martin.
		1594	Sir John Spencer.
		1595	Sir Stephen Slaney.
		1596	Sir Thomas Skinner.
		1596	Sir Henry Billingsley.
		1597	Sir Richard Saltenstall.
		1598	Sir Stephen Some.
		1599	Sir Nicholas Mosley.
		1600	Sir William Rider.
		1601	Sir John Garrard.
		1602	Robert Lee.
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.		
1603 A.D.	James I., and VI. of Scotland. (Protestant.)	1603	Sir Thomas Bennet.
		1604	Sir Thomas Lowe.
		1605	Sir Leonard Halliday.
		1606	Sir John Wats.
		1607	Sir Henry Lowe.
		1608	Sir Humphrey Weld.
		1609	Sir Thomas Cambell.
		1610	Sir William Craven.
		1611	Sir James Pemberton.
		1612	Sir John Swinnerton.
		1613	Sir Thomas Middleton.
		1614	Sir Thomas Hayes.
		1615	Sir John Jolles.
		1616	Sir John Leman.
		1617	George Bolles.
		1618	Sir Sebastian Harvey.
		1619	Sir William Cockam.
		1620	Sir Francis Jones.
		1621	Sir Edward Barkham.
		1622	Sir Peter Proby.
		1623	Sir Martin Lumley.
		1624	Sir John Goare.
1625 "	Charles I., be- headed Jan. 1649. (Protest- ant.)	1625	Sir Allen Cotton.
		1626	Sir Cuthbert Hacket.
		1627	Sir Hugh Hammersley.
		1628	Sir Richard Deane.
		1629	Sir James Cambell.
		1630	Sir Robert Ducy.
		1631	Sir George Whitmore.
		1632	Sir Nicholas Raynton.
		1633	Sir Ralph Freeman.
		1633	Sir Thomas Moulson.
		1634	Sir Robert Parkhurst.
		1635	Sir Christopher Cletherone.
		1636	Sir Edward Bromfield.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1637	Sir Richard Fenn.
		1638	Sir Maurice Abbott.
		1639	Sir Henry Garmay.
		1640	Sir William Acton, Bart.
		1640	Sir Edmund Wright.
		1641	Sir Richard Gurney, Bart.
		1641	Isaac Pennington.
		1642	Sir Isaac Pennington.
		1643	Sir John Woollaston.
		1644	Sir Thomas Atkin.
		1645	Sir Thomas Adams, Bart.
		1646	Sir John Gayer.
		1647	Sir John Warner.
		1648	Sir Abraham Reynardson.
		1648	Thomas Andrews.
1649 A.D.	COMMONWEALTH Oliver Cromwell (Dictator.)	1649	Thomas Foot.
		1650	Thomas Andrews.
		1651	John Kendrick.
		1652	John Fowke.
		1653	Thomas Vyner.
		1654	Christopher Pack.
		1655	John Dethick.
1658 "	Richard Cromwell (Protector.)	1656	Robert Tichborne.
		1657	Richard Chiverton.
		1658	Sir John Treton.
		1659	Sir Thomas Alleyne, Bart.
1660 "	THE HOUSE OF STUART (RESTORED). Charles II. (Protestant.)	1660	Sir Richard Brown.
		1661	Sir John Frederick.
		1662	Sir John Robinson.
		1663	Sir Anthony Bateman.
		1664	Sir John Lawrence.
		1665	Sir Thomas Bludworth.
		1666	Sir William Bolton.
		1666	Sir Robert Vyner.
		1667	Sir William Peake.
		1668	William Turner.
		1669	Sir Samuel Starling.
		1670	Sir Richard Ford.
		1671	Sir George Waterman.
		1672	Sir Robert Hanson.
		1673	Sir William Hooker.
		1674	Sir Robert Vyner, Bart.
		1675	Sir Joseph Sheldon.
		1676	Sir Thomas Davies.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1677	Sir Francis Chaplin.
		1678	Sir James Edwards.
		1679	Sir Robert Clayton.
		1680	Sir Patience Ward.
		1681	Sir John Moore.
		1682	Sir William Pritchard.
		1683	Sir Henry Tulse.
		1684	Sir James Smith.
1685 A.D.	James II. (Catholic) fled Dec. 11, 1688.	1685	Sir Robert Geffery.
		1686	Sir John Peake.
		1687	Sir John Shorter.
		1687	Sir John Eyles.
		1688	Sir John Chapman.
1689 "	Mary II. and William of Orange. (Protestant.)	1688	Sir Thomas Pilkinton.
		1689	Sir Thomas Pilkinton.
		1690	Sir Thomas Pilkinton.
		1691	Sir Thomas Stampe.
		1692	Sir John Fleet.
		1693	Sir William Ashurst.
		1694	Sir Thomas Lane.
		1695	Sir John Houblon.
		1696	Sir Edward Clarke.
		1697	Sir Humphrey Edwin.
		1698	Sir Francis Child.
		1699	Sir Richard Lewd.
		1700	Sir Thomas Abney.
		1701	Sir William Gore.
		1702	Sir Samuel Dashwood.
		1703	Sir John Parsons.
		1704	Sir Owen Buckingham.
		1705	Sir Thomas Rawlinson.
		1706	Sir Robert Bedingfield.
		1707	Sir William Withers.
		1708	Sir Charles Duncombe.
		1709	Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart.
		1710	Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
		1711	Sir Robert Beachcroft.
		1712	Sir Richard Hoare.
		1713	Sir Samuel Stainer.
	THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.		
1714 "	George I.	1714	Sir William Humphreys, Bart.
		1715	Sir Charles Peers.
		1716	Sir James Bateman.
		1717	Sir William Lewen.
		1718	Sir John Ward.
		1719	Sir George Thorold, Bart.
		1720	Sir John Fryer.
		1721	Sir William Steward.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
1727 A.D.	George II.	1722	Sir Gerard Conyers.
		1723	Sir Peter Delmé.
		1724	Sir George Mертtins.
		1725	Sir Francis Forbes.
		1726	Sir John Eyles, Bart.
		1727	Sir Edward Becker.
		1728	Sir Robert Baylis.
		1729	Sir Richard Brocas.
		1730	Humphrey Parsons.
		1731	Sir Francis Child.
		1732	John Barber.
		1733	Sir William Billers.
		1734	Sir Edward Bellamy.
		1735	Sir John Williams.
		1736	Sir John Thompson.
		1737	Sir John Barnard.
		1738	Micajah Perry.
		1739	Sir John Salter.
		1740	Humphrey Parsons.
		1740	Daniel Lambert.
		1741	Sir Robert Godschall.
		1741	George Heathcote.
		1742	Robert Willmot.
		1743	Sir Robert Westley.
		1744	Sir Henry Marshall.
		1745	Sir Richard Hoare.
		1746	William Benn.
		1747	Sir Robert Ladbroke.
		1748	Sir William Calvert.
		1749	Sir Samuel Pennant.
		1749	John Blachford.
		1750	Francis Cokayne.
		1751	Thomas Winterbottom.
1751	Robert Alsop.		
1752	Sir Crisp Gascoyne.		
1753	Edward Ironside.		
1753	Thomas Rawlinson.		
1754	Stephen Theodore Janssen.		
1755	Slingsby Bethell.		
1756	Marshe Dickinson.		
1757	Sir Charles Asgill, Bart.		
1758	Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.		
1759	Sir Thomas Chitty.		
1760 "	George III.	1760	Sir Matthew Blakiston.
		1761	Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.
		1762	William Beckford.
		1763	William Bridger.
		1764	Sir William Stephenson.
		1765	George Nelson.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1766	Sir Robert Kite.
		1767	Hon. Thomas Harley.
		1768	Samuel Turner.
		1769	William Beckford.
		1769	Barlow Trecothick.
		1770	Brass Crosby.
		1771	William Nash.
		1772	James Townsend.
		1773	Frederick Bull.
		1774	John Wilkes.
		1775	John Sawbridge.
		1776	Sir Thomas Halifax.
		1777	Sir James Esdaille.
		1778	Samuel Plumlee.
		1779	Brackley Kennett.
		1780	Sir Watkin Lewes.
		1781	Sir William Plomer.
		1782	Nathaniel Newnham.
		1783	Robert Peckham.
		1784	Richard Clark.
		1785	Thomas Wright.
		1786	Thomas Sainsbury.
		1787	John Burnell.
		1788	William Gill.
		1789	William Pickett.
		1790	John Boydell.
		1791	John Hopkins.
		1792	Sir James Sanderson.
		1793	Paul le Mesurier.
		1794	Thomas Skinner.
		1795	Sir William Curtis, Bart.
		1796	Sir Brook Watson, Bart.
		1797	Sir John William Anderson, Bart.
		1798	Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart.
		1799	Harvey Christian Collee.
		1800	Sir William Staines.
		1801	Sir John Eames.
		1802	Sir Charles Price, Bart.
		1803	John Perring.
		1804	Peter Perchard.
		1805	James Shaw.
		1806	Sir William Leighton.
		1807	James Ansley.
		1808	Sir Charles Flower, Bart.
		1809	Thomas Smith.
		1810	Joshua Jonathan Smith.
		1811	Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart.

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
1820 A.D.	George IV.	1812	George Scholey.
		1813	Sir William Domville, Bart.
		1814	Samuel Birch.
		1815	Sir Matthew Wood, Bart.
		1816	Sir Matthew Wood, Bart.
		1817	Christopher Smith.
		1818	John Atkins.
		1819	George Bridges.
		1820	John Thomas Thorpe.
		1821	Christopher Magney.
		1822	William Heygate.
		1823	Robert Waithman.
		1824	John Garratt.
		1825	William Venables.
		1826	Anthony Brown.
1830 "	William IV.	1827	Mattias Prime Lucas.
		1828	William Thompson.
		1829	John Crowder.
		1830	Sir John Key, Bart.
		1831	Sir John Key, Bart.
		1832	Sir Peter Laurie.
		1833	Charles Farebrother.
		1834	Henry Winchester.
		1835	William Taylor Copeland.
		1836	Thomas Kelly.
1837 "	Victoria, Queen.	1837	Sir John Cowan, Bart.
		1838	Samuel Wilson.
		1839	Sir Chapman Marshall.
		1840	Thomas Johnson.
		1841	Sir John Pirie, Bart.
		1842	John Humphrey.
		1843	Sir William Magnay, Bart.
		1844	Michael Gibbs.
		1845	John Johnson.
		1846	Sir George Carroll.
		1847	John Kinnersley Hooper.
		1848	Sir James Duke, Bart.
		1849	Thomas Farncombe.
		1850	Sir John Musgrove, Bart.
		1851	William Hunter.
		1852	Thomas Challis.
		1853	Thomas Sidney.
		1854	Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart.
		1855	David Salomons.
		1856	Thomas Quedsted Finnis.
1857	Sir Robert Walter Carden.		
1858	David Williams Wire.		
1859	John Carter.		
1860	William Cubitt.		

ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

DATE.	KINGS.	DATE	MAYORS OF LONDON.
		1861	William Cubitt.
		1862	William Anderson Rose.
		1863	William Lawrence.
		1864	Warren Stormes Hale.
		1865	Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips.
		1866	Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart.
		1867	William Fenusley Allen.
		1868	J. C. Lawrence.
		1869	Robert Besley.
		1870	Thomas Dakin.
		1871	Sills John Gibbon.
		1872	Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow.
		1873	Andrew Lush.
		1874	David Henry Stone.
		1875	W. J. R. Cotton.
		1876	Sir Thomas White.
		1877	T. S. Owden.
		1878	Sir C. Whetham.
		1879	Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott.
		1880	William McArthur.
		1881	Sir John Whitaker Ellis, Bart.
		1882	Sir Henry Edmund Knight.
		1883	Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bart.
		1884	George Swan Nottage.
		1885	Sir John Staples.
		1886	Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart.
		1887	Sir Polydore de Keyser.
		1888	Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs.
		1889	Sir James Whitehead, Bart.
		1890	Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.
		1891	Sir David Evans.
		1892	Sir Stuart Knill.
		1893	George Robert Tyler.
		1894	Sir Joseph Renals, Bart.
		1895	Sir Walter Henry Wilkin.
		1896	Sir G. Faudel Phillips, Bart.
		1897	Sir Horatio D. Davies.
		1898	Sir John Noce Moore.
		1899	Alfred James Newton.
		1900	Frank Green.
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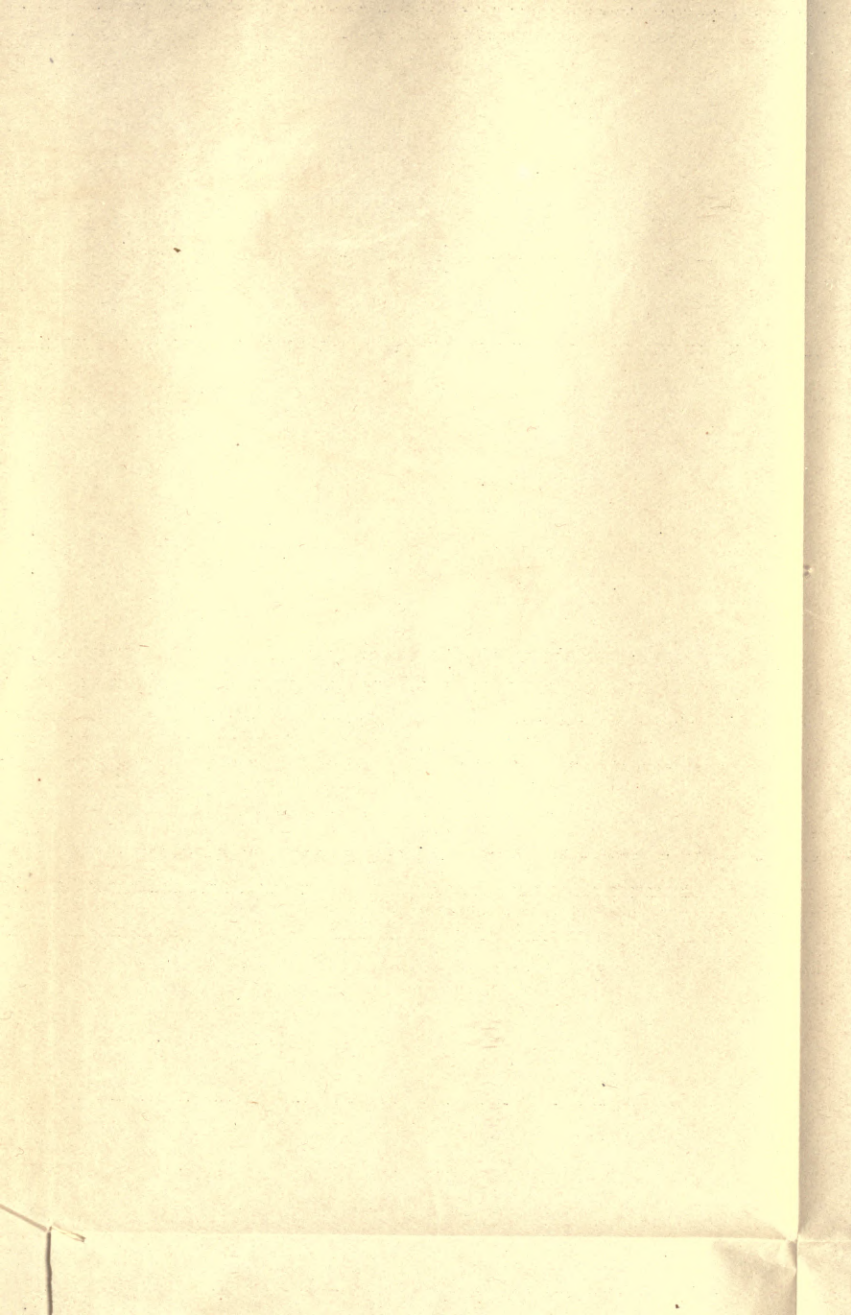
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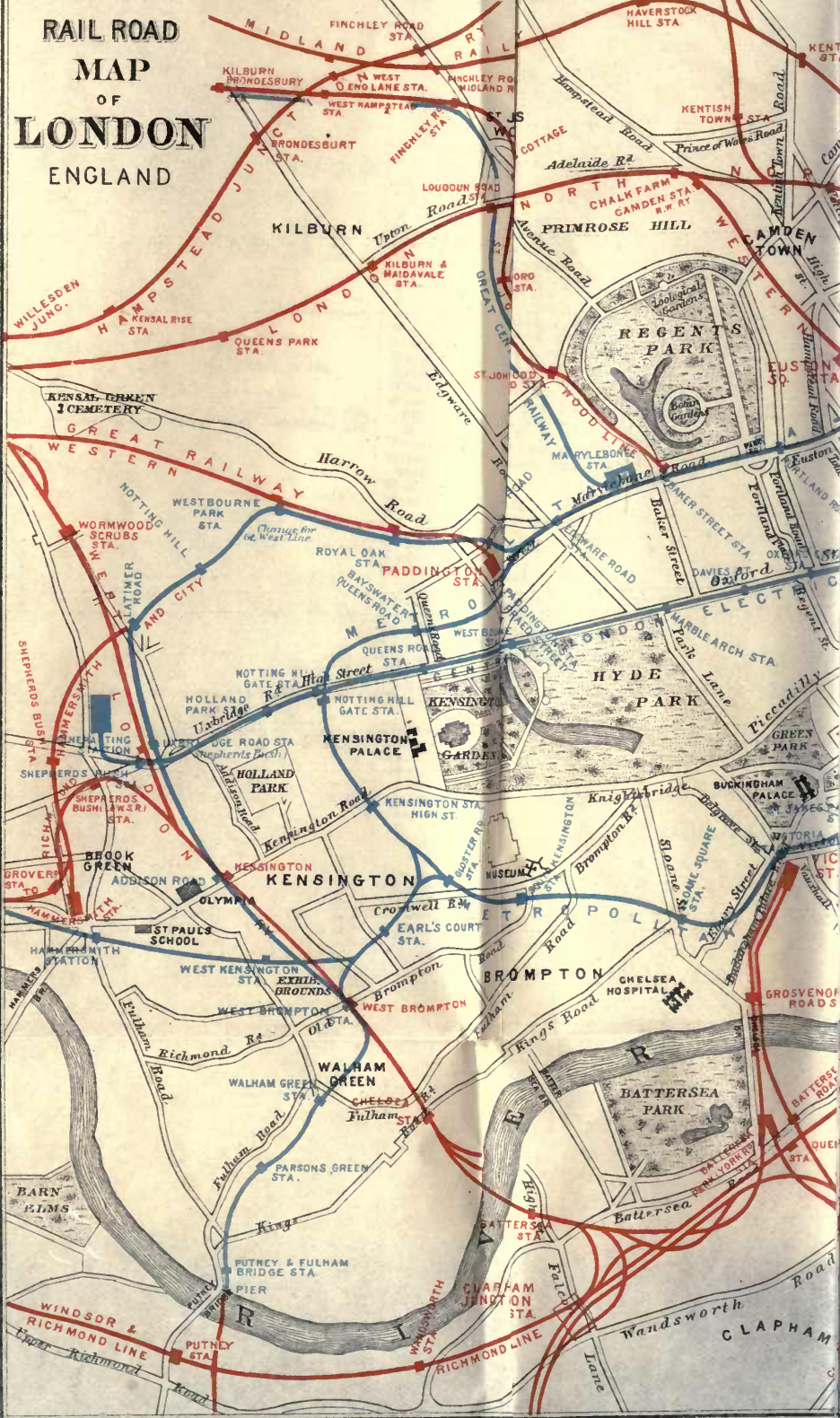
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